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Report of

THE TAMILNADU

SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

1985

MAJORITY MEMBERS RECOMMENDATION

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TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION 1985.

" RECOMMENDATIONS "

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Class Commission has been constituted by the Government with twenty one members including the chairman. No special status was ascribed to the chairman different from and above that of any other member, as per to the order constituting the commission. Experts in the field have also given the opinion that the view of the majority members including the Chairman will be taken as the view of the commission, eventhough the chairman is opposed to that view. In the second Backward classes Commission almost all the members are having the same view on all vital issues in determining the backwarness of the people. whereas the chairman holds an independent view. But unfortunately the chairman has been trying to maintain and *to pass of his individual view as the view of the commission* and the other members can only record a de senting note to his report. The Chairman has divulged his true colour only towards fog end of the tenure of the commission. He has taken the members for a ride and has not taken the members into confidence regarding the results of the survey, which came to his possession several months ago. The chairman misled the members by giving the impression that he would incorporate the view of the majority of members as the commissions view. The application of the results of the survey was first disclosed to the members during the third week of February so as to cripple the members in the discharge of their function Most of the members are distinguised politicians with a high calibre of under standing the problems of the backward classes with sufficient expertise in the field besides vast experience Instead of discussing the policy in drafting the report before hand and assertaining the views of the majority the chairman has brought out his report first and adopting the pressure tactics to obtain the signatures of the members on dotted lines in his report. Now every member has realised that the chairman is putting the cart before the horse. Lot of falicies, discripercies inadequacies and manipulations in the survey results have been since detected, within the limited time at the disposal of the members With the avaiable materials in hand of the members of the commission have joined to bringout this common report as the report of thecommission with its recommendation to which the official members of the commission also sutcribe. be know that the Government also have sufficient and authenticative materials on the subject of enquiry. The commission has toured all the district headquarters and collected voluminous meterials relevent to the enquiry. Thousands of individuals and community associations have responded to the questionnaire broughtforth by the commission. Public evidence has also been recorded running into several thousand pages. The commission also elicited the opinion s of the e xperts including legal experts regarding the subjects, But unfortunately the chairman has conveniently decided to shut his eyes to the huge data. collected by the commission and deliberately omitted to apply his mind in this aspect'. He has taken into his head to have two results of socio educational survey alone as the sole and dominant creteria to evaluate the backwardness of the populace. We will presently discuss the inaccuracies, inadequateness and inreliability of the results of the several surveys. The castewise population figures of the various communities have not been accepted by the members. Several members have orally expressed their reservations as to the correctness of these figureslong back. The figures regarding the christian popultion was disputed by a membr as early as on 1st December1984.Tables relating to stage I survey were furnished during the month of November 1984 only, when most of the members were busily engaged with the general election Only after the advent of the new year, most of the members tried to verify the various figures given at district levels. According to the Stage I survey cent percent households were reported to have been checked. All categories of christians were classified under fourteen heads and separate code numbers were assigned and their resective population figures were collected. The total Christian population accroding to the cent percent survey works out to about 22 lakhs, a figure short of 2 lakhs to the christian population of Tamil Nadu accroding to 1971 census. When the christian population with reference to stage I survey was disputed the same was checked with reference to Stage II survey and found out to be of the order of 29—21 lakhs. The difference of seven lakhs has not been subartcted from the figures of any other community or communities. This error would, have materiallyaffected the results of the various socio educstional indicators wored out. Another anomaly is with respect to the popultion figure of Christian converts from all the backward classes whice was assigned code No. 902 in cent percent Stage I Survey, with the population of 4,85,027. Now

the population of Christian Nadars (Converts from Backward Class) alone constitutes 9,48, 500 according to the Stage II survey. It is widely accepted that almost 50 per cent of the Christians of Tamil Nadu are converts from schedule caste. The Christian representatives claimed a figure of 17 lakhs schedule caste Christians, but we have only6.34 lakhs schedule caste Christian according to Stage I survey. Here also the material discrepancies would have affected the educational survey indicators worked out by the commission for Backward Classes. The population figure of Sourashtras, Parkavakulam, Valayars, Muslims, Muthurajas, Yadavas, Agamudayas and several other communities are disputed to be grossly incorrect by the members.

Application of figures collected through sample survey under Stage II—

We have pointed out already that the figres of population and other details collected through Stage I survey are not reliable and dependable. There have been undue and improbable explosions of population in certain major communities, while there have been impossible shrinkage of population in certain other communities. The members of the commission were not supplied with the details of communities wise figure of population for a pretty long time by the Chairman. They were furnished only on their being demanded by the members at the fagend of the period given to the commissin, viz. November 1984. Consequently, the members were deprive of the opportunately to cross check the figures with reference to their personal knowledge, information though their own agencies. Stage II surey has not been done on a scientific basis as per the statistical law. Random samplying method has been adopted while the enumeration and investigation were required to be made on multiple categories/Communities. Of a total household of one cove investigation should have been made and collection of data obtain from one lakh household represeting one per cent of the total household. Smaller comunites with meager population scarcely disputed in the villages of the state have not been able to provide adequate representative specimen to the survey There has been communities which have not been able to give even 0.25 per cent representation or coverage in the survey. Adoption of figures so collected from such an imperfect and inadequate survey will only cost improper inferences. We therefore. considered that merely depending upon such imperfect and inadequate figures obtained through Stage II survey without matching them with other factors evidence collected by the commissor during its sittings at the district head quarters and visits to villages to personal study. The suggestion of the chairman to delete certain communities from the list of Backward Classes solely depending upon dry statistics is not acceptable. We therefore submit to the Government the existing list of B.C.'s may be reeting and no community should be deleted till 100 percent verification as to their population and socio and educational conditions are adopted by the government to their departmental agencies.

Social Backwardness—

Social backwardness is the result of age old social statifications, long historic hereditory deprivations of fundamental and basic rights. Many communties were considered hierarchically low and polluting in view of the hereditory occupations followed by them.Many communities were accepted as base communities and socially backward by the society and these communities continue to languish under the tyranny of dominant communities. Hereditory occuptions such a scavenging, hair cutting, washing tapping, fishing, flaying, stone-cutting, etc. are considered unclean and degrading by the society and those engaged in their occupations are treated on par with schedule caste . A number of classes among non-Hnidu religions groups have been identified to be belonging to backward classes by several State Governments. After having given 3 points to all the non-Hindu religious communities so far included in the backward classes list by the Government on the criterion of class accepted as socially backward,there is no justification for denying the points to other converts from backward class communities. The members have expressed their unanimous view that the backward communities and their converts might be taken as a class and no discrimination shall be shown on grounds of religion. Manual labour/woman labour / child labour also go to contribute to the social backwardness of a community.

Poverty cannot go as an indicator for social backwardness alone. Poverty can lead to both social and educational backwardness. Accordingly weightage have to be given to indicators under the three heads social backwardness, educational backwardness and poverty as was done by the Mandal Commission.

Educational Backwardness :

No court has lay down any specific criteria or guideline for determining the educational backwardness. Points are sought to be awarded under three heads namely, performance of the communities upto 10th standard, higher secondary, and dropouts/illiteracy to evaluate the educational backwardness. Thanks to the Chief Minister's benovelent Noon Meal scheme, the dropouts and illiteracy are fast dwindling down in the State. Further, education upto Higher Secondary level is free for all and the need for reservation for Backward classes will arise only beyond Higher Secondary level at the professional and other Colleges. The performance of

communities should have therefore, been taken into account only at the level of PUC/Higher Secondary and above, and not upto 10th Standard or its equivalent for purpose of identifying educational backwardness. Further, the average performance of the forward communities under these three categories should have been taken into account for the purpose of comparison and not the State average, since the aims of the Government is to bring the Backward Classes to the level of Forward Communities in their educational attainments. The criteria adopted by the Chairman has helped the communities with sizeable population. But, many of the Backward Communities with meagre population have suffered miserably because of the application of the criteria referred to above.

Deviation From State Average:

Even in Balaji's case, which has now been sufficiently watered down by the later decisions, it was pointed out as regards deviation from State average of students populations, that it was for the State to consider the matter and decide the question in a manner which is consistent with the requirements of Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. Tamil Nadu has a long history of backward classes movement. Backward classes constitute about 67 per cent of the State's population according to our commission's census. Even during Thiru Kamaraj's regime, education was made free upto Matriculations. Much has been done for the cause of education by the present Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R.'s Government also for the last eight years. The Honb'le Chief Minister's prestigious Noon-Meal scheme has also gone a longway to augment the educational attainment of the student community. So the question of divergence from the State average is not much relevant with reference to the special conditions prevailing in Tamil Nadu. The Mandal Commission has already pointed out the anomolus situations arising out of adopting different percentage of deviations. The student drop out ratio for schedule caste itself is considerably lower than the State average. The performance of the different communities while adopting different percentage of variation from the State average does not vary uniformly. For example communities with code Nos. 801, 802, 986 and 243 have secured points 6, 7, 6 and 8 respectively while reckoning divergence at 10 per cent from the State average, while the same communities score 8, 9, 10 and 8 points respectively while adopting State average as the cut off point. Though the Chairman has agreed to workout and bring for dissuccion the net result of adopting various percentage of deviation even in November 1984, he jointed to do so till the last week of February 1985. Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam has strongly disapproved of the deviation of 10 per cent from the State average as early as in 19th November 1984. Considering all the circumstances the best course would be to adopt the State average as the cut of point and to consider the socio educational survey results along with other materials available with the Government and the Commission regarding every Community.

The Chairman has compared performance of about 30 Forward communities among themselves with reference to the results of Stage II survey without any regard to the State average and recommended the inclusion of seventeen of them in the backward classes list without any valid basis, even contary to his own earlier stand. Regarding the community with code No. 986, the Government have examined thoroughly as to the backwardness of the community only very recently and the decision was also upheld by the Madras High Court.

Considering all the above factors, we as the Commission evolve the following criteria for determining the backwardness of the various communities along with the other materials available with the Commission and also with the Government.

The indicators and scores under three heads can be as under :

I. Social Backwardness—

(1) Caste/Class accepted as socially backward by others.

(2) *Heriditory Unclean Occupation.*—Caste/class following any degrading hereditory occupation such as washing, scavenging, tapping, hair-cutting, fishing, flaying etc.

(3) *Manual Labour.*—Caste/Class which mainly depends on manual labour/woman labour/children labour and whose percentage is not less than the State average.

II. Educational Backwardness—

(1) Caste/class whose proportion of matriculates/Higher Secondary school leaving certificates holders, is not more than the State average.

(2) Caste/class whose proportion of any two professional degree holders (Medical, Engineering Veternary and Law) is not more than the State average.

(3) Caste/class whose percentage of illeteracy/drops out from school is not less than the State avergae.

III. Poverty—

Caste/class whose percentage of households living in Kutcha Houses is not less than the State average.

or

Caste/class whose percentage of households taking substance loans is not less than the State average.

The above three groups are not of equal importance and therefore separate weightage have been given to them as under :

Nine points are to be awarded for social backwardness at three points for each indicator.

Six points are to be awarded for educational backwardness at two points for each indicator.

Three points are to be awarded for poverty indicator.

The total score adds upto 18. All castes/classes applying the above criteria which obtain a score of 50 per cent (9 points) or above have to be listed as socially and educationally backward.

Identification of the other Backward Classes :—

The findings based on socio educational field survey happened to be inconsistent with the living social reality. The Mandal Commission also gave some illustrattive cases wherein certain very backward communities like Dhobies and Badages qualified to be forward by scoring low points. Such aberrations are bound to occur in any sociological survey, which is based on statistical methods owing to lopsidedness of the sample covered. The only corrective to this aberrations is the intimate knowledge of local conditions and the use of massive public evidence and other materials available before the commission and the Government as well. Because of the peculiar and piquent situation in which the commission is put at the fag end of our tenure, we are unable to evolve any method for awarding points under the head discussed above. However, we recommend that the Government may set apart six points for the above materials for every community, so as to make a total score of 18 + 6 = 24 points for social and educational backwardness. A/C castes/classes scoring 50 per cent (i.e. 12 points) or above may be listed as socially and educationally backward and the rest treated as advanced.

Though the commission has collected materials about many Forward communities like Brahmins by including those communities in the Stage I Survey,it has failed to do so in the case of several converts from existing backward classes individually. The Appendix II to the chapter on Christians proves that the Stage II survey conducted regarding fifty Hindu Communities such as Parkavakulam, Agamudayars, Kallar, Vanniyars, Yadhavas, Maravars, Muthurajas, etc. included their respective convert as well. We therefore recommend that when once the various Hindu backward class communities are listed, their respective converts to other religions may also be included in the Backward class list as was done in the case of Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar Christian Gramani, Christian Paravar, etc., irrespective of the generation of conversion.

With the vast experience gathered by the members of the commission by recording evidence from public in all district head-quarters and by hearing its representatives of the various communities we are of the opinion that many occupational communities following degrading occupations, converts from Schedule Caste and Badagas who reside in hill areas still continue to be mostly backward. Notwithstanding the socio-educational survey, these communities deserve to be included in the list of backward classes. Lastly we unanimously recommend that the Government may do well to conduct a thorough verification of the socio educational survey conducted by the commission and also check the population figures of atleast the major communities by reconciling the figures with the estimated projected castewise population figures available with the Government we are of the opinion regarding some major communities, the population figures are much inflated at the cost of several other communities as the whole operation was biased.

Reservations under Article 15 (4) *and Article* 16 (4) *of the constitutions*:—

With terms of reference No. This commission reviewed the existing list of Backward classes as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare, dated 1st February 1980 and in the light of the provisions contained in Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the constitution and in the light of the various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the subject.

And this commission also examined relevant materials gathered by it and examined as to whether the reservation of 50 per cent made for Backward Classes by the Honourable Dr. M. G.R.'s government for the first time in Tamil Nadu in the G.O. Ms. No. 73, Social Welfare, dated 1st February 1980 may continue or will need any modification and we the under signed members of this commission make the following recommendations.

Under Article 12 the chapter of fundamental rights under Definition the "State" includes the Government of India and Parliament the Government and the Legislature of each of the states and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the government of India.

Compensatory protection given to the Backward Classes under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) are also under the chapter Fundamental Rights. Thus the duty or obligation of giving Protection to the traditionally disadvantaged Backward Classes till they get equality of opportunity and rise to the level of progress in education and social fields attained by other advanced classes must be equally shared by both government of India and State Government of Tamil Nadu. In fact government of India have more finance and potentialities for employment opportunities but the government of India have not so far made any reservation like government of Tamil Nadu and some other State Governments either under article 15 (4) or 16 (4). Even under Article 46 the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the *weaker sections of the people* and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The word weaker sections must be construmed to mean backward classes.

Even though Article 340 empowered the Union Government for the appointment of a commission through the presidential order to investigate the condition's of backward classes and make recommendations for steps to be taken both by the union and State Government to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the welfare and progress of the backward classes the union government had appointed only two commissions so far the past 37 years and it is most unfortunate that the union government was not able to accept their recommendation of any of the commissions.

The amount spent by the government for the Welfare of the Backward classes is very meager. Unless considerable amount is allotted to the State Governments, Sufficient, adequate and visible improvements cannot be made by the State governments under Article 15 (4), & 16 (4). If the union government also comes forward, we feel it must, to share the burden of improving the status of the age old socially and educationallly handicapped Backward Classes. The conditions would have been different within a few decades.

Inspite of absolute expenditure for the backward Classes including the post matriculation scholarsnip expenditures of the Education Ministry accounted for 1.63 per cent of the planned expenditure in the I plan period 1·87 per cent in II plan period 1·52 per cent in the Third Plan period 1·12 per cent in the Fourth Plan period and 0·83 per cent in the Fifth Plan period (Department of Social Welfare 1969).

Indian planner's idea or hope that the improvement of the conditions of these 'Weaker Sections' or Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes flow from the expenditure for over all development, is not correct.

The amounts in question are tiny fraction of the planned expenditure when we consider the vast population of the backward classes to be benefitted. So the percapita planned expenditure for Backward classes must be increased many fold.

Watch dog institution like Parliamentary Joint Committee for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes formed by Parliament in 1968, a Parliamentary Joint Committee must be formed by the Home Ministry of India to look after the Welfare of the Backward Classes. Necessary amendments may be brought to the constitution to achieve this object. As there is provision in the constitution for the appointment of a Permanent Special Officer for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes similar provisions have statutory Special Officer for Backward Classes may be incorporated.

About the limits of reservation under Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) we the undersigned members of the commission carefully considered the relevent judgements of the Supreme Court and various High Courts. Our view is as follows :—

First of all there is no statutory limitations for reservation. Union government of India made reservation of 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes approximately according to their population. There is nothing wrong or illegal or unconstitutional to make reservation of 67 per cent for Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu where the Backward Classes constitute 67.15

per cent Balaji judgement (in AIR 1963, S.C. 649) was delivered in 1963 which alone said the limitation of reservation ordinarily must not exceed 50 per cent (i.e.) 32 per cent for Backward Classes and 18 per cent for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. This is a word of cautionally as pointed out in the judgment of a subsequent case in State of Kerala Vs. N. M. Thomas (AIR 1976 S.C. 490).

This Thomas case is a full Bench decision of Supreme Court consisting of 7 judges. This is the latest authority of Supreme Court of our country not overruled by any other Supreme Court judgment on date. Observation of justice Fazal Ali in that case, "If the government of a state with backward classes of citizens which constitute 80 per cent of the population, reservation of 80 per cent of the jobs for them cannot be said that it violates permissible 'limits' and this considered opinion of the learned justice Fazal Ali is not 'Obiter Dicta'. Even if any body as the Chairman of our commission feels it is 'Obiter Dicta' : 'Obiter Dicta' of supreme Court is binding on the High Court. Findings in Thomas Case is supported in A.B.S.T. Sangh Vs. Union of India (Railways) 1980-11 Service Law Journal 734. Further in the latest case of our High Court of Madras in W. P. Nos. 6425 to 6961 of 1980 Judgement delivered by Justice Mohan on 13th January 1981. Suports our view, Justice Mohan considered on the decisions of Supreme Court and High Courts discussed in detail and said that there is nothing exiomatic that there can be reservation of more than 50 per cent for backward classes. He further says or rather quotes Justice Krishna Iyyar that the ruling by a Bench of seven Supreme Court judges is the law of the land and any observation to the contrary must be held to be not laying down correct law. Justice Mohan further says that it does not lie within the power of the High Court to say that Judgement of Justice Fazal Ali constitutes merely his opinion. Even 'Obitar Dicta' of Supreme Court is binding on the High Court. I have to necessarily uphold the increase of the seats by our State Government. of Tamil Nadu in favour of backward classes from 31 per cent to 50 per cent ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 73, dated 1st February 1980. This case has direct bearing on the issue. This judgment has not yet been superceded till date.

So we feel safe to recommend to the government to make reservation of 67 per cent under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) for Backward Classes in proportion to their percentage of population namely 67 per cent to the total population of Tamil Nadu. There is a feeling in certain quarters that backward classes encroach upon the area of 32 per cent also on merits under general pool. Even if certain percentage of the alleged encroachment by Backward classes is true it will not certainly affect the percentage of benefit for the forward classes because still their percentage of population will be equal to or less than their percentage of total population. But we leave the final decision to the State Government and recommend that the reservation of 50 per cent in G.O. Ms. No. 73, dated 1st February 1980 may be continued and need no modification till it is finally decided by the State Government for upward revision . We are aware of a sort of repeated encounter between the Judiciary and Executive regarding the reservation made by State Governments under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4). Only few affluent and highly educationally advanced class students go to the court. In the attempt to redress the grievance for the agrieved individuals the Court passes orders which seriously affects the advancement of the backward classes.

We want to suggest to the State Government, Legislators, and Parliamentarians to see that laws made under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) are protected under atticle 31-C of our constitution.

Regarding the terms of reference No. 1 the State Government of Tamil Nadu is maintaining one list of Backward Classes eligible to all benefits under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4). The finding quoted below in AIR 1973 Supreme Court Page 930, Janakirprasad Parimoo Vs. Jammu and Kasmhir may be considered. To quote

"Article 15 (4) speaks about 'Socially and educationally' backward classes of citizens while Article 16 (4) speaks only of any backward class of citizens. However it is now settled that the expression "backward class of citizens" in Article 16(4) means the same thing as the expression any socially and educaitonally backward class of citizens" in Article 15 (4). In order to qualify for being called a backward class citizen, he must be a member of a socially and educationally backward class. It is social and educaticnal backwardness of a class which material for the purpose of both Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4)".....

We feel the existing list of Backward Classes as maintained by the State Government of Tamil Nadu as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, dated 1st February 1980 can be continued for the purposes of reservation and benefits under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of our constitution.

The terms of reference do not warrant a separate list under article 16 (4) for reservation of jobs. Social Backwardness and Educational Backwardness are inseperable and intertwined. From seeing certain families in certain Backward Classes occupying jobs and employments cannot mean educational advancement of their respective communities Educational benefits contemplated under Article 15 (4) is the means and the benefits under Article 16 (4) to get job is the end.

Trnsferred Territories—

With regard to the transferred territories, there is a separate list of Other Backward Classes. The conditions obtaining there are different from the rest of the State. Moreover they enjoy the same benefits which were available to them before the State reorganisation. So these benefit cannot be withdrawn to their determent and therefore no community is to be deleted from the list.

We have been expecting the Chairman till the last minute that he would incorporate the views of the majority members as recommendations of the commission. But unfortunately he is not willing to do so. It has therefore, become absolutely necessary on our part to present the recommendations of the commission prepared by us, for favour of necessary action.

We are highly indebted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. for having appointed as to serve as members of this high level commission for the last two years. Herewith we are enclosing list of Backward Classes recommended under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) by this Commission.

Members :—

Thiruvalargal

1. G. Viswanathan.
2. V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.
3. Anbil Dharmalingam.
4. M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
5. K. Liaquat Alikhan.
6. Tmt. Soundra Kailasam.
7. S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
8. Kuzha Chelliah.
9. I. D. Jawahar Raj.
10. S. K. Balakrishnan.
11. Director of Backward Classes—*Member-Secretary.*
12. Joint Secretarty, Law Department—*Additional Member-Secretary.*
13. M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retd.)
14. Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.

ANNEXURE.

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECOND BACKWARD CLASS COMMISSION.

I. List of Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

1. (*a*) Agamudayar of Southern Tamil districts belonging to Mukkulathors..
   (*b*) Agamudayar of Northern Tamil districts.
   (*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.
2. Ambalakkarar.
3. Andipandaram.
4. Archakarai Vellala.
5. Badagar.
6. Bestha, Siviar.
7. Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Raju).
8. Billava.
9. Bondil.
10. Boyar, Oddar.
11. Dasari.
12. Dekkani Muslims.
13. Dommara.
14. Devangar (Sedar).
15. Dudekula.
16. Enadi.
17. Eravallar (except Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tiruunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Tribde).
18. Gangavar.
19. Gavara, Gavarai (Kavarai) and Vadugar (Vaduvar)-Other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi.
20. Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder).
21. Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes irrespective of the generation of conversion for the purpose of reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and for seats in Public Service.
22. Hegde.
23. Idiga.
24. Illathu Pillaimar.
25. Isaivellalar.
26. Jambuvanodai.
27. Jangam.
28. Jhetty.
29. Jogi.
30. Kabbera.
31. Kambar.
32. Kaikolar, Sengunthar.
33. Kalingi.
34. Kallar.
35. Kalveli Gounder.
36. Kammalar or Viswakarma and Viswakarmala (including Thattar or Porkollar, Kannar Karumar, or Kollar, Thacher and Kalthachar.
37. Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikkar.
38. Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar and Dasapalanjika (Coimbatore and The Nilgiris districts).
39. Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar, Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti Karuneegar Mathu Vazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar).
40. Katesar or Pattamkatti.

41. Kavuthiyar.

42. Kerala Mudali.

43. Kharvi.

44. Khatri.

45. Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore district).

46. Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anupa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendala iGounder, Pavalankotti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).

47. Koppala Velama.

48. Koracha.

49. Koteyar.

50. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).

51. Kunchidigar.

52. Kunnuvar Mannadi.

53. Kurumba.

54. Kurhini Chetty.

55. Labbais (including Rowther and Marakayar whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu).

56. Lambadi.

57. Mahratta (non-brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta).

58. Malayar.

59. Mapilla.

60. Male.

61. Maravar.

62. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavar, Velakkattalanair and Pronopakari.

63. Moniagar.

64. Moundadan Chetty.

65. Mahendra, Medara.

66. Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including converts to Christianity).

67. Mutlakampatti.

68. Muthuraja (Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar and Mutharaiyar).

69. Nadar, Shanar and Gramani, Christian Nadar, Christian Chanar and Christiau Gramani).

70. Nagaram.

71. Nangudi Vellalar.

72. Narikoravar.

73. Nokkar.

74. Odiya.

75. Ovachar.

76. Pamulu.

77. Panar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

78. Pannayar (including Kathikarar in Kanyakumari district).

79. Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar.

80. Paravar including converts to Christianity (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

81. Paravakulam (Suruthimar, Malayamar, Nathamar).

82. Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar including converts to Christianity).

83. Perike.

84. Poraya.

85. Pulluvar.

86. Punnan Vettuva Gounder

87. Pusala.

88. Reddy (Ganjam).

89. Sadhu Chetty including Telugu Chetty, Telugupatty, Chetty, Twenty-Four Manai Telugu Chetty.

90. Salivagana.

91. Saliyar (Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar, Adhaviyar).

92. Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathanai).

93. Savalakarar.

94. Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivaniar.

95. Sourashtra (Pattunulkarar).

96. Sozhia Chetty.

97. Sozhia Vellalar (including Sozha Vellalar, Vatrilaikarar Kodikalkarar and Keeraikarar)

98. Srisayar.

99. Thogata Veerakshatriya.

100. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.

101. Thoriyar.

102. Thottiya Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

103. Thondaman.

104. Uppara.

105. Urali Gounder (thoughout the State, Orudya Gounder in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts).

106. Valaiyar.

107. Valmiki.

108. Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar).

109. Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

110. Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli).

111. Vedar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste.)

112. Vallamber.

113. Vellan Chettiar

114. Vettaikarar.

115. Vettuva Gounder.

116. Virakodi Vellala.

117. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gownder, Okkaliya Gowda.)

118. Wynad Chetty of the Nilgiris district.

119. Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla, Asthanthra Golla).

120. Yavana.

121. Yerukula.

122. Yogeeswarar.

123. Christian Nadars, Christian Shanars and Christian Gramani.

Explanation.

A person belonging to any of the sub-sects deleted from the old list mentioned in the column (1) of the table below, shall be regarded as belonging to the main community mentioned in the column (2) of the table below :—

Name of the deleted sub-sects from the old list.	*Name of the main community.*
(1)	(2)
1. Moopanar, Nainar	1. Parkavakulam (Surithimar, Malayamar Nathamar).
2. Easanattu Kallar	2. Kallar.
3. Illuvar (Ezhuvar Illathar)	3. Illathu Pillaimar.
4. Agnigula Kshatriya	4. Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vannia, Vanniar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kandar, Padyachi, Palli).
5. Uppillia Sagara	5. Uppara.
6. Chattadi, Chattada, Sri Vaishnava ..	6. Sathika Vaishnava (including Sathani).
7. Agasa, Madivala, Ekali Rajakula, Velu-thadar, Rajaka.	7. Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar).
8. Perike Balija	8. Perike.
9. Kamsala, Viswabrahmin	9. Kammalar or Viswakarma and Viswa Kammala (including Thattar or Porkollar Kannar, Karumar or Kollar, Thachar and Kal-thachar).
10. Karumaravar	10. Maravar.

II. List of Backward Classes in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

1. Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar.
2. Arayar (Nulayar).
3. Aryavathi.
4. Chavalakarar.
5. Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty Pudukkadai Chetty).
6. Ezhuthachar.
7. Ezhavathy.
8. Ezhuva.
9. Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panickar).
10. Kudumbi.
11. Naikkar.
12. Nanjil Mudali.
13. Odar.
14. Perumkollar.
15. Sakkaravar (Kavathi).
16. Tholkollar.
17. Veerasaiva.
18. Veluthodathu Nair.
*19. Krishnanvaka.
*20. Latin Catholics.
*21. C.S.I. Formerly S.I.U.C.

*Note.—The following communities are treated as Backward Classes only for the purpose of Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and for the posts in Public Services :—

Latin Catholic.
Krishnanvaka.
C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C.

III. LIST OF MOST BACKWARD CLASSES—THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU—

1. Ambalakarar.
2. Andipandaram.
3. Bestha, Siviar.
4. Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Raju).
5. Boyar, Oddar.
6. Dasari.
7. Dommara.
8. Eravallar except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Tribe.
9. Isaivellalar.
10. Jambuvanodai.
11. Jangam.
12. Jogi.
13. Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore district).
14. Koracha.
15. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).
16. Kunnuvar Mannadi.
17. Kurumba.
18. Kuruhini Chetty.
19. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkatalavar, Velakkatalanair and Pronopakari.
20. Mond Golla.
21. Moundadan Chetty.
22. Mahendra, Medara.
23. Mutlakampatti.
24. Narikoravar.
25. Nokkar.
26. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniyar, Vanniya, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli).
27. Paravar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is Scheduled Caste).
28. Meenavar (Paravatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar).
29. Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
30. Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani).
31. Sozhia Chetty.
32. Telugupatty Chetty.
33. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).
34. Thondaman.
35. Valaiyar.
36. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).
37. Vettaikarar.
38. Vettuva Gounder.
39. Yogeeswarar.

Explanation.

A person belonging to any of the sub-sects deleted from the old list mentioned in the column (1) of the table below, shall be regarded as belonging to the main community mentioned in the column (2) of the table below :—

Name of the deleted sub-sects from the old list.	*Name of the main community.*
(1)	(2)
1. Agnikula Kshatriya	1. Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vannia, Vanniar, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli.)
2. Chattadi Chattada Sri Vaishnava	2. Sathatha Sri Vaishnava (including Sathani)
3. Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Velu-thadar, Rajaka.	3. Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar).

IV. List of Denotified Communities.

Serial number and name of the community.	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)
1. Attur Kilnad Koravaas	Salem, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts.
2. Attur Melnad Koravars	Salem district.
3. Appanad Kondayam, Kottai Maravar ..	Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts.
4. Ambalakkarar	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts.
5. Ambalakkarar	Suriyanur.
6. Boyas	Tiruchirappalli, The Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.
7. Battu Turkas	....
8. C. K. Koravars	South Arcot district.
9. Chakkala	Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and the Nilgiris districts.
10. Changayampudi Koravars	North Arcot district.
11. Chettinad Valayars	Ramanathapuram district.
12. Dombs	Tiruchirappalli district.
13. Dobba Koravars	Salem district.
14. Dommars	Thanjavur and North Arcot district.
15. Donga Boya	....
16. Donga Ur. Korachas	....
17. Devagudi Talayaris	....
18. Dobbai Korachas	Tiruchirappalli district.
19 Dabi Koravars	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot districts.
20. Donga Dasaris	Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Salem districts.
21. Gorrela Dodda Boyar	....
22. Gudu Dasaris	....
23. Gandarvakottai Koravars	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts.
24. Gandarvakottai Kallars	Thanjavur district.
25. Inji Koravars	Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts.
26. Jogis	Chengalpattu, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.
27. Jambavanodai	Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Serial number and name of the community.	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)
28. Kaladis	Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts.
29. Kal Oddars	Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Salem districts.
30. Koravars	Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madras, Madurai and the Nilgiris Districts.
31. Kalinji Dabikoravars	Thanjavur district.
32. Kootappal Kallars	Tiruchirappalli district.
33. Kala Koravars	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli districts.
34. Kalvathila Boyas	....
35. Kepmaris	Chengalappatu and Tiruchirappalli districts.
36. Maravars	Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.
37. Monda Koravars	....
38. Monda Golla	Salem district.
39. Mutlakkampatti	Tiruchirappalli district.
40. Nokkars	Tiruchirappalli district.
41. Nellorepet Oddars	North Arcot district.
42. Oddars	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts.
43. Pedda Boyas	Tiruchirappalli district.
44. Ponnai Koravars	North Arcot district.
45. Piramalai Kallar	Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Thanjavur districts.
46. Peria Siniyur Kallars	Tiruchirappalli district.
47. Padayachis	Vellayan Kupam in South Arcot and Tennore in Tiruchirappalli district.
48. Punnan Vettuva Gounder	Tiruchirappalli district.
49. Servais	Tiruchirappalli district.
50. Salem Melnad Koravars	Madurai, Coimbatore Tiruchirappalli, Salem and North Arcot districts.
51. Salem Uppu Koravars	Salem district.
52. Sakkaraithamadai Koravars	North Arcot district.
53. Saranaga Palli Koravars	....
54. Sooramari Oddars	Salem district.
55. Sembanad Maravars	Ramanathapuram district.
56. Thalli Koravars	Salem district.
57. Telungapattichettis	Tiruchirappalli district.
58. Tlottia Naicks	Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanajavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts.
59. Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris ..	Tiruchirappalli district.
60. Uppukoravars or Settipalli Koravars ..	Thanjavur, Madurai and North Arcot districts.
61. Urali Goundars	Tiruchirappalli district.
62. Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas	....
63. Vaduvarpatti Koravars	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts.
64. Valaiyars	Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts.

Serial number and name of the community.	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)
65. Venganur Adi Dravidas	North Arcot district.
66. Veppur Parayars	South Arcot district.
67. Vettaikarans	Thanjavur district.
68. Vetta Koravars	Salem district.
69. Varaganeri Koravars	Tiiruchirappalli district.
70. Vettuva Gounder	Tiruchirappalli district.

NOTE.—The communities specified in the list of Denotified Communities for Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts to be treated as Denotified Communities for Pudukkottai district also for the purpose of availing the concessions from Backward Classes Department.

A-1

Report of

THE TAMILNADU

SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

1985

CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

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RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

Reservation of seats in educational institutions and professional colleges and reservation of appointments in services in favour of socially and educationally backward classes are made on the basis of the provisions in Articles 15(4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution. While it gives free play to merit, the Constitution seeks to accommodate the needs of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. It recognises that not merit alone but need also should be taken into account in the allocation of the scarce resources of the State.

SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS.

Reservation of seats or appointments under the relevant articles can be made only in respect of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. Backwardness must be both social and educational and not either social or educational. Social backwardness is the result of age-old social stratification and long, historic, hereditary, deprivations. The Constitution has not define social or educational backwardness. However, courts have held caste (in relation to Hindus) poverty, occupation and place of habitation as some of the relevant factors for determining social backwardness. Caste plays a very decisive role in Hindu society. Caste can be used both as a unit of measurement and as a measuring rod for determining social backwardness.

EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS.

For determination of educational backwardness no court has laid down any specific criterion. But it has observed "It is doubtful if the test of the average of student population in the last three high school classes is appropriate.....it may not be necessary or proper to put the test as high as has been done.....Class of citizens whose average of student population works below 50 per cent of the State average are obviously educationally backward".

Reservation of seats is mainly useful for entry into professional colleges and for degree classes for which the basic qualification required is the Higher Secondary. Besides higher secondary the qualification required for appointments except in the case of semi-skilled or unskilled is S.S.L.C. (10th Standard) or degree or post-graduate degree or professional degree or diploma. Socially and educationally backward classes cannot compete with the more advanced sections of the community and secure sufficient number of seats in educational institutions and professional colleges or adequate number of posts in the services under the State. The object of reservation is to ensure that they get this social justice. Therefore, for determining educational backwardness "S.S.L.C. (10th Standard)" and "Higher Secondary and above" cannot be regarded as too high. Those who had never been inside a school and therefore cannot read and write and are illiterate and those who attended the school but dropped out before completing even eight years of school education stipulated in the Constitution will also qualify to be classified as educationally backward.

The requirement of "below 50 per cent of the State average" as a measure for determining social and educational backwardness will throw out a large section whose average is above per cent from the benefits of reservation, thereby forcing them to compete with the forward class with a better social background and higher level of educational attainments. The competition will then be among unequals and heavily loaded against those just emerging out of their age-long backwardness. That their average is more than 50 per cent of the State average must not prove to be a sin or a curse to impede their onward march for equality with the rest of the society. Justice and equity require that the divergence from State average should not be as high as 50 per cent.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS.

Assessment of social and educational backwardness based on one indicator alone may not reveal a correct or complete picture. Therefore, it is proposed to assess the backwardness of each caste/class by applying multiple tests. i.e., three different tests. The three indicators for determining social and educational backwardness will be as follows :—

SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS.

(1) Caste/Class accepted as socially backward.

(2) *Occupational backwardness.*—Caste/Class which mainly depends on manual labour or unclean or degrading occupation for its livelihood.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of women engaged in manual labour is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of children employed is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(3) *Poverty.*—Caste/Class whose percentage of households living in Katcha houses is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of households taking subsistence loans is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of households getting loans from money-lenders/pawn-brokers more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNES —

Level of educational achievements.—(1) Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed only the 10th Standard or its equivalent is less than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(2) Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed the higher secondary or equivalent and above is less than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Extent of educational backwardness.—(3) Caste/Class whose percentage of illiteracy is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of drop-out is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Social backwardness is the result of birth and cannot easily be overcome. On the other hand it is possible to acquire educational advancement through hard unremitting work. Therefore, nine points at the rate of three for each indicator are awarded for social backwardness while only six points are awarded to educational backwardness at the rate of two points for each indicatory. A caste/class in the existing list of backward classes can be considered socially and educationally backward and therefore, eligible for reservation under Article 15(4) if and only if it obtains a total of more than 7 points of which at least 2 points are under educational backwardness.

In the case of those who are not at present included in the list of backward classes but who have made a claim for inclusion in the list of backward classes, caste factor will not be applied as a test for determining social backwardness. Therefore in their case the maximum score will be only 12. All those cases/classes who get more than 6 points with at least 3 points under social backwardness and at least 2 points under educational backwardness alone will be considered as backward. They will consequently be eligible for reservation under Article 15 (4).

CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR RESERVATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

All those found eligible for reservation under Article 15 (4) will not automatically be entitled for reservation of appointments or posts under Article 16 (4). Among them only those castes/classes that are not adequately represented in the services will be eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4). For this purpose whether each caste/class is adequately represented or not has to be determined. Courts have hold that adequacy of representation should be quantitative and qualitative. A backward class is not quantitatively adequately represented if its representation in all the three sectors (viz., Government, Local Bodies and State Public Sector Undertakings taken together) is less than the State average. In this reckoning All India Services where there is no reservation for backward classes are not included.

Those castes/classes whose total representation is quantitatively more than the State average is examined further. All the employees have been arranged in five groups on the basis of their scalses of pay. Group V includes semi-skilled and unskilled employees. In the remaining four groups those castes/classes whose representation is less than the State average in any two of the four groups (excluding Group V) will also be eligible for reservation on qualitative basis under Article 16 (4).

All the Members have agreed that the divergence from State average should not be as high as 50 per cent. In Chapter 7F of the draft report it has been pointed out that a divergence of 10 per cent from the State average will be just and proper. This is proposed to be discussed further.

Similarly the Members are also in agreement regarding the indicators for determining social and educational backwardness. But unless the exact percentage of divergence from the State average is fixed it will not be possible to identify the social and educational backwardness of each caste/ class. On the basis of a divergence of 10 per cent from the State average the castes/classes who are socially and educationally backward have been identified. The castes/classes are indicated in Alpha and Gama tables. All of them will be eligible for reservation under Article

15(4). The Castes/classes mentioned in Lambda, rule and sigma tables will be eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4).

There is also difference of opinion as to the limit of reservation for backwardness classes. In Chapter 7E it has been suggested that it should be restricted to 32 per cent for backward classes so that total reservation does not exceed 50 per cent. Some Members desire that the percentage of reservation for backward classes should be proportionate to their population as revealed by the surveys conducted by this Commission viz., 67 per cent and in any case not below the existing reservation of 50 per cent for backward classes alone. This aspect is also to be discussed further.

Another point on which there is difference of opinion is in regard to Compartmental Reservation. In Chapter 9(P) this matter has been dealt with at length. We have also received two references from the Government bearing on the issue. Several persons had repeatedly pointed out that the reservations have not benefited several castes/classes. The review of admissions to professional colleges and selections for Government posts by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission reveal that a large number (more than 125) of casts/classes have failed to get any representation for three consecutive years—the period of study and analysis by the Commission. The principle underlying the compartmental reservation is that the competition will be more or less among equals as the level of social and educational backwardness/level of representation in services is taken into account in the division into compartments. When the reservation for each group thus arranged on a rational and scientific basis is based on the population of each group, justice and equity will also be better served. This will neither violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution nor incur the wrath of the courts that are nowadays bent upon dispensing social justic —not mere formal legal justice. This matter is also to be discussed further before taking a final decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

REVIEW OF THE EXISTING LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Principles and procedures.—It is useful to recapitulate the principles and outline the procedures followed by the Commission in the review of the existing list of backward classes and in disposing of the claims of forward communities for inclusion in the list of backward classes prepared by the Commission.

Basic material.—G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980 contains the approved list of backward classes as an Annexure. This forms the basis of analysis by the Commission.

Enumeration and classification of communities—Census survey.—The Supreme Court in Writ Petitions No. 4995, 4996, 4997/80 and Writ Petition No. 402/81 ordered that the reference to the Commission should cover all such questions as had a bearing on the enumeration and classification of Backward Classes. The Commission was also required to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the backward classes. For this purpose, a complete list of all the communities in the State including Forward Communities was prepared by the Statistics Department. All cases of forward communities that claimed inclusion in the list of Backward Classes contained in the references from Government and Director of Backward Classes received till then were also included. The communities so compiled were given code numbers. The Stage-I (Census) survey began on 1st July 1983 with these materials.

Random Sample Survey.—While this survey was on, petitions were received by the Commission from several communities for declaring them as Backward Classes. Similar requests were also made by some communities during the sittings of the Commission. The Government sent a list of some more communities for evaluation. Since the Stage-I census had already started and was fast progressing these communities could only be included and given code numbers in the random sample survey conducted by the Commission. They bear code Nos. 951 to 986.

Addition of certain communities by Government.—In their D.O. Letter No. 107210/BC I.3/84-2 dated 14th December 1984, Government ordered that in reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes the commission's report would also deal with all such questions and issues as having a bearing upon the enumeration and classification of Backward Classes in the State with reference to Clause (viii) of the terms of reference. They also pointed out that some additional entries were made to the Annexure of G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th May 1982, Government ordered that the term Labbai included Rowther and Marakayar. Serial No. 55 of the Backward Classes list was modified as "55. Labbais including 'Rowther' and (Marakkayar' (whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu)".

The Commission had already assigned to the communities Labbai, Marakayar and Rowther Code Nos. 802, 803 and 804 respectively. Since the surveys contained figures about these three communities separately in pursuance of the Government orders they were clubbed together and analysed.

Similarly, in G.O. Ms. No. 2029, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th August 1983, Government ordered the inclusion of Christian Nadar, Shanar and Gramani in the list of Backward Classes. This inclusion was after the commencement of Stage-I survey in which the Christian Nadar, Shanar, and Gramani were enumerated under converts to Christianity from Backward Classes who were then among forward communities. However, in pursuance of the G.O. a separate code number 986 was given in Stage-II survey for Christian Nadar, Shanar and Gramani and enumerated. The results thrown up in this survey were analysed for evaluation of the Christian Nadar, Shanar and Gramani under the backward class group.

Transferred Territories.—Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district were the territories transferred from the erstwhile Travancore State to Tamil Nadu during the State's Reorganisation in 1956. These territories had a distinct culture of their own, followed customs and traditions peculiar to their area and were highly advanced in education. Comparison of the 21 communities belonging and peculiar to the transferred territories with reference to the average of the whole of Tamil Nadu will work to the detriment of these communities. They were therefore, treated as a separate unit and their backwardness evaluated.

Peculiar cases.—In the course of the State II survey it was found that there were communities with small population scattered throughout the State which would not produce even one schedule for evaluation. There were certain other communities which produced just one schedule which would not help in the proper appreciation of their social backwardness. The Commission, therefore, decided to maintain the status quo ante of these communities as far as their social status was concerned. Such communities if they score at least under one criterion/indicator under education they will be eligible for inclusion/retention in the Backward classes list.

Special Steps.—There was complete backout about the social and educational backwardness of eight forward communities which requested inclusion in the backward classes list. Special steps were, therefore, taken to enumerate them under the guidance and control of the Special Officer (Statistics) of this commission of the rank of a Joint Director, Statistics. The figures thrown up in this Survey were also used for evaluation of these communities.

Dictum of the Supreme Court.—The Commission follwed the dictum of the Supreme Court that a community should be both socially and educationally backward for eligibility for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution.

Criteria and indicators for backwardness.—The following are the criteria and indicators for social and educational backwardess and assignment of weightage :—

A. SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS.

(1) Caste/Class accepted as socially backward.

(2) *Occupational backwardness.*—Caste/Class which mainly depends on manual labour or unclean or regarding occupations for its livelihood.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of women engaged in manual labour is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of children employed is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(3) *Poverty.*—Caste/Class whose percentage, of households living in Katcha houses is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose, percentage of households taking subsistence loans is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(*or*)

Caste/Class whose percentage of households getting loans from money-lenders/pawnbrokers is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

B. EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS.

Level of educational achievement.—(1) Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed only the 10th standard or its equivalent is less than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(2) Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed the higher secondary or its equivalent and above is less than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Extent of educational backwardness—3 Caste/Class whole precentage of illiteracy is more than that of the State by least to 10 per cent of it.

OR

Caste/Class whose percentage of dropout is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Assignment of weightage.—Each of the indicators for social backwardness will be assigned 5 points. Bach of the indicators for educational backwardness will be assigned 2 points—

(*i*) *Eligibility of the existing backward classes for retention in the ltst of Backward Classes.*—If any of the existing communities in the Backward Classes list scores a minimum of 8 points out of the total of 15 points with at least one score under each of social and educational backwardness, it will be retained in the list. Otherwise it will get deleted.

(*ii*) *Inclusion of Forward Communities in the Backward Classes list.*—The Forward Communities applying for inclusion in the list of backward classes prepared by the Commission will not be given any marks for their caste as being higher in the hierarchy. Excluding this the total score comes to 12. Only such of those communities which score a minimum of 6 points with at least one credit under each of the criteria for social and educational backwardness will be eligible for inclusion in the Backward Classes list. The claims of others will be rejected.

Based on these principles/procedures the following tables are prepared castes/classes eligible/ineligible for reservation under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution :—

(1) ALPHA TABLE : Showing the indices and scores of the existing Backward Classes which are eligible for retention in the Backward Classes list.

(2) BETA TABLE : Showing the indicies and scores of the existing Backward Classes which are not eligible for retention in the Backward Classes list.

(3) DELTA TABLE : Showing the indices and scroes of the existing forward communities claiming inclusion in the Backward Classes list NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

(4) GAMA TABLE : Showing the indices and scores of the forward communities claiming inclusion in the Backward Classes list ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS

REVIEW OF THE LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR RESERVATION OF APPOINTMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 16 (4) OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Among those castes/classes who are declared as socially and educationally backward those whose total representation in services (Government, Local Bodies and State, Public Sector Undertakings taken together) is less than the State average will be eligible for reservation of appointment under Article 16(4) on quantitative basis. This is furnished in Lamba Table. Lamba Table (1) shows the castes/classes among the existing list of Backward Classes while Lamba Table (2) shows the Castes/Classes among the existing forward classes who qualify to be considered as backward and who are eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) on quantitative basis. These tables show the Code number name of the community, population and ratio of representation.

Those castes/classes whose representation though above the State average is below it in as least two of the four groups to which the employees have been classified taking into account their scales of pay will be eligible for reservation of appointments on qualitative basis. The lists of such castes/classes belonging to existing backward classes and those belonging to the existing forward classes who have qualified to be considered as backward are given in Mu (1) and Mu (2) Tables.

The Nu Table shows the castes/classes who are ineligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) as their existing level of representation both quantitatively and qualitatively is adequate.

Certain communities who claimed to be included in the Backward Classes list after the commencement of Stage I Survey could be included only in Stage II random sample survey and were given code numbers 951 to 986. The data obtained from this Stage II Survey were utilised to determine Social and Educational backwardness and, therefore, their eligibility for reservation in article 15 (4) of the Constitution.

The sigma table shows the castes/classes among these forward classes who are socially and educationally backward. Details about their employment in services are not available as they were not separately included in the survey of employees. The Government will have to collect the employment particulars and decide the question whether they are inadequately represented quantitatively or qualitatively and their eilgibility for reservation of appointments under Article16 (4).

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDICES AND SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION A—MOST BACKWARD CLASSES.

			INDICES FOR BACKWARDNESS.								SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS.										
			SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS.						EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS.		SOCIAL				EDUCATIONAL						
			OCCUPATION.			POVERTY.															
Serial number.	Code number of the Community.	Caste.	Mainly Manual Labour.	Women participation.	Child Labour.	Katcha House.	Loans for subsistance.	Loans from Pawn Broker.	H.S.S. and above.	H. S. only.	Drops out.	Illiterates.	Caste.	Occupation.	Poverty.	Total.	H.S.S. and above.	H. S. only.	Dropsout or Illiterates.	Total.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	101	..	74	147	97	146	112	156	23	32	94	133	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
2	102	..	63	103	106	111	74	64	46	64	116	107	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
3	103	..	49	60	0	55	104	116	61	87	13	97	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
5	105	..	78	136	146	124	71	51	21	28	76	155	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
5	106	..	70	123	99	99	81	0	55	54	93	119	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
4	107	..	85	271	811	191	0	271	29	24	73	153	3	3	3	9	2	3	2	6	15
7	108	..	100	361	0	191	0	0	68	76	69	138	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
8	110	Cosidered Socially Backward							60	76	177	59	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
9	112	..	69	102	126	127	57	96	26	28	81	150	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
10	113	..	52	70	0	57	23	50	120	138	117	85	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
11	114	..	91	361	0	191	0	0	10	43	38	173	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
12	115	..	67	114	93	93	96	81	60	77	105	108	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
13	116	..	57	126	982	156	0	0	34	38	121	95	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
14	117	..	74	129	89	110	71	110	27	37	75	148	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
15	118	..	85	230	0	96	0	0	115	203	124	80	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
14	119	..	64	88	92	123	110	113	57	72	117	99	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

17	120	..	36	108	0	64	122	0	53	65	59	153	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
																	(Merged with code.)				
18	121	..	65	60	0	64	0	0	69	75	105	100	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
19	122	..	76	241	243	48	46	0	38	67	117	106	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
20	123	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	39	78	146	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
21	124	..	44	61	0	137	131	84	27	33	58	155	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
22	125	..	63	103	0	64	122	0	50	63	100	114	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
23	126	..	69	118	123	128	110	125	39	52	92	125	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
24	128	..	56	52	52	127	146	205	43	57	114	101	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
25	129	..	64	90	0	96	0	0	80	82	91	116	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
26	131	..	51	96	77	53	227	315	120	132	112	76	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
27	133	..	72	157	204	107	103	89	28	33	83	146	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
28	134	..	61	84	0	96	152	271	53	72	120	93	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
29	135	..	79	165	269	139	114	203	15	19	96	140	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
30	136	..	76	143	77	138	118	117	29	45	100	125	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
31	137	..	87	164	199	176	64	121	8	13	72	163	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
32	138	..	69	119	138	88	62	46	44	49	86	149	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
33	139	..	63	77	0	87	199	0	66	78	123	92	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
							SECTION B—BACKWARD CLASSES.														
34	201	..	47	63	63	75	123	154	124	139	110	74	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
35	206	..	57	92	76	48	84	54	156	140	130	76	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
36	208	..	36	361	0	191	0	0	94	96	75	133	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
37	211	..	67	130	0	67	22	192	87	93	115	92	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
38	213	..	57	82	28	96	99	132	79	99	92	109	3	3	3	9	2	0	0	2	11
39	214	..	59	111	61	91	157	124	156	165	119	58	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11

SECTION B—BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
40	217	··	41	70	0	74	112	125	109	117	138	60	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
41	218	··	61	95	104	54	98	75	143	142	115	76	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
42	219	··	50	103	730	64	0	0	89	109	105	98	3	3	0	6	2	0	0	2	8
43	220	··	52	86	76	100	133	134	87	87	114	90	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
44	221	··	54	76	0	115	183	163	93	90	101	99	3	3	3	9	0	2	0	2	11
45	222	··	56	61	80	90	111	107	74	94	128	79	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
46	223	··	67	148	0	132	225	251	95	108	125	80	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
47	226	··	82	111	0	57	73	0	82	82	97	110	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
48	229	··	100	0	0	191	0	0	74	102	192	99	3	3	3	9	2	0	0	2	11
49	231	··	65	118	73	59	50	49	73	76	101	122	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
50	234	··	51	90	0	72	91	0	57	66	65	137	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
51	235	··	82	207	0	191	146	326	15	20	29	186	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
52	237	··	64	90	0	76	146	652	52	72	63	149	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
53	239	··	71	125	125	94	105	110	61	66	109	104	3	3	3	9	2	2	0	4	13
54	240	··	62	150	87	90	64	96	63	68	111	101	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
55	242	··	72	133	82	117	106	84	44	62	97	118	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
56	243	··	59	88	99	84	88	72	111	104	121	77	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
57	245	··	69	72	0	75	22	99	96	112	120	68	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
58	247	··	18	0	0	38	146	0	111	114	117	73	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
59	249	··	69	129	0	64	0	0	142	165	122	63	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
60	250	··	33	70	215	90	172	0	118	148	124	71	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
61	252	··	75	138	195	90	68	49	65	69	105	109	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
62	255	··	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	60	95	133	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9

63	256		67	64	0	143	0	204	38	63	71	145	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
64	257		69	124	85	71	138	135	110	117	121	81	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
65	258		42	53	98	59	52	120	122	132	115	72	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
66	259		17	0	0	64	0	543	52	102	98	110	3	0	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
67	260		70	129	81	69	96	78	144	128	132	72	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
68	261		49	87	118	85	189	181	65	83	150	69	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
69	262		63	105	20	63	123	199	99	106	117	84	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
70	267		54	75	95	108	98	80	86	95	101	102	3	3	0	6	2	0	0	2	8
71	269		67	104	97	103	81	136	48	63	103	123	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
72	270		71	145	96	97	41	78	34	45	82	141	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
73	271		76	167	311	127	203	452	21	35	58	162	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
74	272		48	60	58	74	98	133	129	145	114	68	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
75	273		73	163	61	118	62	35	67	65	94	120	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
76	274		63	81	0	61	146	65	58	74	108	101	3	3	3	9	2	2	0	4	13
77	277		58	102	91	59	59	80	83	86	95	115	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
78	278		57	20	0	17	0	0	88	115	145	52	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10
79	279		60	95	97	94	107	126	66	77	104	104	3	3	3	9	2	2	0	4	13
80	281		72	200	126	127	135	0	40	37	82	154	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

SECTION C—BACKWARD CLASSES OF KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

81	301		14	72	0	191	365	0	4	22	167	43	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
82	302		85	213	0	137	0	0	22	71	111	105	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
83	304		100	0	0	143	0	0	176	117	77	169	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
84	306		50	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	250	0	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
85	307		97	257	0	187	0	0	33	136	185	29	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
86	309	..	50	0	0	0	0	0	114	106	124	107	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
87	310	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	37	194	57	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
88	311	..	42	40	42	96	136	129	85	84	93	106	3	0	3	6	2	2	0	4	10
89	313	..	58	181	0	191	0	0	0	0	132	0	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
90	315	..	63	0	0	96	0	0	45	56	110	127	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
91	316	..	0	0	0	191	730	1629	70	95	150	41	3	0	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
92	319	..	55	57	146	82	63	93	71	90	108	104	3	3	0	6	2	2	0	4	10
93	908	..	52	77	0	96	243	0	93	90	107	83	3	3	3	9	0	2	0	2	11
									SECTION D—DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.												
94	401	.	85	120	0	172	37	81	25	28	86	149	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
95	402	..	100	72	0	0	730	1629	80	52	57	154	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
96	403	..	92	229	58	127	147	16	48	38	112	111	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
97	404	..	76	143	126	161	75	87	28	36	96	128	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
98	405	...	45	60	0	48	0	0	46	42	103	114	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
99	406	..	75	120	0	64	0	543	18	31	67	154	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
100	408	..	97	316	281	191	0	204	6	10	54	172	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
101	409	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	40	97	117	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
102	410	..	100	361	0	191	0	0	27	30	40	166	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
103	411	..	73	149	159	153	258	0	11	19	101	141	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
104	412	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	76	54	165	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
105	413	..	0	181	0	153	146	163	18	22	76	157	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
106	414	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	31	73	145	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
107	415	..	95	193	0	153	0	977	76	58	15	192	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

108	418	..	100	197	0	191	0	0	296	39	71	113	3	3	3	9	0	2	2	4	13
109	419	..	100	361	0	191	0	0	41	60	103	109	3	3	3	9	2	2	0	4	13
110	420	..	100	361	0	96	0	0	27	37	104	128	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
111	421	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	126	139	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
112	422	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	78	114	110	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
113	423	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	24	97	143	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
114	424	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	71	83	118	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
115	425	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	84	146	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
116	426	..	78	103	0	191	0	0	22	35	58	155	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
117	427	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	24	94	151	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
118	428	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	57	90	121	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
119	429	..	88	151	107	153	112	143	15	18	74	158	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
120	430	..	79	143	51	154	82	50	34	45	87	134	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
121	431	-	100	361	0	96	0	0	49	77	75	129	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
122	432	..	67	161	0	32	243	0	134	107	125	69	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
123	433	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	66	139	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
124	434	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	62	56	138	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
125	435	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	31	124	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
126	436	-	76	135	229	71	66	58	57	59	112	106	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
127	437	..	100	361	0	191	0	0	15	51	62	149	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
128	440	..	100	361	0	191	0	0	82	256	123	160	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
129	441	-	83	181	1460	191	0	0	23	24	41	183	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
130	442	..	75	145	0	96	365	0	17	21	79	148	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
131	443	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	55	123	107	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
132	444	..	67	72	0	0	0	0	83	126	75	113	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
133	445	—	65	135	136	118	161	222	58	52	113	105	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
134	446	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	87	139	64	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
135	447	—	48	68	208	70	133	148	73	91	98	98	3	3	3	9	2	0	0	2	11
136	449	—	63	94	103	123	65	29	82	81	113	93	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
137	450	—	43	82	332	38	73	10	34	50	106	126	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
138	451	—	78	136	0	153	0	0	14	22	62	176	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
139	452	—	100	0	0	191	0	0	16	39	63	142	2	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
140	453		0	0	0	191	0	0	0	73	33	166	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
141	454	—	100	0	0	191	0	0	12	25	111	143	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
142	455	—	77	312	456	78	0	0	38	42	130	98	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
143	456		0	0	0	0	0	0	24	29	37	185	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
144	458		48	89	281	88	140	188	27	35	103	129	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
145	460		89	155	0	134	73	0	15	24	94	140	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
146	461		82	188	231	142	51	51	22	29	59	166	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
147	463		100	201	0	153	0	0	47	62	72	131	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
148	464		64	152	361	120	143	103	14	15	98	138	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
149	465		0	0	0	0	0	0	34	53	65	137	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
150	466		100	361	0	191	0	0	8	3	123	126	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
151	468	—	100	361	0	191	0	0	2	23	97	128	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
152	470	—	75	158	0	137	209	175	88	98	120	105	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
								SECTION E—BACKWARD CLASSES OF OTHER RELIGION.													
153	207	—	41	0	0	94	0	84	100	128	112	85	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
154	805	—	29	0	0	48	0	611	37	52	123	89	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
155	910		44	54	89	91	154	0	131	164	146	35	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8

156	911	..	52	32	0	53	46	29	150	124	158	38	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
157	912	..	68	68	23	118	142	31	154	110	112	58	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11

SECTION F—BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES WITH 1 OR NO. SCHEDULES CANVASSED IN STAGE II SURVEY.

158	233	Considered socially back ward							55	98	137	72	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
159	241	Considered socially backward							92	96	115	98	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
160	246	Considered socially backward							84	113	100	87	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
161	248	Considered socially backward							116	115	180	48	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
162	268	Considered socially backward							90	101	86	113	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
163	280	Considered socially backward							482	250	120	42	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
164	314	Considered socially backward							0	216	121	118	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
165	318	Considered socially backward							68	129	86	71	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
166	416	Considered socially backward							63	124	99	101	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
167	417	considered socially backward							105	97	111	89	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
168	438	Considered socially backward							47	217	105	81	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
169	439	Considered socially backward							11	101	210	49	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
170	448	Considered socially backward							106	70	81	111	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
171	459	Conisdered as socially backward							136	50	118	99	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
172	462	Considered as socially backward							0	264	120	19	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
173	467	Considered as socially backward							25	104	86	117	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
174	469	Considered as socially backward							87	101	109	68	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5

BETA TABLE (1): COMMUNITIES NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF NON-ELIGIBILITY UNDER EDUCATION.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	104		53	109	0	43	365	905	118	118	95	97	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
2	111		59	81	93	93	97	112	93	100	105	98	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
3	212		100	361	0	0	730	0	98	106	107	85	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
4	266		67	72	0	72	91	204	132	119	84	100	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
5	276		54	97	68	78	115	59	115	126	105	83	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
6	303		100	0	0	191	0	0	243	162	83	0	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
7	317		71	120	0	118	112	0	100	103	99	97	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
8	901		63	102	64	132	164	103	134	134	97	79	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9

BETA TABLE (2) COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF LACK OF MINIMUM SCORE.

1	109		37	48	105	105	109	91	126	141	129	64	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
2	127		29	0	0	76	0	0	118	108	112	74	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
3	130		34	30	0	50	143	35	293	276	92	51	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
4	132		47	59	46	71	80	74	107	124	104	90	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	202		27	27	0	33	76	112	158	162	106	70	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
6	203		45	85	81	26	50	56	205	190	52	96	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
7	205		51	70	0	35	0	0	220	224	88	70	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
8	209		43	0	0	64	0	0	130	120	104	92	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

9	210	54	89	50	80	101	106	141	152	109	74	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
10	224	58	77	64	66	30	76	123	135	98	87	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
11	225	29	41	25	72	141	164	289	286	80	44	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
12	228	42	32	83	82	26	58	150	144	127	58	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
13	230	21	11	0	42	127	71	92	97	109	91	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
14	232	23	24	0	72	0	0	113	91	113	95	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
15	236	34	29	45	43	125	107	192	209	97	67	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
16	244	62	121	56	38	61	109	211	213	97	68	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
17	251	25	0	0	96	0	0	74	92	120	91	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
18	253	0	0	0	0	183	0	213	170	81	84	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
19	263	49	72	107	66	57	70	237	176	133	51	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
20	264	44	64	56	73	80	53	139	156	108	73	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
21	265	9	0	0	0	0	0	117	188	78	82	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
22	275	49	67	33	79	86	64	124	136	108	78	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	37
23	305	33	23	0	68	71	61	260	207	69	57	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
24	308	56	59	77	96	57	26	133	135	107	71	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
25	312	20	0	0	17	0	0	181	150	87	93	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
26	909	27	14	0	29	66	0	162	139	92	73	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
27	457	33	0	0	0	0	0	211	185	115	56	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5

BETA TABLE (3) COMMUNITIES WITH 1 OR NO. SCHEDULES CANVASSED UNDER STAGE—II SURVEY BUT NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO WANT OF MINIMUM SCORE UNDER EDUCATION.

1	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	100	70	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
2	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	143	109	72	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
3	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	117	86	106	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
4	227		0	0	0	0	0	0	151	145	104	76	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	238		0	0	0	0	0	0	250	200	104	72	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
6	254		0	0	0	191	0	0	165	205	90	87	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
7	407		0	0	0	0	0	0	212	171	70	77	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

BETA TABLE (4). COMMUNITIES UNDER OTHERS.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	801		41	51	76	100	116	76	133	128	106	77	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
2	802 to 804		40	43	64	64	89	83	78	91	132	67	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
3	986		50	50	76	60	79	50	105	100	102	88	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

GAMMA TABLE : 1 FORWARD COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE BACKWARD CLASSES LIST.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	520		66	86	0	41	10	45	60	66	56	152	..	3	..	3	2	2	2	6	9
2	532		48	114	101	50	222	71	192	233	127	33	..	3	3	6	..	..	2	2	8
3	542		64	310	0	108	46	102	75	97	136	89	..	3	..	3	2	..	2	4	7
4	549		70	119	203	117	81	91	66	61	87	128	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
5	550		88	145	0	191	0	0	73	87	103	92	..	3	3	6	2	2	...	4	10
6	809		48	68	135	117	114	96	64	95	95	99	..	3	3	6	2	..	..	2	8
7	812		100	181	0	191	0	0	61	130	160	39	..	3	3	6	2	..	2	4	10

GAMMA TABLE 2 : FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE—II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	951		50	120	0	96	0	0	242	0	103	280	..	3	...	3	0	2	2	4	7
2	953		38	105	118	48	122	136	54	0	64	177	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
3	956		70	201	0	143	0	0	0	43	95	330	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
4	957		17	36	0	87	332	0	43	173	122	89	..	0	3	3	2	0	2	4	7
5	958		40	64	456	24	0	204	105	39	134	164	..	3	3	6	0	2	2	4	10
6	960		25	16	0	0	122	271	75	148	112	87	..	0	3	3	2	0	2	4	7
7	961		82	473	1603	202	0	567	0	0	181	526	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
8	965		50	28	0	0	0	0	51	0	82	178	..	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
9	966		33	331	0	405	0	284	71	0	198	154	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
10	970		69	120	0	38	0	0	39	86	112	135	..	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
11	971		93	181	0	0	0	0	50	130	120	35	..	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
12	972		60	0	0	127	0	0	0	64	208	151	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
13	973		74	143	261	143	61	0	0	14	112	323	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
14	974		52	118	53	75	72	0	38	47	58	331	..	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
15	980		63	60	0	127	243	0	0	60	231	168	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
16	983		68	356	534	607	531	284	0	0	96	564	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
17	984		69	368	0	0	425	340	0	44	24	441	..	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12

DELTA TABLE (1) FORWARD COMMUNITIES ENUMERATED IN BOTH SURVEYS AND FOUND NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION UNDER BACKWARD CLASSES LIST.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	501		13	12	20	20	77	70	697	455	58	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	502		36	36	31	37	60	87	276	279	97	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	503		47	53	51	54	79	98	190	185	103	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	504		33	41	37	62	134	191	206	223	87	64	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	505		46	63	41	63	97	94	168	161	104	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	506		32	42	31	57	97	102	266	246	99	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	507		34	29	37	42	55	46	219	203	106	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	510		43	54	30	39	59	48	275	251	103	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	511		20	24	15	18	46	41	382	292	84	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	513		35	31	0	42	126	153	267	240	95	55	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
11	514		42	33	0	29	120	18	313	278	111	30	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
12	515		40	54	68	58	59	66	206	203	106	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	516		30	29	42	42	69	77	324	264	100	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	517		33	24	58	51	45	130	188	216	96	47	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
15	521		45	87	0	37	0	40	80	122	113	66	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4
16	522		33	22	19	38	84	52	300	338	91	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	523		35	0	0	48	37	0	236	218	99	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	525		36	0	0	60	91	0	198	175	89	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	526		56	113	0	49	12	52	137	148	129	70	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
20	528		32	35	50	62	38	0	224	211	109	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	535		27	63	0	25	19	0	177	159	127	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
22	536		15	19	0	13	45	29	132	141	128	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
23	537		67	361	0	0	0	0	130	194	120	52	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
24	540		56	77	0	32	122	0	168	199	90	73	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
25	543		46	38	0	82	261	0	145	133	94	88	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
26	544		0	0	0	96	0	0	267	207	118	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
27	545		67	80	0	109	0	233	180	163	99	61	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
28	546		0	0	0	0	0	0	137	169	113	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
29	547		0	0	0	0	0	0	74	91	190	52	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4
30	548		18	80	0	96	0	0	107	100	81	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
31	551		0	0	0	0	0	0	183	233	106	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	552		100	120	0	191	0	0	376	253	86	48	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
33	553		40	45	0	0	0	0	109	152	102	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	554		63	120	0	127	0	0	135	138	87	78	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
35	555		0	0	0	0	0	0	80	89	150	74	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
36	556		52	62	0	37	140	125	196	201	98	59	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
37	557		53	50	0	111	183	0	122	144	100	79	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
38	558		33	40	332	48	61	679	103	122	89	53	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
39	808		45	44	14	106	114	104	74	97	101	94	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	5
40	810		100	0	0	0	0	0	119	123	118	65	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
41	811		15	0	0	55	0	0	218	222	94	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	813		36	17	0	38	292	326	150	119	109	77	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
43	814		50	0	0	0	0	0	307	255	86	37	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
44	815		75	0	0	0	0	0	379	238	82	36	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

45	902	54	82	70	87	95	57	207	160	109	64	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
46	904	9	4	192	18	119	114	487	510	51	18	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
47	905	41	39	16	65	81	100	220	218	105	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	906	100	361	0	0	0	0	162	173	127	46	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
49	907	48	66	32	77	74	48	287	217	94	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	913	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	190	111	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
51	914	23	11	0	33	101	56	321	265	102	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DELTA TABLE (2).—FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND NOT ELIGIBLE.

1	952	69	108	0	82	104	0	98	109	63	341	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
2	954	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
3	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	209	45	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	0	0
4	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	87	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
5	962	31	15	0	62	60	33	45	91	109	107	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
6	953	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	90	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	5
7	964	43	0	0	64	0	0	75	0	120	313	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
8	967	23	20	0	21	27	30	70	136	76	89	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
9	968	67	271	0	32	0	0	362	119	167	196	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
10	969	10	30	0	0	243	543	63	417	100	44	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	5
11	975	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	180	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
12	976		40	72	0	96	0	0	0	152	33	285	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4
13	977		20	23	0	6	66	49	187	159	44	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	978		33	40	0	0	0	0	63	139	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
15	979		25	221	0	0	319	170	124	109	69	102	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
16	981		0	0	0	0	0	0	28	53	100	89	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	4
17	982		4	0	0	37	0	0	139	143	82	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	985		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	301	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6

SPECIAL NOTE ON MOND GOLLA.

The community " Mond Golla " finds a place both in the list of Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu (Item No. 119) and in the list of Most Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu (Item No, 20) in the Annexure to G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. In the printed list of communities where code numbers were given for surveys " Mond Golla " has been given Code No. 120 among the Most Backward Classes and " Yadavar " of whom " Mond Golla " forms part has been given Code No. 279. Census results have been separately tabulated for these two items. It is only fitting and proper that the figures for "Mond Golla " (Code No. 120) should be merged with those of " Yadavar " (Code No. 279) which forms part of it. This has been done accordingly.

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

[Eligible for concessions under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution of India adopting 10 per cent deviation from State Average]

1. Agaram Vellan Chettiar.
2. (*a*) Agamudayar including Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.
3. Alwar, Azhavar and Alvar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
4. Ambalakarar (including Servai).
5. Andipandaram.
6. Ansar.
7. Arayar, Nulayar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
8. Ayira Vaisyar.
9. Bestha, Siviar.
10. Boyar, Oddar (including Boyas, Donga Boya, Gorrela-Dodda Boya, Kalvathila Boyas, Pedda-Boyas, Oddars, Kal Oddars, Nellorepet Oddars and Sooramari Oddars).
11. Chakkala.
12. Chavalakkarar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
13. Chowdry.
14. Dasari (including Donga Dasaris and Gudu Dasaris).
15. Devangar, Sedar.
16. Devagudi Talayari.
17. Dommara (including Dombs and Dommars).
18. Dudekula.
19. Enadi.
20. Ezhavathy (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only
21. Ezhuthachar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
22. Gounder.
23. Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa-Gounder).
24. I diga.
25. Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and Illathar.
26. Jambuvanodai.
27. Jogi (including Jogis).
28. Kaikolar, Sengunthar.
29. Kaladi.
30. Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panicker (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
31. Kalingi.
32. Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar, Gandarvakottai Kallars, Kottappal Kallars, Piramalai Kallalrs and Peria Suriyur Kallars).

33. Kallar Kula Thondamar.
34. Kalveli Gounder.
35. Kambar.
36. Kammalar or Viswakarma, Viswakammala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar Karumar, Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin).
37. Kannadiya Naidu.
38. Kani, Kanisu, Kaniyar Panikkar.
39. Kaniyala Vellalar.
40. Karpoora Chettiar.
41. Kasikkara Chettiar.
42. Katesar, Pattamkatti.
43. Kharvi.
44. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar districts only).
45. Kongu Vaishnava.
46. Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti, Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalamkatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).
47. Koteyar.
48. Krishnanvaka (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
49. Kudumbi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
50. Kuga Vellalar.
51. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).
52. Kunchidigar.
53. Kunnuvar Mannadi.
54. Kurhini Chetty.
55. Kurumba.
56. Lambadi.
57. Latin Catholics (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
58. Lingayat (Jangama).
59. Mahendra, Medara.
60. Malayar.
61. Maniagar.
62. Mappilla.
63. Maravar (including Karumaravar, Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar and Sembanad Maravars).
64. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkattala Nair and Pronopakari
65. Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity).
66. Mooppan.
67. Moundadan Chetty.
68. Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including converts to Christianity).
69. Mutlakampatti.
70. Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar, and Mutharaiyar.
71. Nadar, Shanar and Gramani.
72. Naikkar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
73. Nangudi Vellalar.
74. Narikoravar.
75. Nokkar.
76. Odar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
77. Odiya.
78. Oottruvalanattu Vellalar.

79. Ovachar.

80. Paiyur Kotta Vellalar.

81. Pamulu.

82. Panar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

83. Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar.

84. Paravan Christians (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

85. Parkavakulam (including Suruthimar, Nathaman, Malayaman, Moopanar and Nainar).

86. Perumkollar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

87. Podikara Vellalar.

88. Pooluva Gounder.

89. Pulavar (in Coimbatore district).

90. Pulluvar or Pooluvar.

91. Pusala.

92. Reddy (Ganjam).

93. Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty and Twentyfour Manai Telugu Chetty).

94. Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

95. Salivagana.

96. Saliyar, Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar and Adhaviyar.

97. Savalakkarar.

98. Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivanlar.

99. Sheik.

100. Sozhia Chetty.

101. Sundaram Chetty.

102. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.

103. Tholkollar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

104. Thondaman.

105. Thoraiyar.

106. Thoriyar.

107. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

108. Ukkirakula Kshatriya Naicker.

109. Uppara, Uppillia and Sagara

110. Urali Gounder (throughout the State) and Orudaya Gounder or Oorudaya Gounder). (in Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchy and Salem districts).

111. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valaiyars).

112. Valmiki.

113. Vaniyar, Vaniya Chettiar (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar).

114. Vallambar.

115. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

116. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya).

117. Veduvar, Vettaikarar (throughout the State) and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

118. Velar.

119. Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

120. Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vettuva Gounder.

121. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gowda).

122. Wynad Chetty (The Nilgiris district only).

123. Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla and Asthanthra Golla).

124. Yavana.

125. Yerukula.

126. Yogeeswarar.

NOTE.—(1) The policy adopted in the preparation of this list has been discussed in detail under the Chapter "10E Preparation of a single consolidated list of Backward Classes" (Volume III).

(2) The recommendations appended to the chapter "10A Denotified Communities" (Volume III) have also been incorporated.

(3) The subsects 'deleted' from the old list of Backward Classes as per the recommendations of the First Backward Classes Commission, and also shown under "EXPLANATION" to G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980, have been incorporated with the respective main entries.

(4) The changes in the spelling, regrouping, expansion etc., of the existing eligible entries, have been made as per the descriptions available under individual community notes which form part of 'Profile on communities' (10B of Volume III).

(5) Specific notes in respect of certain individual entries :—

(*a*) Eravallar (Code No. 108) is treated as a Scheduled Tribe throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. Hence not included in this revised list.

(*b*) All Koravars/Korachas in the list of Denotified communities (including Koracha in the list of Backward Classes besides Veppur Parayar and Venganur Adi Dravidar have been dropped as per contents of item (1) indicated above.

(6) New communities are added as per the final recommendations of the Commission.

LIST OF COMMUNITIES AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR FULL FEE CONCESSIONS UNDER RULE 92 T.N.E.R. (TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL RULES).

1. Ambalakarar (including Servai).
2. Andipandaram.
3. Bestha, Siviar.
4. Boyar, Oddar (including Boyas, Donga Boya, Gorrela-Dodda Boya, Kalvathila Boyas, Pedda-Boyas, Oddars, Kal Oddars, Nellorepet Oddars and Sooramari Oddars).
5. Dasari (including Donga Dasaris and Gudu Dasaries).
6. Dommara (including Dombs and Dommars).
7. Jambuvanodai.
8. Jogi (including Jogis).
9. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar districts only).
10. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).
11. Kunnuvar Mannadi.
12. Kurhini Chetty.
13. Kurumba.
14. Mahendra, Medara.
15. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkatalavar, Velakkattala Nair and Pronopakari.
16. Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity).
17. Moundadan Chetty.
18. Mutlakampatti.
19. Narikoravar.
20. Nokkar.

21. Sozhia Chetty.

22. Thondaman.

23. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

24. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valaiyars).

25. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivila, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

26. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya).

27. Vettaikarar.

28. Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vettuva Gounder.

29. Mond Golla.

30. Yogeeswarar.

NOTE.—(1) The Most Backward Classes converts are also eligible for full fee concessions from the Education Department as in the case of the Hindu M.B.C.S.

(2) The Most Backward Classes converts (other than those specificially delcared as Backward Classes) are not eligible for any other concession from the Backward Classes Department.

LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES IN TAMIL NADU.

(To be maintained for the implementation of special concessions from Backward Classes Department and for full fee concessions under Rule 92 Tamil Nadu Educational Rules from Education Department.)

Serial number.	*Name of the Main Denotified Community.*	*Details of sub-groups involved also to be treated as Denotified Communities.*	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Boyar, Oddar	(1) Boyar	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri.
		(2) Donga Boya	..
		(3) Gorrela Dodda Boya	..
		(4) Kalvathila Boyas ..	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli.
		(5) Pedda Boyas	Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai.
		(6) Kal Oddars	Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem.
		(7) Nellorepet Oddars ..	North Arcot.
		(8) Oddars	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai.
		(9) Sooramari Oddars ..	Salem.
2	Chakkala	..	Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Nilgiris.
3	Dasari	(1) Donga Dasaris ..	Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madras, Salem.
		(2) Gudu Dasaris ..	..
4	Devagudi Talayari ..	..	..

Serial number.	*Name of the Main Denotified Community.*	*Details of sub-groups involved also to be treated as Denotified Communities.*	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Dommara	(1) Dommara	Thanjavur, Pudukottai, North Arcot.
		(2) Dombs	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai.
6	Jambavanodai	..	..
7	Jogi	Jogis	Chengalpattu, Madras, South Arcot, North Arcot.
8	Kaladi	..	Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli.
9	Kallars	(i) Gandarvakottai Kallars.	Thanjavur, Pudukottai.
		(2) Kootappal Kallars ..	Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai.
		(3) Periasuriyur Kallars ..	Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai.
		(4) Piramalai Kallars ..	Ramanathapuram, Madurai Pudukottai, Thanjavur.
10	Maravars	(1) Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar.	Ramanathapuram, Madurai.
		(2) Maravars	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli.
		(3) Sembanad Maravars.	Ramanathapuram.
11	Mond Golla	..	Salem.
12	Mutlakampatti	..	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
13	Nokkars	..	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
14	Padayachi	..	Vellayam Kuppam (South Arcot) and Tennore (Tiruchirappalli).
15	Thottia Nayakars ..	..	Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar.
16	Urali Gounders	..	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
17	Valaiyars	(1) Chettinad Valayars ..	Ramanathapuram.
		(2) Valayars	Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Periyar and Coimbatore.
	..	(3) Ambalakkarar	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
	.. ..	(4) Ambalakkarar ..	Suriyanur (Tiruchirappalli).
	..	(5) Servai	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.

Serial number.	*Name of the Main Denotified Community.*	*Details of sub-groups involved also to be treated as Denotified Communities.*	*District and places in which chiefly found.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18	Vettaikarar	..	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.
19	Vettuva Gounder ..	(1) Punnan Vettuva Gounder.	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.
		(2) Vettuva Gounder ..	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.

(Battu Turkas and Telugupatti Chetty are dropped since they are not covered in the main list of Backward Classes drawn for concessions under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution).

NOTE.—(1) The Denotified Communities converts are also eligible for full fee concessions from the Education Department as in the case of the Hindu Denotified Communities under Rule 92 Tamil Nadu Educational Rules.

(2) The Denotified Communities converts are also eligible for scholarships on par with the Hindu Denotified communities from the Backward Classes Department.

RESERVATION QUANTITATIVE LAMBDA (1) TABLE

Existing Backward Classes.

Serial number.	*Code*	*Name of Community.*	*Population.*	*Ratio of appointments.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	101	Ambalakarar	446,759	0.3846
2	105	Boyar, Oddar	409,567	0.4335
3	106	Dasari	15,907	0.7346
4	107	Domhara	4,436	0.4257
5	108	E avalla- (Except Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Dist ict where it is Scheduled Tribes (S.T.).	1,377	0.9858
6	113	Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore and Periyar Districts) ..	43,531	0.9653
7	114	Koracha	3,429	0.7401
8	115	Kulala including Kuyavar and Kumbarar	301,179	0.8754
9	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi	11,055	0.5392
10	117	Kurumba	183,689	0.4942
11	119	Marathuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkattala Nair and Pronopakari.	426,427	0.8957
12	122	Mahendra, Medara	7,418	0.9070
13	124	Narikoravar	20,162	0.6791
14	126	Vanniyakulakshtriaya (including Vanniyar, Vanniya, Vanniya Gounder, Gounder or Kandar, Padayachi and Palli)	6,504,855	0.5854
15	128	Mecnavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavr, Sembadavar including converts to Christianity) ..	271,764	0.4993
16	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	4,562	0.9315
17	133	Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thokkalavar and Tholuva Naikcer) ..	271,318	0.2341
18	135	Valaiyar	283,580	0.2173
19	136	Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) excepet in Knniyakumari Dist. and Shenkottah Tk. of Tirunelveli District where it is S.C.)	445,637	0.5729
20	137	Vettaikarar	70,298	0.1201
21	138	Vettuva Gounder	125,886	0.5481
22	139	Yogeeswarar	18,618	0.6023
23	208	Enadi	9,018	0.4319
24	214	Illathu Pillaimar	139,993	0.8225
25	220	Kallar	800,466	0.9609
26	221	Kalveli Gounder	23,411	0.6277

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of Community.*	*Population.*	*Ratio of appointments.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
27	222	Kammalar or Viswakarma and Viswakammala (including Thattar or Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar or Kollar, Thachare and Kathacher)	1,226,061	0.8869
28	226	Katesa or Pattamkattai	6,408	0.8289
29	231	Kongu Vellalars	2,369,666	0.6107
30	234	Kunchidigar	12,422	0.2661
31	235	Lambadi	12,558	0.2115
32	237	Malayar	14,505	0.6876
33	239	Maravar	529,168	0.9137
34	240	Moniagar	16,838	0.7641
35	242	Muthuraja (Muthuracha, Muttiriyar and Muthiriyar : Muthiraiyar)	406,700	0.7626
36	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani	2,306,209	0.6333
37	247	Ovachar	4,314	0.6034
38	248	Pamulu	1,953	0.6648
39	252	Parkavakulam (Surthimar, Malayamar, Nathamar) ..	501,067	0.8055
40	255	Pulluvar	7,441	0.7852
41	256	Pusala	5,131	0.6326
42	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	159,453	0.9586
43	258	Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, Telugupatty Chetty, Twenty-four Manai Telugu Chetty)	356,056	0.8671
44	267	Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker	117,698	0.8795
45	268	Thoriyar	7,226	0.8004
46	269	Uppara	59,046	0.8656
47	270	Urali Gounder (throughout the State) Orudaya Gounder in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Periyar districts)	96,722	0.4869
48	271	Valmiki	24,331	0.5167
49	272	Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar	446,426	0.9303
50	273	Vedar (Except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where it is a S.C.).	13,771	0.9129
51	274	Vallambar	41,019	0.2432
52	277	Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gounder Okkaliya Gowda)	288,934	0.7639
53	278	Wynad Chetty of Nilgiris district	7,847	0.6318
54	279	Yadava including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idiyar known as Vadugayar, Golla, Mondgolla, Asthanthra Golla including Mondgolla under Code 120	1,518,287	0.8370
55	281	Yerkula	7,450	0.6338
56	311	Naikkar	312,299	0.9742
57	316	Tholkollar	876	0.6064
58	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars (Salem, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram district)	7,994	0.8860
59	402	Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem district)	2,290	0.5412
60	403	Appanad Kondayan Kottai Maravar (Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts)	50,753	0.1419
61	404	Anbalakkarar (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai districts)	258,840	0.2624

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of Commnnity.	Population.	Ratio of appointments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
62	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur)	5,179	0.9003
63	406	Boyas, Tiruchirappally, Pudukkottai, Salem, The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri district	12,478	0.5203
64	410	Chengayampuri Koravars (North Arcit district) ..	3,136	0.2823
65	411	Chettinad Valayars (Ramanathapuram district) ..	62,194	0.0474
66	412	Dombs (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai district) ..	260	0.6810
67	413	Domba Koravars (Salem district)	2,206	0.4548
68	415	Donga Boya	238	0.0000
69	416	Donga Ur, Korachas	287	0.6169
70	417	Devagudi Talayaris	1,955	0.2415
71	419	Dabikoravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and North Arcot districts)	2,260	0.6268
72	422	Gudu Dasaris	482	0.3673
73	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and South Arcot district)	1,229	0.8644
74	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai districts)	14,566	0.1783
75	425	Inji Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	537	0.3297
76	426	Jogis (Chengalpattu, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot districts)	4,512	0.5886
77	428	Kaladis (Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli districts)	2,506	0.1178
78	429	Kal Oddars (Chengalpet, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Salem districts)	40,708	0.1145
79	432	Kootappalkallars (Thanjavur Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli Districts)	4,883	0.3260
80	433	Kala Koravars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli district)	887	0.1331
81	434	Kalvathila Boyas	736	0.2406
82	435	Kepmaris (Chengalpattu, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli district)	1,225	0.4818
83	436	Maravars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts)	433,346	0.7180
84	440	Nokkars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts) ..	697	0.2540
85	441	Nellorepet Oddars (North Arcot district)	2,949	0.2291
86	442	Oddars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts)	16,997	0.6354
87	443	Pedda Boyas (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	2,655	0.1556
88	444	Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot district)	694	0.6803
89	445	Piramalai Kallar (Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur districts)	346,252	0.7409
90	446	Periya Siniyur Kallars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	1,940	0.2434
91	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	995	0.6525
92	449	Servais (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts) ..	77,527	0.6174
93	451	Salem Uppu Koravars (Salem district)	2,782	0.2756
94	454	Sooramari Oddars (Salem district)	2,691	0.2543
95	455	Sembanad Maravas (Ramanathapuram district) ..	25,540	0.1049

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of Community.	Population.	Ratio of appointments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
96	456	Thallikoravars (Salem district)	1,510	0.2345
97	458	Thottia Naicks (Chengalput, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar districts)	40,553	0.2154
98	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	512	0.8069
99	460	Uppukoravars and Settipalli Korvars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Madurai and North Arcot Districts) ..	7,626	0.1625
100	461	Urali Gounders (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	67,195	0.1985
101	464	Valaiyars (Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore and Periyar districts)	68,909	0.1781
102	465	Venganur Adidravidars (North Arcot district)	12,165	0.6841
103	466	Vettaikarars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai districts)	744	0.2383
104	467	Veppur Parayars (South Arcot districts) ..	3,814	0.6960
105	468	Vetta Koravars (Salem district) ..	1,295	0.6836
106	469	Varaganeri Koravars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	313	0.0000
107	470	Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	17,430	0.6129
108	805	Mappilla	40,465	0.5557
109	809	Latin Catholic (Kanniyakumari district)	2,00,668	0.3921
110	910	Christian converts from Meenavar	15,203	0.4193
111	911	Christian converts from Paravar	56,384	0.5998

RESERVATIONS QUANTITATIVE LAMBDA (2) TABLE

[Existing Forward Communities eligible for inclusion in Backward Classes list under Article 16 (4).]

	520	Lingayath (Jangama)	41,160	0.7628
	532	Kasikkara Chettiar	8,820	0.963
	549	Mooppan	33,794	0.805
	809	Sheik	119,546	0.36981
	812	Ansar	2,366	0.5238

RESERVATIONS QUALITATIVE—Mu (1) TABLE.

Existing Backward Classes.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the community.*	*Population.*	*Ratio.*	*Ratio of appointments.*			
					Group I.	*Group II.*	*Group III.*	*Group IV.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	102	Andipandaram	2,23,770	1.0175	0.6088	0.1580	0.3136	0.7506
2	103	Bestha, Siviar	7,063	1.3286	0.0000	0.2782	0.3821	1.4863
3	112	Jogi	19,848	3.2531	11.9966	0.1981	0.8839	0.7318
4	121	Moundadan Chetty	6,254	1.2079	92.4592	0.9426	1.4026	0.8968
5	134	Thondaman	14,036	1.0176	0.0000	0.6999	1.0096	1.0450
6	217	Kambar	5,624	1.3118	0.0000	1.7469	0.5999	1.1762
7	229	Kharvi	5,411	1.1998	6.2857	0.3631	0.9976	1.1960
8	233	Koteyar	1,155	1.1242	0.0000	1.7013	4.6737	0.7470
9	246	Odiya	2,793	1.3313	0.0000	0.0000	1.2080	1.4932
10	249	Panar (Except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where this community is a Scheduled Caste), .	6,868	1.1601	0.0000	1.7166	0.9825	1.1935
11	301	Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar ..	3,942	1.0031	0.0000	0.0000	0.8559	0.9850
12	302	Arayar (Nulayar)	3,409	1.0214	0.0000	1.1529	0.7918	1.0968
13	304	Chavalakkarar	1,052	1.5147	0.0000	1.8680	0.6414	1.2303
14	306	Ezhuthachar	1,442	2.8650	0.0000	0.0000	5.1473	3.3907
15	307	Ezhavathy	277	1.4915	0.0000	0.0000	4.8719	2.5958
16	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panicker) ..	1,024	2.3631	0.0000	0.0000	2.6358	2.2470
17	310	Kudumbi	2,799	1.4549	0.0000	1.4040	0.7232	1.1303
18	313	Odar	1,052	2.8612	0.0000	0.0000	3.2071	2.3239
19	314	Perumkollar	591	1.3981	0.0000	0.0000	3.4252	1.4600
20	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi)	2,844	1.3904	0.0000	0.0000	1.1863	1.3553
21	318	Veluthadathu Nair	5,733	1.0295	0.0000	0.3427	1.7655	1.5050
22	319	Krishnavaka	26,906	1.1933	0.0000	0.7304	1.4044	1.4110
23	408	C. K. Koravars (S. A. Districts) ..	2,549	2.2228	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1692
24	409	Chakkala (Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Pudukottai and The Nilgiris districts)	2,110	1.9580	0.0000	1.8626	0.9594	1.1586
25	414	Dommars (Thanjavur, Pudukottai and North Arcot Districts) ..	1,089	1.7885	31.2347	0.0000	0.6196	0.3962

26	418	Dobbai Korachas (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts) ..	51	1.1572	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27	420	Donga Dasaries (Chengalpattu Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madras and Salem Districts) ..	797	1.7032	0.0000	0.0000	0.8466	1.4435
28	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyas	154	1.1497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9338
29	427	Jambavanodai	243	1.2144	0.0000	8.0865	5.5536	0.0000
30	430	Koravars (Chengalpattu, Ramanathauram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai Madras, Madurai and The Niglris Districts)	45,899	1.9635	0.0000	0.4282	0.1323	0.6987
31	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars (Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts) ..	1,971	1.2277	51.7721	0.9971	0.6847	1.3863
32	437	Monda Koravars	196	2.1078	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4674
33	438	Monda Golla (Salem District) ..	64	5.5330	0.0000	0.0000	21.0864	2.2470
34	439	Mutlakkampatti (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	805	1.4663	0.0000	0.0000	0.8382	1.9651
35	447	Padayachis (Vellayan Kuppam in South Arcot and Tennore in Tiruchirappalli District)	34,459	1.7847	0.0000	0.7414	1.4686	1.4857
36	450	Salem Melnad Koravars (Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar. Tiruchirppalli, Pudukkottai,Salem and North Arcot Districts)	1,839	1.8935	0.0000	1.0686	0.7338	1.4858
37	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravars (North Arcot District)	754	3.2093	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5722
38	453	Sarangapalli Koravars	54	1.0929	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.6631
39	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas ..	15	3.9346	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
40	463	Vaduvarpatti Koravars, (Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts)	381	4.1824	0.0000	5.1576	0.0000	4.1519

RESERVATIONS QUALITATIVE Mu (2) TABLE.

Existing Forward Communities eligible for inclusion in Backward Classes list under article 16 (4).

1	542	Pulavar (Coimbatore District) ..	7,386	1.6221	0.0000	0.2661	1.4617	1.4213

INELIGIBLE FOR RESERVATION Nu (1) TABLE

Existing Backward Classes.

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of community.	Populatoin.	Ratio.	Ratio of appointments. Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	110	Jambavanodai	1,399	3.7968	24.3129	4.2138	3.3762	3.3921
2	118	Kurhini Chetty	4,225	1.6623	16.1020	1.3954	0.6388	1.2594
3	123	Mutlakampatti	1,575	2.6605	21.5952	3.7430	3.8558	2.0087
4	125	Nokkar	7,559	2.1628	9.0000	0.5199	2.1424	2.3210
5	131	Sozhia Chetty	82,556	1.0102	3.2959	1.2853	1.0544	1.1758
6	201	Agamudayar	17,41,852	1.5315	1.4456	1.7858	1.7304	1.6540
7	206	Devangar (Sedar)	4,04,805	1.1938	1.5136	2.7330	2.2386	1.4988
8	207	Dudekula	2265	3.2832	0.0000	5.2053	3.5749	4.1269
9	211	Gowda (including Gammala Kallali and Anuppa Gowder) ..	37,249	1.5959	5.4796	2.6376	2.0107	1.8956
10	213	Idiga	34,420	1.1145	0.0000	2.5691	1.5879	1.2534
11	218	Kaikolar (Sengunthar) ..	8,76,365	1.5449	2.3299	2.2983	2.1982	1.8963
12	219	Kalingi	5,778	1.5117	5.8878	2.3806	1.5182	1.3938
13	223	Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikar.	14,509	1.3708	0.0000	1.8961	2.1858	1.6354
14	241	Mukkuvar or Mukayar including convert to Christianity ..	4,358	1.7335	15.6088	0.9017	2.3225	1.7489
15	245	Nangudi Vellalar	23,885	1.7321	1.4252	1.8921	1.8080	1.8484
16	250	Panirendam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar	11,896	1.3048	8.5782	1.9821	3.3466	1.1363
17	259	Salivagana	2,398	1.5259	0.0000	1.6388	1.6883	1.4992
18	260	Saliyar (Padmasali, Pattariyar, Pattusali, Adaviyar)	132,396	1.1363	0.7721	2.3895	2.3495	1.4251
19	261	Savalakarar	6,212	1.2921	5.4762	0.9489	2.7156	1.4121
20	262	Senaithalaivar, ElaiVaniyar and Senaikudayar ..	131,116	1.0029	1.8163	1.3339	1.5182	1.2043
21	280	Yavana	357	5.9515	0.0000	16.5129	3.7802	6.8479
22	912	Christian converts from Mukkuvar Mugayar	7,088	1.8069	4.7993	0.2773	1.1424	2.1303

INELIGIBLE FOR RESERVATION—Nu (2) TABLE.

Existing forward communities ineligible for inclusion in backward class list under Article 16 (4).

1	550	Velar (Kulalar) ...	4,128	1.9158	0.0000	1.9041	2.1250	2.3341

SIGMA TABLE.

Existing Forward communities eligible for inclusion in Backward Classes list.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the community*	
1	951	Kaniyala Vellalar	Details of employment Not available—Eligibility to be decided by Government after collecting particulars.
2	953	Guha Vellalar	
3	956	Sundaram Chetty	
4	957	Kongu Vaishnava	
5	958	Agaram Vellan Chettiar	
6	960	Ayira Vaisyar	
7	961	Karpoora Chettiar	
8	965	Ottu valanattu Vellalar	
9	966	Payyur Kotta Vellalar	
10	970	Chowdry	
11	971	Thorayar	
12	972	Kannadiya Naidu	
13	973	Poolava Gounder	
14	974	Gounder	
15	980	Kallar Kula Thondaman	
16	983	Uggra Kula Kshtriya Naicker	
17	984	Pedikkara Vellalar	

110-32—RE—10

LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

(Eligible for concessions under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution of India adopting 10 per cent deviation from the State average.)

1. Alwar, Azhavar and Alvar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
2. Ambalakarar (including Servai).
3. Andipandaram.
4. Ansar.
5. Arayar, Nulayar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
6. Bestha, Siviar.
7. Boyar, Oddar (including Boyas, Donga Boya, Gorrela, Dodda Boya, Oddars, Kalvathila Boyas, Pedda Boyas, Kal Oddars, Nellorepet Oddars and Sooramari Oddars).
8. Chakkala.
9. Chavalakkarar (in Kanniyakaumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
10. Dasari (including Donga Dasaries and Gudu Dasaries).
11. Devagudi Talayari.
12. Dommara (including Dommars and Dombs).
13. Enadi.
14. Ezhavathy (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
15. Ezhuthachar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only)
16. Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and Illathar.
17. Jambavanodai (Denotified people only).
18. Jogi (including Jogis).
19. Kaladi.
20. Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panickar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottahi taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
21. Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar, Gandarvakottai Kallars, Kootappal Kallars, Piramalai Kallars and Peria Suriyur Kallars).
22. Kalveli Gounder.
23. Kambar.
24. Kammalar or Viswakarma, Viswakam mala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar, Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin).
25. Kasikkara Chettiar.
26. Katesar, Pattamkatti.
27. Kharvi.
28. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar districts only).
29. Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalamkatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).
30. Koteyar.
31. Krishanavaka (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
32. Kudumbi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).
33. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).
34. Kunchidigar.
35. Kunnuvar Mannadi.
36. Kurumba.
37. Lambadi.

38. Latin Catholics (in Kanniyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

39. Lingayath (Jangam).

40. Mahendra, Medara.

41. Malayar.

42. Maniagar.

43. Mapilla.

44. Maravar (including Karumaravar, Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar and Sembanad Maravar s).

45. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkatala Nair and Pronopakari.

46. Mecnavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity.)

47. Mooppan.

48. Moundadan Chetty.

49. Mutlakampatti (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts only).

50. Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar and Mutharaiyar.

51. Nadar, Shanar and Gramani.

52. Naikkar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

53. Narikoravar.

54. Nokkar (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts only).

55. Odar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

56. Odiya.

57. Ovachar.

58. Pamulu.

59. Panar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

60. Paravan Christians (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

61. Parkavakulam (including Suruthimar, Nathamar, Malayamar, Moopanar and Nainar).

62. Perumkollar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

63. Pulavar (Coimbatore district).

64. Pulluvar or Pooluvar.

65. Pusala.

66. Reddy (Ganjam).

67. Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, and Twenty four Manai Telugu Chetty).

68. Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

69. Sheik.

70. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.

71. Tholkollar (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

72. Thondaman.

73. Thoriyar.

74. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

75. Uppara, Uppillia and Sagara.

76. Urali Gounder (throughout the State) and Orudaya Gounder or Oorudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts).

77. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valaiyars).

78. Valmiki.

79. Vaniyar, Vaniya Chettiar, (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar.)

80. Vallambar.

81. Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

82. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya).

83. Veduvar, Vettaikarar (throughout the State) and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

84. Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

85. Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vettuva Gounder.

86. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowd, Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gowda).

87. Wynad Chetty (The Nilgiris district only).

88. Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla and Asthanthra Golla).

89. Yerukula.

90. Yogeeswarar.

NOTE.—The list of Backward Classes drawn for concessions under Articles 15 (4) is the basis for this list. Hence the points contained under 'note' to the 15 (4) list are equally applicable for this list also. Further deletions and additions are as per the various tables contained in the final recommendations of this Commission.

As some of the Members of the Commission had reservations in regard to the views expressed in Chapters 7E, 7F, 9P, 9P (i) and 9P (ii) relating to the following subjects it was decided to have a thorough and complete discussion of those topics with a view to reach, if possible, agreed conclusions :

(1) Limits to reservation	7E
(2) Deviation from the State average for determination of Backwardness.	7F
(3) Compartmental Reservation	9P 9P (i) 9P (ii)

Some Members had also communicated in writing their views on the above topics. Detailed notes covering the various points raised by the Members were prepared by the Chairman and communicated to the Members. All the references received from the Members and the notes of the Chairman thereon are given in Annexure—I.

The discussion were held on 18th February 1985 both forenoon and afternoon and were continued on 19th February 1985 afternoon. At the conclusion of the discussion of each topic the Members also indicated their views briefly in writing in a prescribed form. This and the Minutes of the discussions held on the 18th and 19th are furnished in Annexure—II.

The following table will show the names of the Members who participated in the discussion on the 18th and 19th February and their considered views as expressed in writing at the end of the discussion.

(1) LIMITS TO RESERVATION.

Three view points have been expressed.

Name of Members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
First View.		
1. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A. .. 2. Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam .. 3. Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A. .. 4. Tirumathi Soundara Kailasam .. 5. Thiru Kuzha Chelliah .. 6. Thiru Durai Ramasamy, M.L.A. .. 7. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan	(1) Reservation for backward classes should be 67 per cent.	The two official Member refrained from recording their views.

Names of Members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
Second View.		*Absentees.*
1. Thiru G. Viswanathan ..	(2) It should be equal to the percentage of the backward class population.	(1) Thiru S. Andi Thevar
2. Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A. ..		(2) Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.
3. Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A. ..		(3) Thiru K.G. Haja Shereef.
4. Thiru G. Murthy		(4) Thiru Gopala Krishna Yadav.
5. Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj ..		(5) Thiru P. Nedumaran (Resigned).
6. Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired).		
	OR	
Third View.		
1. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A*	(3) Existing 50 per cent to be continued till a final decision is taken by the Government.	
2. Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired)*		

* These two Members have also suggested reservation of 67 per cent or "equal to the percentage of their population" respectively.

(2) DEVIATION FROM STATE AVERAGE.

Names of members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
1. Thiru G. Viswanathan	State average to be the cut off point or any percentage which will enable the present Backward Class list to be kept intact.	Thiru Kuzha Chellhai accepts the views of Chairman. The two official Membersf refrained from recording their views.
2. Thiru V. V. Swaminatnan, M.L.A. ..		
3. Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A. ..		
4. Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A. ..		
5. Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A. ..		
9. Tirumathi Souncara Kailasam * ..		
7. Thiru G. Murthy		
8. Tiru Durai Ramaswamy, M.L.A.*	Thiru Durai Ramasamy has suggested State average+10 per cent or—10 per cent.	*Absentees.*
9. Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj ..		(1) Thiru S. Andi Thevar.
10. Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired).		(2) Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.
11. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan ..	Thiru Murthy one of the Members has also pointed out that converted classes from Hindu Backward Class should be treated as Backward Classes for concessional purpose.	(3) Thiru Liaquat Alikhan.
		(4) Thiru K. S. G. Haja Shereef.
		(5) Thiru Gopala Krishnayadav.
		(6) Thiru P. Nedumaran (Resigned).

* In their earlier identical written reference both the Members had stated as follows:—

"I further feel that the divergence of 10 per cent from the State average is just and proper. If the limit is increased then it will not only adversely affect the present backward communities but virtually end to declare all the communities as forward which will be an injustice done to the really backward communities which deserve preferential treatment.

(3) COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION.

Names of Members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
1. Thiru G. Viswanathan	There is no need for Compartmental Reservation.	Thiru Murthy considers compartmental reservation is necessary.
2. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A. ..		
3. Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A. ..		
4. Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A. ..		

(3) COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION—*contd.*

Names of Members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
5. Tirumathi Soundara Kailasam ..		Dr. Samarasam has not expressed his views in writing in the form.
6. Thiru Kuzha Chelliah		
7. Thiru Durai Ramasamy, M.L.A. *		
8. Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj		
9. Thiru K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S, (Retired).		The two official Members refrained from recording their views.
10. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan ..		
		Absentees.
		(1) Thiru S. Andi Thevar.
		(2) Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.
		(3) Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.
		(4) Thiru K.S.G. Haja Shereef.
		(5) Thiru S. Gopala Krishna Yadav.
		(6) Thiru P. Nedumaran (Resigned).

* These two members had in their earlier identical written reference stated as follows : "I also agree to the principle underlying the compartmental reservations suggested by the Commission."

The following additional topic was also raised and discussed.

4. PREPARATION OF A SEPARATE LIST FOR RESERVATION UNDER ARTICLE 16 (4).

Name of Members. (1)	*Opinion of Members.* (2)	*Remarks.* (3)
1. Thiru G. Viswanathan	Only one common list is enough for both Arts. 15 (4) and 16 (4).	Thiru Durai Ramasamy, M.L.A., and I.D. Jawahar Raj have not expressed their views in writing in the form.
2. Thiru V. V. Swaminatnan, M.L.A. ..		
3. Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A. ..		
4. Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A. ..		
5. Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A. ..		
6. Tirumathi Soundara Kailasam ..		
7. Thiru Kuzha Chelliah		The two official Members refrained from recording their views.
8. Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired).		
9. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan		
		Absentees.
		(1) Thiru S. Andi Thevar.
		(2) Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.
		(3) Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.
		(4) Thiru K.S.G. Haja Sheriff.
		(5) Thiru G. Murthy.
		(6) Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
		(7) Thiru P. Nedumaran (Resigned).

The Chairman has expressed his views on the above topics in the concerned chapters and in the notes prepared by him and circulated to Members viz. (1) There should be a deviation of atleast 10 per cent instead of 59 per cent suggested in Balaji and 25 per cent adopted by Mandal Commission. (2) Reservation for backward classes should be restricted to 32 per cent, so that the total reservation including reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not exceed 50 per cent. (3) Compartmental Reservation is to ensure that the most backward groups are not squeezed out by the superior merit of the less backward. (4) Reservation of appointments can under the Constitution be made only in favour of backward classes who are socially and educationally backward provided they are not adequately represented in services under the State.

Therefore all those who are socially and educationally backward under Article 15 (4) are not automatically eligible for reservation under Article 16 (4) and a common list if adopted will violate the provisions of the Constitution. After conducting an employees' Survey and collecting relevant details it would be improper to suggest a common list when the representation in services of the State of certain castes/classes cannot be regarded inadequate.

During discussion a suggestion was made that three grace or bonus points should be awarded to those castes/classes who do not qualify for retention in the backward class list even after taking State average as the cut off point. But no member has recorded this aspect in the form filled up at the end of the discussion of this topic. The Commission has been appointed to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of backward classes and under its terms of reference it has no authority to award grace or bonous points to some castes/classes who do not qualify to be regarded as backward on the basis of the factual surveys conducted by it and, therefore even if the Members had made such a suggestion in writing the adoption of such a course when it has no inherent right would be irregular and beyond its powers.

Excluding the member who has resigned, the Commission consists of as many as twenty members including the Chairman and it will indeed be a matter for great surprise if there could be unanimity of opinion especially on such a sensitive subject like reservation for backward classes. With all the best efforts the differences could not be narrowed down on these four topics. The differences of opinion have legal implications also. As Chairman who has drafted the report I have made every effort to bring out the opinion of all the members. I leave it to the Government to take appropriate decisions after considering the issues in all its aspects.

As there is difference of opinion it has become necessary to prepare two sets of tables, viz., (1) following 10 per cent deviation from the State average and (2) taking State average as the cut off point for determining social and educational backwardness as desired by the Members.

The first set of tables for purposes of reservation under Article 15 (4) following 10 per cent deviation is:—

(i) Alpha Table	.. ..	Backward Classes eligible for retention in the Backward Classes list.
(ii) Beta Table	.. ..	Backward Classes *not* eligible for retention in the Backward Classes list.
(iii) Gama Table	.. ..	Forward Classes who represented for inclusion in the backward Classes and who are found eligible for inclusion in the backward classes list.
(iv) Delta Table	.. ..	Forward Classes who represented for inclusion in the backward classes and who are found *not* eligible for inclusion in the backward classes list.

For purposes of reservation of appointments in services under Article 16 (4) separate lists have also been drawn up taking into account the existing representation of the various castes/classes in the services of the State. Adequacy of representation has been determined both quantitatively and qualitatively. The concerned tables are:—

16 (4) *Tables.*

(i) Lambda (1) Table	..	Existing Backward Classes eligible for reservation quantitatively.
(ii) Lambda (2) Table	..	Existing Forward Classes who qualified to be included among backward classes eligible for reservation quantitatively.
(iii) MU (1) Table	.. ..	Existing Backward Class eligible for reservation qualitatively.
(iv) Mu (2) Table	.. ..	Existing Forward Classes that qualified to be included among backward classes eligible for reservation qualitatively.
(v) Nu (1) Table	.. ..	Existing Backward Classes not eligible for reservation of appointments.
(vi) Nu (2) Table	.. ..	Existing Forward Class which qualified itself to be included among backward classes but not eligible for reservation of appointments
(vii) Stgma Table	.. ..	Existing Forward Classes that qualified to be included among backward classes but whose eligibility for reservation of appointments has to be decided by the Government after collecting employment particulars as those particulars could not be collected by the Commission at the time of Stage-I Survey by assigning them separate code numbers.

Taking State average as the basis for determining social and educational backwardness as desired by some of the members separate tables have been prepared for purposes of reservation under Article 15 (4).

These tables are :—

A .. Backward Classes eligible for retention in the Backward classes list.

B .. Backward classes *not* eligible for retention in the Backward Classes list.

C .. Forward Classes that represented for inclusion in the backward classes and found eligible for inclusion in the backward classes list.

D .. Forward Classes that represented for inclusion in the Backward Classes but found *not* eligible for inclusion in the backward classes list.

According to the members there is no need for preparing a separate list for purposes of reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) and as such no separate list has been prepared for reservation under Article 16 (4). There will be a common list for purposes of reservation under both Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) as desired by the members of the Commission.

G. MOORTHY,
Member.

Compartmental Reservation.

The Compartmental Reservation is not necessary.

(Sd.)—
(G. MOORTHY)
Member
26th February 1985.

Thiru Moorthy, Member in his note dated 26th February 1985 has modified his earlier stand and has pointed out that Compartmental reservation is not necessary.

The Communities which have secured points ranging from 5 to 9 as per the Table B are all small Communities for whom the Statistical data alone should not decide their future. The Commission recommends to the Government that they may be continued to be retained in the list of Backward Classes.

Code No. 203 Badagar is also a small community residing on the hills. Their conditions are similar to those of Scheduled Tribes. The Commission recommends that this community may be retained in the list of Backward Classes in view of their peculiar position not withstanding the points secured by it.

(Sd.)—

(1) G. Viswanathan.
(2) V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.
(3) Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.
(4) M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
(5) K. Liaquat Alikhan.
(6) Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.
(7) Soundra Kailasam.
(8) G. Moorthy.
(9) S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
(10) Kuzha Chelliah.
(11) I. D. Jawahar Raj.
(12) M. K. Balasubramaniam.
(13) S. K. Balakrishnan.

As per the request of the members of the Commission made in the meeting held on 18th February 1985, the State Average has been adopted as the cut off point and tables A, B, C, D giving details of the communities eligible for inclusion and communities not eligible for inclusion from existing Backward Classes and Forward communities were prepared and supplied to the members.

At the meeting held on 26th February 1985 the following members going a step further have given a representation to include all those communities which have secured 5 to 9 points as backward :—

(1) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.
(2) Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam.
(3) Thiru G. Viswanathan.
(4) Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.
(5) Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.
(6) Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
(7) Thirumathi Soundara Kailasam.
(8) Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
(9) Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan.
(10) Thiru Kuzha Chelliah.
(11) Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj.
(12) Thiru G. Moorthy.
(13) Thiru Liaquat Alikhan.

Accordingly the ineligible communities in the lists B and D prepared on the basis of the State average as cut off point have been further examined. The following communities securing 5 to 9 points as recommended by the members for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes are given in Tables E and F enclosed.

The Backward Classes/Scheduled Castes should continue to enjoy all the previlages applicable to Backward Classes not withstanding their change to other religions, provided they are able to produce a certificate from the competent authority in support of their having been a Backward Classes/Scheduled Castes prior to the change to other religion irrespective of the generation of the change of religion.

(Sd.)—
(1) G. Viswanathan.
(2) V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.
(3) Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.
(4) M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
(5) K. Liaquat Alikhan.
(6) Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.
(7) Soundara Kailasam.
(8) G. Moorthy.
(9) S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
(10) Kuzha Chelliah.
(11) I. D. Jawahar Raj.
(12) M. K. Balasubramaniam.
(13) S. K. Balakrishnan.

On 26th February 1985 the following Members of the Commission pointed out that the Backward Classes/Scheduled Castes should continue to enjoy all the privileges applicable to Backward Classes not withstanding their change to other religions provided they are able to produce a certificate from the competent authority in support of their having been a Backward Classes/Scheduled Castes prior to the change to other religion irrespective of the generation of the change of religion :—

(1) Thiru G. Viswanathan.
(2) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.
(3) Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.
(4) Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
(5) Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.
(6) Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.
(7) Thirumathi Soundara Kailasam.
(8) Thiru G. Moorthy.
(9) Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.
(10) Thiru Kuzha Chelliah.
(11) Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj.
(12) Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam.
(13) Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan.

Converts from among Hindus will form a separate identifiable class distinct from the Hindus of the respective castes. Such conversions might have taken recently or generation(s) ago. The social and educational backwardness of such converts have to be determined independently with reference to the existing realities. The Commission has determined the social and educational backwardness on the basis of the surveys and the criteria laid down. If a particular caste/class is socially or educationally forward it cannot be classified as backward merely because another with a similar nomenclature but belonging to a different religion and, therefore, different class is backward and vice-versa. The advancement in social and educational backwardness of the various castes/classes connot be uniform.

SEPARATE NOTE BY I, D. JAWAHAR RAJ, MEMBER BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

Subject to the remarks made in this note, I am generally in agreement with the recommendations of the Commission.

Though the Commission has been put to hard labour for the past two years in carrying out the task assigned to it, it is unfortunate that the various results of the field surveys could be made available to the members only at the fag end of our tenure. He had the copies of the Stage—II Survey only by the middle of February. Consequently though I desire much to examine the field surveys and other details thoroughly, I could not do so for want of time.

I am unable to agree with the population figures with reference to certain categories which I had time to examine. I have earlier pointed out to the Chairman that the population of Christians disclosed by our survey in 1984 does not tally with the 1981 census figures. According to Stage—I Survey the population of Christians is about 22 lakhs and as per Stage—II Survey it is about 29 lakhs. In Stage—I Survey code numbers were given to certain Christian Communities which are already included in the Backward Class lists, including Scheduled Caste Christians. Separate Code numbers were given for Christian converts from Backward Classes Communities, forward classes (Code Nos. 902, 903) and also for a few other denominations. Again to cover up any other category of Christians left out a separate Code number 907 was assigned in the general category as 'Christians'. Though Christian Nadars were not included in Stage—I Survey, their population ought to have been covered under Code Number 902. But the Stage—II population figure for (986) Christian Nadars, far exceed this viz., Code No. 902. It was later pointed out that Christians were booked among 49 other Communities also as given in Appendix—II to the chapter on Christians. In otherwords, the population of those 49 Backward Classes Communities included their respective converts to Christianity. While this may cause certain other anomalies, it is suggestive of the fact, that those communities admit Christian converts among them into their respective castes, so as to be taken as one entity.

I have been arguing from the beginning that religion has no bearing in the determination backward classes under Article 340, 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution. Religion became relevant while tabulating the Scheduled Castes Under Article 341 of the Constitution, only in view of Serial No. 3 of Constitution Order No. 19 of 1950. Religion is not considered under Article 342 of the Constitution in tabulating the various Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, while extending benefits to certain backward sections of the populace, termed Other Backward Classes, there shall not be any invidious discrimination on grounds of religion. Almost every community that gave evidence before the Commission wanted their respective converts to be treated on par with them. The Supreme Court also recognised the existence of caste as a matter of reality among Christians in the South, especially Tamil Nadu. It has also held that the fact that the members of a particular Community admit converts into their fold will be a deciding factor in determining the caste of their respective converts. As a matter of fact, it is seen, in a number of Caste Associations Christians are also holding offices. Names like Parisutham Nadar, Lourdusamy Pillai, Devadas Thevar, etc., go to illustrate this. The 'Nadar Sangam' vehemently argued for extending 'Backward Class' status to their Christian counter-parts. The total population of Nadars according to them is about 40 lakhs, including Christian Nadars. The minorities Commission and certain other Commissions constituted by the Central Government have already recommended amendment to the Constitution Order No. 19 of 1950 to extend Scheduled Caste Status to Christian Harijan also, as was done in the case of Sikhs in 1953. National Leaders like Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mrs. Ananthanayagi besides a host of other dignitories have taken this stand while giving evidence before the Backward Classes Commissions. Caste distinctions are not recognised, not only by egalitarian religions like Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism etc., but by classical Hindsuism as well. Casteism is an attribute of Indian Society and the fact of Non-Hindu religous communities having the institution of caste among them, only lends support to the view that caste is part and parcel of the present Indian Society. Prof. P. N. Natarajan head of the department of Sociology in Madurai College, while presenting his paper in the Seminar conducted at the Madurai University stated that the expression 'Backward Classes' has been advisedly employed in the Constitution so as to include 'class'. It is atrocious, in my estimate, to have treated Christian converts from Barber, Dhoby, toddy-tapper and other polluting Communities, as belonging to forward class all these decades.

It is hearterning that the present Tamil Nadu Government has taken the right decision in this regard and has included certain categories of Christians in the Backward Classes list. The Government have examined the backwardness of Christian Nadar Community in great detail very recently and the Madras High Court has also upheld the decision.

It is unfortunate that though our Commission has covered many forward Communities, for enquiry, it has failed to do so regarding Christian converts from the polluting Communities who are still engaged in unclean occupations. The surveys conducted by our Commission donot throw any light on the conditions of Christian Dhobies, Christian Barbers and other converts from base Communities. Although representatives belonging to such communities had requested this Commission by petitions and by tendering oral evidence to include them in the Backward Class list along with their Hindu counter parts, no attempt was made to study their conditions and problems.

For these categories, therefore I would strongly recommend tne adoption of the criteria evolved by the Mandal Commission with regard to non-Hindu Communities According tc this criteria, non-Hindu Other Backward Classes will comprise ;—

(i) All untouchables converted to any non-Hindu religions ; and

(ii) Such occupational Communities which are known by the name of their traditional hereditory occupation and whose Hindu counterparts have been included in the list of Hindu Other Backward Classes.

The population figures as worked out by the Commission Muslims, Sourashtras, and several other Communities are disputed. As metnioned earlier, the results of the Socio-Educationa Surveys were known very late and therefore there was no opportunity for test-checking. Many members complained that their households were not covered. Informations about getting loans from private money lenders and pawn-brokers can never be reliable and cannot be tested either. The coverage of the sample survey is only 0.96 per cent. Aberrations are bound to occur in any sociological survey which is based on statistical methods owing to lopsidedness of the sample covered. Experts have admitted that in some cases, the findings based on Socio-Educational field survey happened to be inconsistent with the living social reality. We cannot throw out depressed Communities like converts from untouchables fishermen, toddy-tappers. Padagas from the Backward Classes list on the basis of Socio-Educational Survey alone. In other words socio-educational survey alone cannot go to identify the Other Backward Classes. Other informations with the Commission (and also with the Government) got from the massive public evidence and also got from other sources may have to be considered. Vital Statistics are also available with the Government. I am opposed to the identification of Other Backward Classes on the basis of the filed surveys alone as the correctness thereof cannot be guarrentied. The Commission and Government also can award special marks for Communities like, 'Badagas', 'Scheduled Caste Christians' etc.

Regarding the assessment of social and educational backwardness and evolving indicators for awarding scores, I am not in agreement for taking 'Poverty' as an indicator for social backwarndness. Poverty can lead to both social and educational backwarndess. Therefore any community which scores points on 'Poverty' shall not be required to earn any special minimum in 'Social' and 'educational' indicators apart from the minimum score needed, as was done by the Mandal Commission. Courts have held that the Other Backward Classes must simulate the Scheduled Castes in backwardness except for untouchability. Special marks have to be assigned to polluting or unclean or degrading nature of hereditary occupation followed by the tcass of people.

The indicators and scroes under the three heads can be as under :—

I. Social Backwardness :

(1) Caste/Class accepted as socially backward by others.

(2) *Hereditory unclean occupation.*—Caste/Class following any degarding hereditory occupation such as washing, scavanging, tapping, hair-cutting, fishing, flaying, etc.

(3) *Manual Labour.*—Caste/Class which mainly depends on manual labour/woman labour/ children labour and whose percentage is not less than the State average.

II. Educational Backwardness :

(1) Caste/Class whose proportion of matriculates/Higher Secondary School Leaving certificates holders, is not more than the State average.

(2) Caste/Class whose proportion (any two) of professional degree holders (medical, engineering, Veterinary and Law) is not more than the State average.

(3) Caste/Class whose percentage of illiteracy/drops out from school is not less than the State average.

III. Poverty :

Caste/Class whose percentage of households living in Kutch Houses is not less than the Stage average.

or

Caste/Class whose percentage of households taking subsistance loans is not less than the State average.

The above three groups are not of equal importance and therefore separate weightage have been given to them as under :—

Nine points are to be awarded for social backwardness at 3 points for each indictor.

Six points are to be awarded for eduational backwardness at 2 points for each indicator.

Three points are to be awarded for poverty indicator.

The total score adds upto 18. All Caste/Classes applying the above criteria which obtaina score of 50 per cent (9 points) or above have to be listed as socially and educaltionally backward.

Transfered Territories :

With regard to the transferred territories, there is a separate list of Other Backward Classes. The conditions obtaining there are different from the rest of the State. Moreover they enjoy thee same benefits which were available to them befor the State-re-organisation. So the these benefits cannot be withdrawn to their determent and therefore no Community is to be deleted from the list.

I am indebted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for inducting me in the Commission. I am grateful to Thiru Ambasankar, Chairman of the Commission for his concern over my view points and for his profound kindness. I am also thankful to my esteemed colleagues for their willing co-operation and cordiality.

(I. D. JAWHAR RAJ)

REMARKS ON THE NOTE DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1985 BY I. D. JAWHAR RAJ, MEMBER, BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION, MADRAS-600 018.

The Commission made herculean efforts to obtain as many as 47 tables computerised from out of the mass of data collected by it in record time. As and when the computerised tables were received from the Commissioner of Statistics the tables were made available to the Members. Tables relating to Stage I survey were furnished on 8th November 1984. The sets of tables relating to Stage II survey were furnished to Members on 22nd January 1985, 31st January 1985, 5th February 1985 and 14th February 1985.

The population figures have been collected by a house to house cent percent survey. The surveys have been conducted methodically and properly, without any room for bias or partisanship. The population figures were made available as early as on 8th November 1984. Accepting the figures the Commission took a number of decisions. To question its accuracy at this stage is unfair.

In Stage-I survey all those included in the existing Backward Classes were given separate code numbers. Certain sections among Christians had already been included among Backward Classes. They were therefore given separate code numbers as under the terms of reference to the Commission it had to review the existing list of Backwad Classes as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72 Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. All other Christians were included among forward classes. Subsequently in G.O. Ms. No. 2069, Social Welfare, Department, dated 5th August 1983 when stage I survey was in progress, the Government included Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani as backward. Therefore they were given separate code numbers at the stage II random 1 per cent sample survey. The Stage I survey being a cent per cent survey will be more accurate than the random 1 per cent sample survey. Christian Nadar Christian Gramani and Christian Shanar were not separately enumerated in stage-I survey as they were not then included in the list of Backward Classes.

Converts to Christianity from different castes among Hindus are a separate distinct class from the Hindus of the respective castes. Such conversions might have taken recently or generation(s) ago. The social and educational backwardness of such converts have to be determined independently with reference to the existing realities and not on the basis of the classification of the casste/class to which ancestors of the converts belonged. Such a proposition will not be reasonable or sound and will not be acceptable to courts. Caste system is considered to be the curse of Hindus only and not Christians or Muslims. Social status undergoes a vast change on conversion Social backwardness of the converts cannot be the same as their counterparts among Hindus. Similarly educational standards would have also under gone appreciable changes in view of the better facilities thrown open to them on conversion.

The criteria adopted by Mandal Commission as a *rough and ready criteria* for identifying Non-Hindu backward classes cannot be applied for the simple reason that Mandal Commission did not conduct extensive and exhaustive surveys like our Commission. Even a survey of 1 per cent of the country's population comprising 65 lakhs persons was considered too large by Mandal Commission. Instead they decided upon 100 per cent coverage of two villages and one urban block in each district as adequate. As their survey was not exhaustive they had necessarily to resort to rough and ready criteria for determining social and educational backwarndness.

Any caste/class can dispute the population figures now when it is found disadvantageous to it. As already stated the survey was conducted most impartially without any bias and the overall population of the State as revealed by the Survey and census do not show any appreciable disparity and this in itself is proof for the accuracy of our Stage I (census) survey.

The population as per 1981 census is 48,408,077 and the population as per Commission's Stage I survey is 49,990,743.

The Commission has been appointed to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of backward classes and it has conducted various surveys for this purpose. The commission has no authority to award grace or bonus points to some castes/classes who do not qualify to be regarded as backward on the basis of the factual surveys conducted by it and if it were to do so it is liable to be accused of making invidious distinctions between one caste/class and another. A general suggestion to the award of bonus points was for the first time raised by Members only on 19th after the list of socially and educationally backward classes was identified. When the indicators for identifying social and educational backwardness were placed before the Members there was no suggestion for its modification. On the other hand it was accepted and

approved as early as 22nd January 1985. It is now too late to act upon suggestions for changes, any change now may prove to be advantageous of some castes/classes and disadvantageous to some other castes/classes and lay the Commission open to the criticism of having cookedup the figures to the advantage of some caste and to the detriment of certain others.

G. MOORTHY.

According to the Supreme Court Judgement, the Backward Classes must be comparable to Scheduled Caste in Backwardness. Scheduled Caste Christians are not only comparable to Scheduled Castes, but part and parcel of it. According to our survey they were awarded 9 Marks under the social backwardness.

The Educational survey results alone cannot go to decide the educational backwardness. We have massive evidence collected during the part two years touching on the educational backwardness of Scheduled Caste Christians. In any sociological survey inaccuracies and mistakes are bound to occur.

Therefore I would plead that special marks on the basis of other evidence and in view of the personal knowledge on the subject of the Members of the Commission and on statistics available with the Government and with the Commission, may be awarded and that community may be retained in the Backward Classes list. Otherwise an anamalous situation will arise and the whole approach in evaluating the Backwardness of the several community will become highly questionable.

Thiru G. Murthy in his note, dated 26th February 1985 has pointed out that Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity are comparable to Scheduled Castes and therefore cannot on the basis of the educational survey be made ineligible for being treated as backward. Only those who are socially and educationally backward and not either socially or educationally backward are eligible for reservations under Article 15 (4). Educational backwardness has been determined on the basis of the State I cent per cent survey in the case of all who are in the existing list of Backward Classes, including converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes (Code No. 901). It will be improper to add 2 grace or bonus points under educational backwardness to this class for which the Commission has no authority and declare it educationally backward as it would be an invidious distinction and therefore objectionable.

அனுப்புநர்

கா. லியாகத் அலிகான்,
மெம்பர்,
இரண்டாவது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர்
நலக்குழு,
சென்னை-18.

பெறுநர்

திரு. சோமன் அவர்கள்,
இரண்டாவது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர்
நலக்குழு,

அன்புடையீர்,

வணக்கம்; ஏற்கெனவே பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் உள்ள முஸ்லீம்களை அப்படியே பிற்பட்டோராக (BC) கொண்டு,

குஷக்—அன்சார்—சையத் ஆகிய முற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலை பிற்பட்டோராக மாற்றியும் உள்ள கமிஷனின் பரிந்துரைக்கு எனது மகிழ்ச்சியையும் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன். சமூக நிலையிலும் கல்வியிலும், பொருளாதாரத்திலும் பின்தங்கி இருப்பினும், தற்போது முற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் உள்ள, தாவுத்-காக்கா பகூர் ஆகிய பிரிவுகளையாவது, பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமாய் அன்புடன் பரிந்துரைக்கின்றேன்,

மாண்புமிகு தலைவர் அவர்கள் பரிசீலித்து ஆவனசெய்ய வேண்டுமாய் அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்..

இங்ஙனம்.
கா. லியாகத் அலிகான்,
உறுப்பினர்,
தமிழ்நாடு இரண்டாவது
பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர்
நலக்குழு.

Thiru Liaquat Alikhan, Member, has in his reference, dated 26th February 1985 suggested that the following sects of Muslims be included among Backward Classes :—

(1) Dawood.
(2) Kaka.
(3) Mir.

They are now among forward classes. In the case of those now falling under forward castes, classes belonging to all religious the Commission has considered the claims of only those who have made a request for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes. The three sects have not made such a claim for inclusion among Backward Classes. Therefore they will continue in the existing forward classes.

TABLE A.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDICIES FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

Section I—Most Backward Classes.

Serial number.	Code number of the community.	Name of the Community.	Social Backwardness.						Educational Backwardness.			
			Occupation.			Poverty.						
			Mainly Manual Labour.	Women participation.	Child labour.	Katcha.	Loans for House subsistence.	Loans from Pawn. Broker.	H.S.S. and above.	H.S. only.	Drops out.	Illiterates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	101	Ambalakarar	74	147	97	146	112	156	23	32	94	133
2	102	Andipandaram	63	103	106	111	74	64	46	64	116	106
3	103	Bestha, Siviar	49	60	0	55	104	116	61	87	113	97
4	105	Boyar, Oddar	78	136	146	124	71	51	21	28	76	155
5	106	Dasari	70	123	99	99	81	0	55	54	93	119
6	107	Dommara	85	271	811	191	0	271	29	24	73	153
7	108	Eravallar	100	361	0	191	0	0	68	76	69	138
8	109	Isaivellalar	37	48	105	105	109	91	126	141	129	64
9	110	Jambuvanodai	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	76	177	59
10	111	Jangam	59	81	93	93	97	112	93	100	105	98
11	112	Jogi	69	102	126	127	57	96	26	28	81	150
12	113	Kongu Chettiar	52	70	0	57	23	50	120	138	117	85
13	114	Koracha	91	361	0	191	0	0	10	43	38	173
14	115	Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar)	67	114	93	93	96	81	60	77	105	108
15	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi	57	126	982	156	0	0	34	38	121	95
16	117	Kurumba	74	129	89	110	71	110	27	37	75	148
17	118	Kurhini Chetty	85	230	0	96	0	0	115	203	124	80
18	119	Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavar, Velakkattalanair and Pronopakari.	64	88	92	123	110	113	57	72	117	99
19	120	Mond Golla	(*Vide* Yadava under Code No. 279.)									
20	121	Moundadan Chetty	55	60	0	64	0	0	69	75	105	100
21	122	Mahendra, Medara	76	241	243	48	46	0	38	67	117	106

22	123	Mutlakampatti	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	39	78	146
23	124	Narikoravar	44	61	0	137	131	84	27	33	58	155
24	125	Nokkar	63	103	0	64	122	0	50	63	100	114
25	126	Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniyar, Vanniya, Vanniya Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi and Pillai)	69	118	123	128	110	125	39	52	92	125
26	128	Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar) (including Converts to Christianity)	56	52	52	127	146	205	43	57	114	101
27	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder ..	64	90	0	96	0	0	80	82	91	116
28	131	Sozhia Chetty	51	96	77	57	227	315	120	132	112	76
29	133	Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker)	72	157	204	107	107	89	28	33	83	146
30	134	Thondaman	61	84	0	96	152	271	53	72	120	93
31	135	Valaiyar	79	165	269	139	114	203	15	19	96	140
32	136	Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District where it is a Scheduled Caste.	76	143	77	138	118	117	29	45	100	125
33	137	Vettaikarar	87	164	199	176	64	121	8	13	72	163
34	138	Vettuva Gounder	69	119	138	88	62	46	44	49	86	149
35	139	Yogeeswarar	63	77	0	87	199	0	66	78	123	92
		SECTION 2—BACKWARD CLSSAES.										
1	201	Agamudayar (including Thuluva Vellala)	47	63	63	75	123	154	124	139	110	74
2	202	Archakai Vellala	27	27	0	33	74	112	158	162	106	70
3	206	Devangar (Sedar)	57	92	76	48	84	54	156	140	130	76
4	207	Dudekula	41	0	0	96	0	814	100	128	112	85
5	208	Enadi	36	361	0	191	0	0	94	96	75	133
6	210	Gavara/Garvarai (Kavarai) and Vadugar (Vaduvar) Other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddy	54	89	50	80	101	106	141	152	109	74
7	211	Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder)	67	130	0	67	22	192	87	93	115	92
8	212	Hegde	100	361	0	0	730	0	98	106	107	85
9	213	Idiga	57	82	28	96	99	132	79	99	92	109
10	214	Illathu Pillaimar	59	111	61	91	157	124	156	165	119	58
11	217	Kambar	41	70	0	74	112	125	109	117	138	60
12	218	Kaikolar, Sengunthar ..	61	95	104	54	98	75	143	142	115	76

SECTION 2—BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
13	219	Kalingi	50	103	730	64	0	0	89	109	105	98
14	220	Kallar	52	86	76	100	133	134	87	87	114	90
15	221	Kalveli Gounder	54	76	0	115	183	163	93	90	101	99
16	222	Kammalar or Viswakarma and Viswakammala (Including Thattar or Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar or Kollar, Thacher and Kalthacher) ..	56	61	80	90	111	107	74	94	128	79
17	223	Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikar	67	148	0	132	225	251	95	108	125	80
18	226	Katesar or Pattamkatti ..	82	111	0	57	73	0	82	82	97	110
19	229	Kharvi	100	0	0	191	0	0	74	102	102	99
20	230	Khatri	21	11	0	42	127	71	92	97	109	91
21	231	Kongu Vellalars	65	118	73	51	50	49	73	76	101	122
22	233	Koteyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	98	137	72
23	234	Kunchidigar	51	90	0	72	91	0	57	66	65	137
24	235	Lambadi	82	207	0	191	146	326	15	20	29	186
25	237	Malayar	64	90	0	76	146	652	52	72	63	149
26	239	Maravar	71	125	125	94	105	110	61	66	109	104
27	240	Moniagar	62	150	87	90	64	96	63	68	111	101
28	241	Mukkuvar or Mukayar including converts to Christianity..	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	96	115	98
29	242	Muthuraja (Muthuracha, Muttiriyar and Muthiriyar, Mutharaiyar)	72	133	82	117	106	84	45	62	97	118
30	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani ..	59	88	99	84	88	72	111	104	121	77
31	245	Nangudi Vellalars	69	72	0	75	22	99	96	112	120	68
32	247	Ovachar	18	0	0	38	146	0	111	114	117	73
33	249	Panar (Except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where it is a Scheduled Caste) ..	69	129	0	64	0	0	142	165	122	63
34	250	Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar	33	70	215	90	172	0	118	148	124	71
35	251	Pannayar including Kathikarar in Kanniyakumari District.	25	0	0	96	0	0	74	92	120	91
36	252	Parkavakulam (Suruthimar, Malayamar, Nathamar) ..	75	138	195	90	68	49	65	69	105	109

37	255	Pulluvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	60	95	133
38	256	Pusala	67	64	0	143	0	204	38	63	71	145
39	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	69	124	85	71	138	135	110	117	121	81
40	258	Sadhu Chetty (Including Telegu Chetty, Telugupatty Chetty), Twenty Four Manai Telugu Chetty)	42	53	98	59	52	120	122	132	115	72
41	259	Salivagana	17	0	0	64	0	543	52	102	98	110
42	260	Saliyar (Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar, Adhaviyar)	70	129	81	69	96	78	144	128	132	71
43	261	Savalakarar	49	87	118	85	189	181	65	83	150	69
44	262	Senaithalaivar, Illaivaniar and Senaikudiar.	63	105	20	63	123	199	99	106	117	84
45	263	Sourashtra (Patnulkarar)	49	72	107	66	57	70	237	176	133	51
46	266	Thogata Veerakashatriya	67	72	0	72	91	204	132	119	84	100
47	267	Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.	54	75	95	108	98	80	86	95	101	102
48	269	Uppara	67	104	97	103	81	136	48	63	103	123
49	270	Urali Gounder (Throughout the State Orudaya Gounder in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Periyar Districts)	71	145	96	97	41	78	34	45	82	141
50	271	Valmiki	76	167	311	127	203	452	21	35	58	162
51	272	Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar (Including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar). ..	48	60	58	74	98	133	129	145	114	68
52	273	Vedar (Except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where it is a Scheduled Caste).	73	163	61	118	62	35	67	65	94	120
53	274	Vallamber	63	81	0	61	146	65	58	74	108	101
54	276	Virakodi Vellala Throughout the State ..	54	97	68	78	115	59	115	126	105	83
55	277	Vokkaligar (Including Vakkaligar Okkaligar, Kappliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda)	58	102	91	59	59	80	83	86	95	115
56	278	Wynad Chetty of Nilgiris	57	20	0	17	0	0	88	115	145	52
57	279	Yadava, Including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vadugayar, Golla, Mond Golla, Asthanthra Golla. (Including with Mond Golla Code No. 120)	60	95	97	94	107	126	66	77	104	104
58	281	Yerukula	72	200	126	127	135	0	40	37	82	154

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		SECTION 3—BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES OF KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK.										
1	301	Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar	14	72	0	191	365	0	44	22	167	43
2	302	Arayar (Nulayar)	85	213	0	137	0	0	22	71	111	105
3	304	Chavalakkarar	100	0	0	143	0	0	176	117	77	169
4	306	Ezhuthachar	50	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	250	0
5	307	Ezhavathy	97	257	0	187	0	0	33	136	185	29
6	308	Ezhuva	56	59	77	96	57	26	133	135	107	71
7	309	Kalari Kurup, (Kalari Panicker)	50	0	0	0	0	0	114	106	124	107
8	310	Kudumbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	37	194	57
9	311	Naikkar	42	40	42	96	136	129	85	84	93	106
10	313	Odar	58	181	0	191	0	0	0	0	132	0
11	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi)	63	0	0	96	0	0	45	56	110	127
12	316	Tholkollar	0	0	0	191	730	1629	70	95	150	41
13	317	Veerasaiva	71	120	0	118	112	0	100	103	99	97
14	319	Krishnanvaka	55	57	146	82	63	93	71	90	108	104
15	908	Latin Catholic (Kanniyakumari District) (B.C.)	52	77	0	96	243	0	93	90	107	83
		SECTION 4—DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.										
1	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars (Salem, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram Districts)	85	120		172	37	81	25	28	86	149
2	402	Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem District).	100	72	0	0	730	1629	80	52	57	154
3	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar (Ramanathapuram and Madurai Districts).	92	229	58	127	147	16	48	38	112	111
4	404	Ambalakkarar (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli Districts)	76	143	126	161	75	87	28	36	96	128
5	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur)	45	60	0	48	0	0	46	42	103	114
6	406	Boyas	75	120	0	64	0	543	18	31	67	154
7	408	C. K. Koravars	97	316	281	191	0	204	6	10	54	172
8	409	Chakkala (Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Nilgiris Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	40	97	117
9	410	Changayampuri Koravars (North Arcot District)	100	361	0	191	0	0	27	30	40	166
10	411	Chettinad Valayars (Ramanathapuram District)	73	149	159	153	258	0	11	19	101	141
11	412	Dombs (Trichirapalli and Pudukottai Districts).	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	76	54	165

12	413	Dobba Koravars (Salem District) ..	79	181	0	153	146	163	18	22	76	157
13	414	Dommars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and North Arcot Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	31	73	145
14	415	Donga Boya	95	193	0	153	0	977	76	58	15	192
15	418	Dobbai Korachas (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	100	197	0	191	0	0	296	39	71	113
16	419	Dobi Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, and North Arcot Districts).	100	361	0	191	0	0	41	60	103	109
17	420	Donga Dasaries (Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madras and Salem Districts)	100	361	0	96	0	0	27	37	104	128
18	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	126	139
19	422	Gudu Dasaris	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	78	114	114
20	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and South Arcot Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	24	97	143
21	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars (Thanjavur and Pudukottai Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	71	83	118
22	425	Inji Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	84	146
23	426	Jogis (Chengalpattu, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts)	78	103	0	191	0	0	22	35	58	155
24	427	Jambavanodai	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	24	94	151
25	428	Kaladis (Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	57	90	121
26	429	Kal Oddars (Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Salem districts.)	88	151	107	153	112	143	15	18	74	158
27	430	Koravars (Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Madras, Madurai and Nilgiris Districts)	79	143	51	154	82	50	34	45	87	134
28	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars (Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts)	100	361	0	96	0	0	49	77	75	129
29	432	Kootappal Kallars (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	67	161	0	32	243	0	134	107	125	69
30	433	Kala Koravars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	66	139
31	434	Kalvathila Boyas	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	62	56	138
32	435	Kepmaris (Chengalpattu, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	131	124
33	436	Maravars, (Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts)	76	135	229	71	66	58	57	59	112	106

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
34	437	Monda Koravars	100	361	0	191	0	0	15	51	62	149
35	440	Nokkars (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai Districts)	100	361	0	191	0	0	82	216	123	60
36	441	Nellorepetoddars (North Arcot District)	83	181	1460	191	0	0	23	24	41	183
37	442	Oddars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai Districts) ..	75	145	0	96	365	0	17	21	79	148
38	443	Podda Boyas (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	55	123	107
39	444	Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot District)	67	72	0	0	0	0	83	126	75	113
40	445	Piramalai Kallar (Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur Districts)	65	135	136	118	161	222	58	52	113	105
41	446	Peria Siniyur Kallars (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	87	139	66
42	447	Padayachis (Vellayan Kuppam in South Arcot and Tennore in Tiruchirapalli Districts)	48	68	208	70	133	148	73	91	98	98
43	449	Servais (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	63	94	103	123	65	29	82	81	113	93
44	450	Salem Melnad Koravars (Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Salem, North Arcot Districts)	43	82	332	38	73	0	34	50	106	126
45	451	Salem Uppu Koravars (Salem District) ...	78	136	0	153	0	0	14	22	62	176
46	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravars (North Arcot District)	100	0	0	191	0	0	16	39	63	142
47	453	Saranga Pillai Koravars	0	0	0	191	0	0	0	73	33	166
48	454	Sooramari Odders (Salem District) ..	100	0	0	191	0	0	12	25	111	143
49	455	Sembanad Maravars (Ramanathapuram District)	77	312	456	78	0	0	38	42	130	98
50	456	Thalli Koravars (Salem District)	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	29	37	185
51	458	Thottia Naicks (Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar Districts)	49	89	281	88	140	188	27	35	103	129
52	460	Uppukoravars and Settipalli Koravars (Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai and North Arcot Districts)	89	155	0	134	73	0	15	24	94	140
53	461	Urali Goundars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	82	188	231	142	51	51	22	29	59	166

54	463	Vaduvarpatti Koravars (Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, and Pudukottai Districts)	100	201	0	153	0	0	47	62	72	131
55	464	Valaiyars, (Madurai Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Coimbatore and Periyar Districts)	64	152	361	120	143	103	14	15	98	138
56	465	Venganur Adi Dravidars (North Arcot District)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	53	65	137
57	466	Vettaikarars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai Districts)	100	361	0	191	0	0	8	3	123	126
58	468	Vetta Koravars (Salem District)	100	361	0	191	0	0	2	23	97	128
59	470	Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai Districts)	75	158	0	137	209	175	88	98	120	105
		SECTION 5—BACKWARD CLASSES COMMUNITIES OF OTHER RELIGION.										
1	801	Thakkini Muslim (B.C.)	41	51	76	100	116	76	133	128	106	77
2	802 to 804	Labbais, Maraikkayar, Rowther (B.C.)	40	43	64	64	89	83	78	91	132	67
3	805	Mappilla (B.C.)	29	0	0	48	0	611	37	52	123	89
4	910	Christian Converts from Meenavar ..	44	54	89	91	154	0	131	164	146	35
5	911	Christian converts from Paravar	52	32	0	53	46	29	150	124	158	38
6	912	Christian converts from Mukkuvar/Mugayar	68	68	23	118	142	31	154	110	112	58
7	986	Christian Nadar/Sanar/Gramani (B.C.) ..	50	50	76	60	79	50	105	100	102	88
		SECTION 6—BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES WITH 1 OR NO SCHEDULES CANVASSED IN STAGE II SURVEY.										
1	204	Billava	Considered Socially Backward						170	170	100	70
2	215	Jhetty	Do.						173	143	109	72
3	216	Kabbora	Do.						92	117	86	106
4	227	Kavuthiyar	Do.						151	145	104	76
5	238	Male	Do.						250	200	104	72
6	246	Odiya	Do.						84	113	100	87
7	248	Pamulu	Do.						116	115	180	48
8	268	Thoraiyar	Do.						90	101	86	113
9	280	Yavane	Do.						482	250	120	42
10	314	Ferumkollar	Do.						0	216	121	118
11	318	Veluthodathu Nair	Do.						68	129	86	71
12	416	Donga Ur. Korachas	Do.						63	124	99	101
13	417	Devagudi Talayaris	Do.						105	97	111	89
14	438	Monda Golla (Salem District)	Do.						47	217	105	81
15	439	Mutlakkampatti (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	Do.						11	101	210	49
16	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	Do.						106	70	81	111
17	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts).	Do.						136	50	118	99
18	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas ..	Do.						0	264	120	19
19	467	Veppur Parayars (Salem District) ..	Do.						26	164	86	117
20	469	Varaganeri Koravars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	Do.						87	101	109	68

TABLE A.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION 1—MOST BACKWARD CLASSES.

Serial number.	*Code number of the Community.*	*Name of the community.*	*Score for Backwardness*								
			Social.				*Educational.*				
			Caste.	*Occupation.*	*Poverty.*	*Total.*	*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only.*	*Dropsout or Illiterates.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	101	Ambalakarar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
2	102	Andipandaram	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
3	103	Bestha, Siviar	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
4	105	Boyar, Oddar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
5	106	Dasari	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
6	107	Dommara	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
7	108	Eravallar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
8	109	Isai Vellalar	3	3	3	9	..	..	2	2	11
9	110	Jambuvanodai	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
10	111	Jangam	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
11	112	Jogi	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
12	113	Kongu Chettiar	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
13	114	Koracha	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
14	115	Kulala	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
15	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
16	117	Kurumba	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

17	118	Kurhini Chetty	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
18	119	Maruthuvar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
19	120	Mond Golla	(Vide Yadava under Code No. 279.)								
20	121	Moundadan Chetty	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
21	122	Mahendra, Medara	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
22	123	Mutlakampatti	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
23	124	Narikoravar	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
24	125	Nokkar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
25	126	Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniyar, Vanniya, Vanniya Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi and Palli).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
26	128	Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavai) (including Converts to Christianity).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
27	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
28	131	Sozhia Chetty	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
29	133	Thottia Naicker	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
30	134	Thondaman	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
31	135	Valaiyar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
32	136	Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) except in K.K. District and Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District, where it is a Scheduled Caste.	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
33	137	Vettaikarar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
34	138	Vettuva Gounder	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
35	139	Yogeeswarar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	201	Agamudayar	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
2	202	Archakari Velala	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
3	206	Devangar (Sedar)	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
4	207	Dudekula	3	0	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
5	208	Enadi	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
6	210	Gavara/Gavarai	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
7	211	Gowda	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
8	212	Hegde	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
9	213	Idiga	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
10	214	Illathu Pillaimar	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
11	217	Kambar	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
12	218	Kaikolar, Sengunthar	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
13	219	Kalingi	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10
14	220	Kallar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
15	221	Kalveli Gounder	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
16	222	Kammalar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
17	223	Kani or Kanisu	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
18	226	Katesar or Pattamkatti	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
19	229	Kharvi	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
20	230	Khatri	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
21	231	Kongu Vellalars	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
22	233	Koteyar	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
23	234	Kunchidigar	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
24	235	Lambadi	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

25	237	Malayar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
26	239	Maravar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
27	240	Moniagar	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
28	241	Mukkuvar	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
29	242	Muthuraja	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
30	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
31	245	Nangudi Vellala	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10
32	247	Ovachar	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
33	249	Panar (except in K. K. district and Shenkottah taluk).	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
34	250	Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
35	251	Pannayar including Kathikarar in K. K. District	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
36	252	Parkavakulam	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
37	255	Pulluvar	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
38	256	Pusala	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
39	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
40	258	Sadhu Chetty	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
41	259	Salivagana	3	0	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
42	260	Saliyar	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
43	261	Savalakarar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
44	262	Senaithalaivar	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
45	263	Sourashtra	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
46	266	Thogata Veerakshatriya	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
47	267	Tholuva Naicker	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
48	269	Uppara	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
49	270	Urali Gounder	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
50	271	Valmiki	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
51	272	Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
52	273	Vedar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
53	274	Vallamber	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
54	276	Virakodi Vellala	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
55	277	Vokkaligar	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
56	278	Wynad Chetty	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10
57	279	Yadava (including with Mord Golla Code No. 120)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
58	281	Yerukula	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
		SECTION 3—BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES IN KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK.									
1	301	Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
2	302	Arayar (Nulayar)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
3	304	Chavalakkarar	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
4	306	Ezhuthachar	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
5	307	Ezhavathy	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
6	308	Ezhuva	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
7	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panicker)	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
8	310	Kudumbi	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
9	311	Naikkar	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
10	313	Odar	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
11	315	Sakkaravar	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
12	316	Tholkollar	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
13	317	Veerasaiva	3	3	3	9	2	0	0	2	11
14	319	Krishnavaka	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
15	908	Latin Catholic	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15

1	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars (SLM. SA. and RMD Districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
2	402	Attur Melnad Koravars (SLM district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
3	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar (RMD and MDU. districts)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
4	404	Ambalakkarar (TNJ. TRY. PDU districts) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
5	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
6	406	Boyas (TRY. PDK. NGS. SLM. and DPI districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
7	408	C. K. Koravars (S.A. district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
8	409	Chakkala (RMD. TNJ. TRY. PDK. MDU. and NGS. districts).	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
9	410	Changayampuri Koravars (N.A. district) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
10	411	Chettinad Valayars (RMD district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
11	412	Domos (TRY. and PDK districts)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
12	413	Dobba Koravars (SLM district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
13	414	Dommars (TNJ. PDU AND NA. districts) ..	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
14	415	Donga Boya	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
15	418	Dobbai Korachas (TRY. PDU. districts) ..	3	3	3	9	0	2	2	4	13
16	419	Dobi Koravas (TNJ. TRY. PDU and NA. districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
17	420	Donga Dasaries (CGT. TRY. PDU. MDS. and SLM. districts).	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
18	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyar	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
19	422	Gudu Dasaris	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
20	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars (TNJ TRY. PDK and S.A. districts)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
21	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars (TNJ.PDK and TRY districts).	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9

22	425	Inji Koravars (TNJ. TRI. and PDU. districts)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
23	426	Jogis (CGT. MDS. SA. and N.A. districts) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
24	427	Jambavanodai	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
25	428	Kaladis (RMD., MDU., TNJ., PDK. and TRY. districts).	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
26	429	Kal Oddars (CGT., RMD., MDU. PDK., TRY. TNV. and SLM. districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	2	15
27	430	Koravars (CGT., RMD., TNJ., PDK., TRY., TNV., MDS., MDU and NGS districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
28	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars (TNJ and PDK districts).	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
29	432	Kootappal Kallars (TRY., and PDK. districts)	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
30	433	Kala Koravaras (TNJ. PDK. and TRY. districts)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
31	434	Kalvathila Boyas	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
32	435	Kepmaris (CGT. PDK., and TRY. districts)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
33	436	Maravars (TNJ., PDK., RMD., and TNV. districts).	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
34	437	Monda Koravars	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
35	440	Nokkars (TRY. and PDU. districts)	3	3	3	9	2	0	2	4	13
36	441	Nellorepet Oddars (NA. district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
37	442	Oddars (TNJ. PDK. TRY. and MDU districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
38	443	Pedda Boyas (TRY. and PDK districts) ..	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
39	444	Ponnai Koravars (NA. district)	3	3	0	6	2	0	2	4	10
40	445	Piramalai Kallar (RMD., MDU., PDK., and TNJ. districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
41	446	Peria Siniyur Kallars (TRY. and PDK district)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
42	447	Padayachis (Vellayan Kuppam in SA. and Tennore in TRY. district).	3	3	3	9	2	2	0	4	13

43	449	Servais (TRY. and PDK. districts)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
44	450	Salem Melnad Koravars (MDU., CBE., PERIYAR, TRY., PDK., SLM. and NA. districts)	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
45	451	Salem Uppu Koravars (SLM. district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
46	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravars (NA. district) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
47	453	Sarangapalli Koravars	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
48	454	Sooramari Odders (SLM. district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
49	455	Sembanad Maravars (RMD. district)	3	3	0	6	2	2	2	6	12
50	456	Thalli Koravars (SLM. district)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
51	458	Thottia Naicks (CGT. RMD., TNJ., TRY., PDK., TNV., SLM., NA., CBE and Periyar districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
52	460	Uppu Koravars and Settipalli Koravars (TNJ., PDK., MDU. and NA. districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
53	461	Ursli Goundars (TRY. and PDK. districts) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
54	463	Vaduvarpatti Koravars (MDU., RMD., TNV., TRY. and PDK. districts)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
55	464	Valaiyars (MDU., TRY., PDK., CBE. and Periyar Districts).	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
56	465	Venganur Adi-Dravidars (NA. district)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
57	466	Vettaikarars (TNJ., PDU districts)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
58	468	Vetta Koravars (SLM. district)	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
59	470	Vettuva Gounder (TRY. and PDK. districts) ..	3	3	3	9	2	2	2	6	15
		SECTION 5 : BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES OF OTHER RELIGION.									
1	801	Thakkini Muslim (B.C.)	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
2	802 to 804	Labbais, Maraikkayar, Rowther (B.C.)	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
3	805	Mapilla (B.C.)	3	0	3	6	2	2	2	6	12

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4	910	Christian Converts from Meenavar	3	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
5	911	Christian Converts from Paravar	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	2	8
6	912	Christian Converts from Mukuvar Mugayar ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	2	2	11
7	986	Christian Nadar /Sanar/ Gramani (B.C.) ..	3	3	0	6	0	2	2	4	10

SECTION 6 : BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES WITH 1 OR NO. SCHEDULES CANVASSED IN STAGE II SURVEY.

1	204	Billava	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
2	215	Jhetty	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
3	216	Kabbora	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
4	227	Kavathiyar	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
5	238	Male	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
6	246	Odiya	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
7	248	Pamulu	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
8	268	Thoraiyar	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
9	280	Yavane	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
10	314	Perumkollar	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
11	318	Veluthodathu Nair	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
12	416	Donga Ur. Korachas	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
13	417	Devagudi Talayaris	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
14	438	Mond Golla (SLM. DT.)	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7

15	439	Mutlakkampatti (TRY. & PDK. Dts). ..	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
16	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
17	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
18	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
19	467	Veppur Parayars (South Arcot District) ..	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
20	469	Varaganeri Koravars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts)	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	7

TABLE B.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDICES FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION 1 : COMMUNITIES NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF NON-ELIGIBILITY UNDER EDUCATION.

Serial number.	Code number of the Community.	Name of the community.	Social Backwardness.						Educational Backwardness.			
			Occupation.			Poverty.						
			Mainly Manual Labour.	Women Participation.	Child Labour.	Katcha house.	Loan for subsistance.	Loan from Pawn broker.	H.S.S. and above.	H.S. only.	Drops out.	Illiterates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	104	Bhatraju (Other than Kshatriya Raju)	53	109	0	43	365	905	118	118	95	97
2	244	Nagaram -- --	62	121	56	38	61	109	211	213	97	68
3	303	Aryavathi -- --	100	0	0	191	0	0	243	162	83	0
4	901	Christian Converts form S.C. (B.C.)	63	102	64	132	164	103	134	134	97	79

SECTION 2 : COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF LACK OF MINIMUM SCORE.

1	127	Paravar Including converts to Christianity (Except in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District where it is a Scheduled Caste).	29	0	0	76	0	0	118	108	112	74
2	130	Sathatha Srivaishnava (Including Sathani)	34	30	0	50	143	35	293	276	92	51
3	132	Telugupatty Chetty -- --	47	59	46	71	80	74	107	124	104	90
4	203	Badagar .. .. -- --	45	85	81	26	50	56	105	190	52	96
5	205	Bondil	51	70	0	35	0	0	220	224	88	70
6	209	Gangavar	43	0	0	64	0	0	130	120	104	92

7	224	Kannada Saineegar, KannadiyarThroughout the State and Dasapalanjika (Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts)	58	77	64	66	30	76	123	135	98	87
8	225	Karuneegar (Seer/Sri/Sarattu/Kaikatti;/ Sunnambu Karuneegar) (Mathu Vazhi/ Sozhi Kanakkar)	29	41	25	72	141	164	289	286	80	44
9	228	Kerala Mudali	42	32	83	82	26	58	150	144	127	58
10	232	Koppala Velama	23	24	0	72	0	0	113	91	113	95
11	236	Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta)	34	29	45	43	125	107	192	209	97	67
12	253	Perike	0	0	0	0	183	0	213	170	81	84
13	264	Sozhia Vellalar (Including Sozha Vellalar Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar and Keeraikarar)	44	64	56	73	80	53	139	156	108	73
14	265	Srisayan	9	0	0	0	0	0	117	188	78	82
15	275	Vellan Chettiar	49	67	33	79	86	64	124	136	108	78
16	305	Chettu or Chetty (Including Kottar/ Pudukkadai/Elur/Pathira/Valayal Chetty.	33	23	0	68	71	61	260	207	69	57
17	312	Nanjil Mudali	20	0	0	17	0	0	181	150	87	93
18	457	Thelungapatti Chettis (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts) ..	33	0	0	0	0	0	211	185	115	56
19	909	C.S.I./S.I.U.C. (Kanniyakumari District) (B.C.)	27	14	0	29	66	0	162	139	92	73

SECTION 3--COMMUNITIES WITH 1 OR NO SCHEDULES CANVASSED UNDER STAGE II SURVEY BUT NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO WANT OF MINIMUM SCORE UNDER EDUCATION.

1	254	Poraya	0	0	0	191	0	0	165	205	90	87
2	407	Battu Turkas	Considered Socially Backward						212	171	70	77

TABLE B.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION : COMMUNITIES NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF NON-ELIGIBILITY UNDER EDUCATION.

Serial number.	*Code number of the Community.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Score for Backwardness.*								
			Social.				*Educational.*				*Grand Total.*
			Caste.	*Occupation.*	*Poverty.*	*Total.*	*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only*	*Drops out or Illiterates.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	104	Bhatraju (Other than Kshatriya Raju) ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
2	244	Nagaram	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
3	303	Arayavathi	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
4	901	Christian Converts from S.C. (BC) ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9

SECTION 2 : COMMUNITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE BECAUSE OF LACK OF MINIMUM SCORE.

1	127	Paravar (Including converts to Christianity) (Except in Kanyakumari District Shencottah Taluk). ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
2	130	Sathatha Sri Vaishnava (including Sathani) ..	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
3	132	Telugapatty Chetty	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
4	203	Badagar	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	205	Bondil	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
6	209	Gangavar	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
7	224	Kannada Saincegar, Kannadiyar throughout the State and Dasa Palanjika (Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris District) ..	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

8	225	Karuneegar	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
9	228	Kerala Mudali ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
10	232	Koppala Velama	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
11	236	Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) (Including Namdev Mahratta)	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
12	253	Perike ..	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
13	264	Sozhia Vellalar (including Sozha Vellalar) ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
14	265	Sri Sayar ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
15	275	Vellan Chettiar	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
16	305	Chettu or Chetty ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
17	312	Nanjil Mudali	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
18	457	Thelungupatti Chettis (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai Districts). ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
19	909	C.S.I./S.I.U.C. (Kanyakumri District) (BC) ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

SECTION 3—COMMUNITIES WITH ONE OR NO SCHEDULES CANVASSED UNDER STAGE II SURVEY BUT NOT ELIGIBLE DUE TO WANT OF MINIMUM SCORE UNDER EDUCATION.

1	254	Poraya	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
2	407	Battu Turkas	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

TABLE—C.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDICIES FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION 1—FORWARD COMMUNITIES (ENUMERATED IN BOTH SURVEYS, (ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE BACKWARD CLASSES LIST.

Serial number.	*Code number of the Community.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Social Backwardness.*						*Educational Backwardness.*			
			Occupation.			*Poverty.*			*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only.*	*Drops out*	*Illiterates.*
			Mainly manual labour.	*Women participation.*	*Child labour.*	*Katcha house.*	*Loans for substistance.*	*Loan form pawn broker*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	520	Lingayath (Jangama)	66	86	0	41	10	45	60	66	56	152
2	532	Kasikkara Chettiar	48	114	101	50	222	71	192	233	127	33
3	542	Pulavar (Coimbatore District)	64	310	0	108	46	102	75	97	136	89
4	549	Mooppan	70	119	203	117	81	91	66	61	87	128
5	550	Velar (Kulalar)	88	145	0	191	0	0	73	87	103	92
6	557	Urikkara Nayakkar	53	50	0	111	183	0	122	144	100	79
7	808	Syed	45	44	14	106	114	104	74	97	101	94
8	809	Shaik	48	68	135	117	114	96	64	95	95	99
9	812	Ansar	100	181	0	191	0	0	61	130	160	39

SECTION 2.—FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

1	951	Kaniyala Vellalar	50	120	0	96	0	0	242	0	103	280
2	952	Moonru Mandai 84 Voot Solia Vellalar.	69	108	0	82	104	0	98	109	63	340
3	953	Kuga Vellala	38	105	118	48	122	136	54	119	64	177
4	956	Sundaram Chetty	70	201	0	143	0	0	0	44	95	330
5	957	Kongu Vaishnava	17	36	0	87	332	0	43	173	122	89
6	958	Agaram Vellan Chettiar	40	64	456	24	0	204	105	39	134	164
7	960	Ayira Vysyar	25	16	0	0	122	272	75	148	112	87
8	961	Karpoora Chettiar	82	473	1603	202	0	567	0	0	181	526
9	965	Uthu Valanattu Vellalar	30	28	0	0	0	0	51	0	82	178
10	966	Paiyur Kotta Vellalar	33	331	0	405	0	284	72	0	198	154
11	969	Kudikara Vellalar	10	30	0	0	243	543	63	417	100	44
12	970	Chowdry	69	120	0	38	0	0	39	86	112	135
13	971	Thoraiyar	93	181	0	0	0	0	50	130	120	35
14	972	Kannadiya Naidu	60	0	0	127	0	0	0	64	208	151
15	973	Pooluva Gounder	74	143	261	143	61	0	0	14	112	323
16	974	Gounder	52	118	53	75	72	0	38	47	58	331
17	979	O. P. A. SI. Vellalar	25	221	0	0	319	170	124	105	69	102
18	980	Kallarkula Thondaman	63	60	0	127	243	0	0	60	231	168
19	983	Ugrakula Shaktriya Nayagar	68	355	534	607	531	284	0	0	96	564
20	984	Podikkara Vellalar	65	368	0	0	425	340	0	44	213	49

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TABLE C.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

SECTION I.—FORWARD COMMUNITIES (ENUMERATED IN BOTH SURVEYS) ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION IN THE BACKWARD CLASSES LIST.

Serial number.	*Code number of the Community.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Score for backwardness.*								
			Social				*Educational*				*Grand Total.*
			Caste.	*Occupation.*	*Poverty.*	*Total.*	*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only.*	*Droups-out or Illiterates.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	520	Lingayath (Jangama)	0	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
2	532	Kasikkara Chettiar	0	3	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
3	542	Pulavar (CBE. district)	0	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
4	549	Mooppan	0	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
5	550	Velar (Kulalar)	0	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
6	557	Urikkara Nayakkar	0	3	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
7	808	Syed	0	0	3	3	2	2	2	6	9
8	809	Shaik	0	3	3	6	2	2	0	4	10
9	812	Ansar	0	3	3	6	2	0	2	4	10

SECTION II—FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION.

1	951	Kaniyala Vellalar		3	0	3	0	2	2	4	7
2	952	Moonru Mandai 84 Voor Solia Vellalar ..		3	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
3	953	Kuga Vellalar		3	3	6	2	0	2	4	10
4	956	Sundaram Chetty		3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
5	957	Kongu Vaishnava		0	3	3	2	0	2	4	

6	958	Agaram Vellan Chettiar	3	3	6	0	2	2	4	10
7	960	Ayira Vysyar	0	3	3	2	0	2	4	7
8	961	Karpoora Chettiar	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
9	965	Uthu Valanattu Vellalar	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
10	966	Paiyur Kota Vellalar	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
11	969	Kudikara Vellalar	0	3	3	2	0	2	4	7
12	970	Chowdry	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
13	971	Thoraiyar	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	7
14	972	Kannadiya Naidu	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
15	973	Pooluva Gounder	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
16	974	Gounder	3	0	3	2	2	2	6	9
17	979	O. PA. SI. Vellalar	3	3	6	0	0	2	2	8
18	980	Kallarkula Thondaman	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
19	983	Ugarakulashaktriya Nayagar	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12
20	984	Podikara Vellalar	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	12

TABLE—D.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INDICIES FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE

SECTION—1 FORWARD COMMUNITIES (ENUMERATED IN BOTH SURVEYS) AND FOUND NOT ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION UNDER BACKWARD CLASSES LIST.

Serial number.	*Code. number of the Community.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Social Backwardness.*						*Educational Backwardness.*			
			Occupation.			*Poverty.*			*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only.*	*Drops-out.*	*Illiterates.*
			Mainly manual labour.	*Wome participation.*	*Child labour.*	*Katcha houses.*	*Loans for subsistance.*	*Loan from pawn broker.*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	501	Brahmins	13	12	20	20	77	70	697	455	58	20
2	502	Arya Vysya Chettiar (Komutti Chettiar Arya Vysyar, Vysya Chettiar).	36	36	31	37	60	87	276	279	97	42
3	503	Kammavar Naidu (Kammavar Naicker/ Naidu).	47	53	51	54	79	98	190	185	103	67
4	504	Balija Naidu (Balija Chettiyar) ...	33	41	37	62	134	191	206	223	87	64
5	505	Reddiar (except Ganjam Reddy) Desur Reddy, Kappu/Pandakappu/ Panda Reddiar).	46	63	41	63	97	94	168	161	104	76
6	506	Thondamandala Vellala Mudaliar ..	32	42	31	57	97	102	266	246	99	47
7	507	Shatriya Rajas (Raju, Raja Pondhili) ..	34	29	37	42	55	46	219	209	106	55
8	510	Saiva Pillaimar (Tirunelveli District) ..	43	54	30	39	59	48	275	251	103	43
9	511	Nattukottai Chettiar (Nattukottai Nagarattar).	20	24	15	18	46	41	382	292	87	44

10	513	Veera Saivar (Veera Saivavellalar) ...	35	31	0	42	126	153	267	240	95	55
11	514	Vellalar (Kanniyakumari district) ..	42	33	0	29	120	18	313	278	111	30
12	515	Vellalar (except Kanniyakumari district)	40	54	68	58	59	66	206	203	106	54
13	516	Karkathar (Karkatha Vellalar, Karaikattu Vellalar, Karikattu Pillai).	30	29	22	48	69	77	324	264	100	43
14	517	Beri Chettiar	33	24	58	51	45	130	188	216	96	47
15	521	Pandya Vellalars	45	87	0	37	0	40	80	122	113	66
16	522	Nair (Menon Nambiyar)	33	22	19	38	84	52	300	338	91	34
17	523	501 Chettiar	35	0	0	48	37	0	236	218	99	59
18	525	Kongu Chettiar	36	0	0	60	91	0	198	175	89	78
19	526	Arnot Vellalar	56	113	0	49	12	52	137	148	129	79
20	528	Saiva Chettiar	32	35	50	63	38	0	224	211	109	50
21	535	Ariyur Chettiar (Arivaiyur Chettiar, Ariyur Nagarathar). ..	27	63	0	25	19	0	177	159	127	65
22	536	Manjaputhra Chettiar (Manjaputhur Chettiar).	15	19	0	13	45	29	132	141	128	45
23	537	Saiva Oduvaar	67	361	0	0	0	0	130	194	120	52
24	540	Chera Vellalar (Chera Kula Vellalar). .	56	77	0	32	122	0	168	199	90	73
25	543	Kongu Naicker	46	38	0	82	261	0	145	133	94	88
26	544	Kottaipura Chettiar	0	0	0	96	0	0	267	207	118	49
27	545	Oru Konda Reddy	67	80	0	109	0	233	180	163	99	61
28	546	Ezhuthatchar	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	169	113	52
29	547	Kadupattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	91	190	52
30	548	Konakollargal (Salem District) ..	18	80	0	96	0	0	107	100	81	114
31	551	Arumbukootra Vellalar	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	233	106	61
32	552	Devathiga	100	120	0	191	0	0	376	253	86	48
33	553	Musiga Balijakulam	40	45	0	0	0	0	109	152	102	55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
34	554	Rajapeeri	63	120	0	127	0	0	135	138	87	78
35	555	Thiruvellarai Chettiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	89	150	74
36	556	Thiyya	52	62	0	37	140	125	196	201	98	59
37	558	Arayar	33	40	332	48	61	679	103	122	89	53
38	810	Meer	100	0	0	0	0	110	119	123	118	65
39	811	Dawood	15	0	0	55	0	0	218	222	94	67
40	813	Nawab	36	17	0	38	292	326	150	119	109	77
41	814	Katsu (Sait)	50	0	0	0	0	0	307	255	86	37
42	815	Mymen (Sait)	75	0	0	0	0	0	379	238	82	36
43	902	Christian converts from B. C. ..	54	82	70	87	95	57	207	160	109	64
44	904	Anglo-Indian	9	4	192	18	119	114	487	510	51	18
45	905	Roman Catholic Malangara Cyrio Malabar Rights.	41	39	16	65	81	100	220	218	105	48
46	906	Janola Salvation Church	100	361	0	0	0	0	162	173	127	46
47	907	Christians	48	66	32	77	74	48	287	217	94	54
48	913	London Mission Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	190	111	58
49	914	Malankkara Syrian Christian	23	11	0	33	101	56	321	265	102	32

SECTION 2—FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE—II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND NOT ELIGIBLE.

1	954	Saiva Sivachariyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	136	0
2	955	Rowth Naidu	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	209	45	58
3	959	Kuga Vanniyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	87
4	962	Nadan (Nattar)	31	15	0	62	60	33	45	91	109	107
5	963	Ulagamapuram Chettiar..	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	90	0

6	964	Cholapuram Chettiar	43	0	0	64	0	0	75	0	120	313
7	967	Jains	23	20	0	21	27	30	70	136	76	89
8	968	Sanier	67	271	0	32	0	0	362	119	167	196
9	975	Ariyar	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	180	0
10	976	Achu Vellalar	40	72	0	96	0	0	0	152	33	285
11	977	Saiva Vellalar	20	23	0	6	66	49	187	159	44	101
12	978	Kotaipurra Vysya Chettiar	33	40	0	0	0	0	63	139	100	0
13	981	Adi Saivar	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	53	100	89
14	982	Kadayathar	4	0	0	37	0	0	139	143	82	18
15	985	Kayal Chetty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	301

TABLE-D.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE.

Section 1: Forward Communities (enumarated in both Surveys) and found not eligible for inclusion under Backward C lasses List.

Serial number.	Code number of the Community.	Name of the Community.	Score for Backwardness.								
			Social.				Educational.				
			Caste.	Occupation.	Poverty.	Total.	H.S.S. and above.	H.S. only.	Drops-out or Illiterates.	Total.	Grand total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	501	Brahmins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	502	Arya Vysya Chettiar (Komutti Chettiar, Arya Vysya Chettiar)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	503	Kammavar Naidu (Kammavar Naicker/Naidu).	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
4	504	Balija Naidu (Balija Chettiar)	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	505	Reddiar (Except Ganjam Reddy) Desur Reddy, Kappu Pandakappu Panda Reddiar ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
6	506	Thondamandala Vellala Mudaliar	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
7	507	Shatriya Rajas (Raju, Raja Pondhili) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
8	510	Saiva Pillaimar (TNV Dt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
9	511	Nattukottai Chettiar (Nattukottai Nagarattar).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	513	Veera Saivar (Veera Saiva Vellalar)	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
11	514	Vellalar (KK Dist.)	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	3
12	515	Vellalar (Except KK Dist.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
13	516	Karkathar (Karkatha Vellalar, Karaikattu Vellalar, Karaikattu Pillai)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
14	517	Beri Chettiar	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
15	521	Pandya Vellalars	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4

16	522	Nair (Menon, Nambiyar)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	523	501 Chettiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	525	Kongu Chettiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	526	Arnot Vellalar	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
20	528	Saiva Chettiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
21	535	Ariyur Chettiar (Arivaiyur Chettiar, Ariyur Nagarathar)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
22	536	Manjaputhra Chettiar (Manjaputhur Chettiar).	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
23	537	Saiva Oduva	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
24	540	Chera Vellalar (Cherakula Vellalar)	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
25	543	Kongu Naicker	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
26	544	Kottaipura Chettiar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
27	545	Olukonda Reddy	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
28	546	Ezhutnatcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
29	547	Kadupattan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
30	548	Konakollargal (SLM dist.)	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4
31	551	Arumbukootra Vellalar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
32	552	Devathiga	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
33	553	Musiga Balijakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
34	554	Rajapeeri	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
35	555	Thiruvellalai Chettiar	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
36	556	Thiyya	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
37	558	Arayar	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
38	810	Meer	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
39	811	Dawood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	813	Nawab	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
41	214	Katsu (Sait)	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCORE FOR BACKWARDNESS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE STATE—*cont.*									
42	815	Mymen (Sait)	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
43	902	Christian (Converts from B.C.)	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
44	904	Anglo-Indian)	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
45	905	Roman Catholic Malangara Syrio Malabar Rights	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
46	906	Janola Salvation Chruch	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
47	907	Christians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	913	London Mission Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
49	914	Malankkara Syrian Christian	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
		SECTION 2. FORWARD COMMUNITIES COVERED BY STAGE-II SURVEY ONLY AND FOUND NOT ELIGIBLE,									
1	954	Saiva Sivachariyar	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
2	955	Rowth Naidu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	959	Kuga Vaniyar	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
4	962	Nadan (Nattar)	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
5	963	Ulagamapuram Chettiar	3	0	3	2	0	0	2	5	
6	964	Cholapuram Chettair	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
7	967	Jains	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	
8	968	Sanier	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5	
9	975	Ariyar	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
10	976	Achu Vellalar	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4	
11	977	Saiva Vellalar	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
12	978	Kottaipura Vysya Chettiar	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4	
13	981	Adi Saivar	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	
14	982	Kadayathar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	985	Kayal Chetty	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6	

TABLE-E.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

TABLE SHOWING THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES SECURING 5 TO 9 POINTS.

Serial number.	*Code Number of the Community.*	*Name of the Communtty.*	*Score for Backwardness.*								
			Social.				*Educational.*				*Grand Total.*
			Caste.	*Occupation.*	*Poverty.*	*Total.*	*H.S.S. and above.*	*H.S. only.*	*Drops-out or Illiterates.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	104	Bhatraju (Other than Kshatriya Raju) ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
2	244	Nagaram	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
3	303	Arayavathi	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
4	901	Christian converts from S.C. (B.C.) ..	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	9
5	127	Paravar (including converts to Christianity (Except in K.K. Dist. Shonkottah taluk) ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
6	130	Sathatha Sri Vaishnava (including Sathani) ..	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
7	132	Telungupattu Chetty	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
8	205	Bondil	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
9	209	Gangavar	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
10	224	Kannada Saineeger, Kannadiyar throughout the State and Dasapalanjika (Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts)	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
11	225	Karuneegar	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
12	228	Kerala Mudali	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
13	232	Koppala Velama	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	7

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
14	236	Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta)	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
15	253	Perike	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
16	264	Sozhia Vellalar (Including Sozha Vellalai) ..	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
17	275	Vellan Chettiar	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
18	457	Telungupatti Chettis (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
19	254	Poraya	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	6

TABLE F.

TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

TABLE SHOWING THE FORWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES SECURING 5 TO 9 POINTS.

Serial number.	Code number of the Community.	Name of the Community.	Score for Backwardness.								
			Social.				Educational.				
			Caste.	Occupation.	Poverty.	Total.	H.S.S. and above.	H.S. only.	Drops-out or Illiterates.	Total.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	514	Vellalar (K.K. district)	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
2	526	Arnot Vellalar	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
3	537	Saiva Oduvar	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
4	540	Chera Vellalar (Cherakula Vellalar)	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
5	545	Oukonda Reddy	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
6	547	Kadupattan — — ... ... —	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
7	552	Devathiga ... ... —	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
8	554	Rajapeeri	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
9	555	Thiruvallarai Chettiar	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
10	556	Thiyya	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
11	558	Arayar	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
12	810	Meer	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
13	813	Nawab .. — ... ... —	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
14	902	Christian (Converts from B.C.)	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
15	904	Anglo-Indian	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
16	905	Roman Catholic Malangara Cyrio Malabar Rights	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
17	906	Janola Salvation Church		0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
18	914	Malankkara Syrian Chrtstian		0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	5
19	954	Saiva Sivachariyar		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
20	959	Kuga Vaniyar		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
21	962	Nadan (Nattar)		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
22	963	Ulagamapuram Chettiar		0	3	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
23	964	Cholapuiam Chettair		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
24	968	Seniar		0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	5
25	975	Ariyar		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
26	981	Adi Saivar		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6
27	985	Kayal Chetty		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	6

List of Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu as recommended by the Second Backward Classes Commission.

(Eligible for concessions under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution of India, *adopting* the *State Average*).

1 Agaram Vellan Chettiar.

2 Agamudayar including Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.

3 Alwar, Azhavar and Alvar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

4 Ambalakarar (including Servai).

5 Andipandaram

6 Ansar.

7. Arayar, Nulayar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

8 *Archakarai Vellala.*

9 Ayira Vaisyar.

10 Bestha, Siviar.

11 *Billava.*

12. Boyar, Oddar (including Boyas, Donga Boya, Gorela Dodda Boya, Kalvathila Boyas Pedda-Boyas, Oddars, Kal Oddars, Nellorepet Oddars and Sooramari Oddars).

13 Chakkala.

14 Chavalakkarar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

15 Chowdry.

16 Dasari (including Donga Dasaris and Gudu Dasaris).

17 *Dekkani Muslims.*

18 Devangar, Sedar.

19 Devagudi Talayari.

20 Dommara (including Dombs and Dommars).

21 Dudekula.

22 Enadi.

23 Ezhavathy (in Kaniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only)).

24 Ezhuthachar (in Kaniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

25 *Ezhuva (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).*

26 *Gavara, Gavarai and Vadugar (Vaduvar)—(other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi).*

27 Gounder.

28 Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder).

29 *Hegde.*

30 Idiga.

31 Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and Illathar.

32 *Isaivellalar.*

33 Jambuvanodai.

34 Jangam.

35 Jhetty.

36 Jogi (including Jogis).

37 Kabbera.

38 Kaikolar, Sengunthar.

39 Kaladi

40 Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panicker (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

41 Kalingi.

42 Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar, Gandarvakottai Kallars, Kootappal Kallars, Piramalai Kallars and Peria Suriyur Kallars).

43 Kallar Kula Thondaman.

44 Kalveli Gounder.

45 Kambar.

46 Kammalar or Viswakarma, Viswakammala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar, Kollar, Thacher, Kalthacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin).

47 Kannadiya Naidu.

48 Kani, Kanisu, Kaniyar Panikkar.

49 Kaniyala Vellalar.

50 Karpoora Chettiar.

51 Kasikkara Chettiar.

52 Katesar, Pattamkatti.

53 *Kavuthiyar*

54 Kharvi.

55 *Khatri.*

56 Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar districts only).

57 Kongu Vaishnava.

58 Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Tirumudi, Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalamkatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).

59 Koteyar

60 Krishnanvaka (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

61 *Kudikara Vellalar.*

62 Kudumbi (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only)

63 Kuga Vellalar.

64 Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).

65 Kunchidigar.

66 Kunnuvar Mannadi.

67 Kurhini Chetty.

68 Kurumba.

69 *Labbais including Rowther and Marakkayar (whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urudu*

70 Lambadi.

71 Latin Catholics (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only)

72 Lingayat (Jangama).

73 Mahendra, Medara.

74 Malayar.

75 *Male.*

76 Maniagar.

77 Mappilla.

78 Maravar (including Karumaravar, Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar and Sembanad Maravars).

79 Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkattala Nair and Pronopakarn

80 Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam. Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity).

81 *Moondrumandai Enbathu Nalu* (84) *Ur. Sozhia Vellalar.*

82 Mooppan

83 Moundadan Chetty.

84 Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including converts to Christianity).

85 Mutlakampatti

86 Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar and Mutharaiyar.

87 Nadar, Shanar and Gramani including *Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Cohristian Gramani.*

88 Naikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

89 Nangudi Vellala

90. Narikoravar.

91. Nokkar.

92. *O. P. S. Vellalar.*

93. Odar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

94. Odiya.

95. Oottruvalanattu Vellalar.

96. Ovachar.

97. Paiyar Kotta Vellalar.

98. Pamulu.

99. Panar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

100. *Panisaivan including Virakodi Vellala.*

101. *Pannayar (including Kathikkarar in Kanyakumari district).*

102. Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar.

103. Paravan Christians (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

104. Parkavakulam (including Suruthimar, Nathamar, Malayamar, Moopanar and Nainar)

105. Perumkollar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only)

106. Podikara Vellalar.

107. Pooluva Gounder

108. Pulavar (in Coimbatore district)

109. Pulluvar or Pooluvar.

110. Pusala.

111. Reddy (Ganjam).

112. Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty and Twenty four Manai Telugu Chetty).

113. Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

114. Salivagana.

115. Saliyar, Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar and Adhaviyar.

116 Savalakkarar.

117. Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Illaivaniar.

118. Sheik.

119. *Sourashtra* (Patunulkarar).

120. Sozhia Chetty.

121. Sundaram Chetty.

122. *Syed.*

123. *Thogatta Veerakshatriya.*

124. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naicker.

125. Tholkollar (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

126. Thondaman.

127. Thoraiyar.

128. Thoriyar.

129. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakkambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

130. Ukkirakula Kshatriya Naicker.

131. Uppara, Uppillia and Sagara.

132. Urali Gounder (throughout the State) and Orudaya Gounder or Oorudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchy and Salem districts).

133. *Urikkara Nayakkar.*

134. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valaiyars).

135. Valmiki.

136. Vaniyar, Vaniya Chettiar (including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar).

137. Vallambar.

138. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (ecxcept in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

139. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatrriya).

140. Veduvar, Vattaikarar (throughout the State) and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

141. *Veerasaiva (in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelvei district only).*

142. Velar.

143. Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanyakumari district and Shentottah taluk of Tirunelveli district only).

144. Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vettuva Gounder.

145. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kallppiliya, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gowda).

146. Wynad Chetty (The Nilgiris district only).

147. Yadava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar, known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduya Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla and Asthanthra Golla).

148. Yavana.

149. Yerukula.

150. Yogeeswarar.

Note.—(1) The list of Backward Classes drawn for the extension of concessions under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution of India, adopting 10 per cent deviation from the State Average is the basis for this list. The detail of *further inclusions* made adopting the State Average policy, are shown *distinctly underlined.*

(2) The contents under '*note*' to the 15 (4) list mentioned above are equally applicable for this list also.

LIST OF COMMUNITIES AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR FULL FEE CONCESSIONS UNDER RULE 92, TAMIL NADU EDUCATIONAL RULES (AS PER STATE AVERAGE).

1. Ambalakarar (including Servai).
2. Andipandaram.
3. Bestha, Siviar.
4. Boyar, Oddar (including Boyas, Donga Boya, Gorrela Dodda Boya, Kalvathila Boyar Pedda-Boyas, Oddars, Kal Oddars, Nellorepet Oddars, and Sooramari Oddars).
5. Dasari (including Donga Dasaris, and Gudu Dasaris.)
6. Dommara (including Dombs and Dommars).
7. *Isaivellalar.*
8. Jambuvanodai.
9. *Jangam.*
10. Jogi (including Jogis).
11. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar districts only).
12. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar).
13. Kunnuvar Mannadi.
14. Kurhini Chetty.
15. Kurumba.
16. Mahendra, Medara.
17. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakkattala Nair and Pronopakari.
18. Meenavar, Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar (including converts to Christianity).
19. Moundadan Chetty.
20. Mutlakampatti.
21. Narikoravar.
22. Nokkar.
23. Sozhia Chetty.
24. Thondaman.

25. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker).

26. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valaiyars).

27. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Caste).

28. Vanniakula Kshtriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Angnikula Kshatriya)

29, Vettaikarar.

30. Vettuva Gounder, Punnan Vellalva Gounder.

31. Mond Golla.

32. Yogeeswarar.

Note. (1) The Most Backward Classes converts are *also* eligible for full fee concessions from the Education Deaprtment as in the case of the Hindu M.B.Cs.

(2) The Most Backward Classes converts (other than those specifically declared as Backward Classes) are not eligible for any other concession from the Backward Classes Department.

(3) The list of Most Backward Classes drawn on the basis of 15 (4) list adopting the 10 per cent deviation from State Average is the basis for this list. Details of *further inclusions* made adopting the State Average policy are shown *distinctly underlined.*

List of Denotified Communities in Tamil Nadu.

(State average basis).

The list of Denotified Communities drawn on the basis of the 10 per cent deviation from the State average has been appended to the Main list of Backward Classes, prepared for purposes of concessions under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution of India. Even after adopting the *State average* policy, no further addition has been noticed. Hence the list of Denotified Communities appended to the 10 per cent deviation list has to be adopted, as it is, for the purposes of the list drawn on State average basis also.

In writ petition 6091 (A.I.R. 1984 S.C. 1420) the Supreme Court has held that reservation in educational institutions on the basis of residence should not exceed 70 per cent and that there should be no such reservation in super specialities. This question is brought to the attention of the Government for taking necessary steps to protect the interests of the BackwardClasses before the Supreme Court and the Government of India.

Reservation in Recruitment by Transfer and Writ Petition.

One of the writ petitions (No. 4996/80) before the Supreme Court is against the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer for the five State services referred to in the writ petition. The Commission has examined this question. The Government are well within their rights to order reservation of appointments for selected posts and services and this cannot be termed as discrimination. Therefore the rule of reservation of appointments can be continued for recruitment by transfer to the five State services referred to in the writ petition and also to the two subordinate services viz., Tamil Nadu Revenue Subordinate Service and the Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service where it now applies.

Direct Recruitment—Enlarging its Scope.

There is now no direct recruitment to several posts. Direct recruitment to more posts and grades may be ordered to infuse fresh blood into the services and to improve efficiency. For this purpose the Government could enforce more effectively the existing provisions of the rules for direct recruitment and make suitable provision where it does not exist.

Education.

Pre-School Education.—In this State education is free upto and inclusive of Higher Secondary stage. But many children of the backward classes have not been able to take advantage of it on account of the poor social, educational and economic conditions of their parents. The Government have extended various concessions to the children of backward classes to encourage them to get the benefits of education in technical and non-technical institutions.

The intellectual potentiality of the child is developed at a very young age. Provision of suitable pre-school educational facilities throughout the State, in the interiormost parts of the country, would go a long way in helping the hereditarily unprivileged backward child acquire sufficient stimulation for studies and desirable attitudes for school tasks. This would also wean away the backward class children from the gloomy environment in which they are placed and compensate them for the total absence of guidance from their illiterate parents.

With this object in view the Government should immediately launch, on a massive scale, establishment of pre-school centres, one for almost every village, to cater to the needs of the rural areas converting, if necessary, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon -Meal and Balwadi Centres into full-fledged pre-schools either on the Kindergarten or Montessori model. The pre-school programme when implemented seriously and on a large scale would provide a wide base for selecting backward class children to fill seats reserved for them in higher education and posts in Government service with competence.

College Education.—Backward Class students suffer from various hereditary, historical and environmental handicaps resulting in poor motivation. Hostel facilities with nutritious meals and liberal scholarship; will certainly help them overcome some of the difficulties. Many of them are slow learners. On account of a variety of factors the percentage of pass among the backward class students in examinations is generally lower than the State average. By providing various inputs and specialised attention in the form of special coaching classes the educational standards can be improved to a considerable extent. The coaching scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes now in vogue for degree courses may be extended to Backward Class Students also. To provide incentive and motivation for better performance the scholarships and other concessions allowed should be linked to the students' progress in studies.

Review of Welfare Schemes and Measures for Revitalisation.—Various Welfare measures are being undertaken by the Government to ameliorate and improve the poor backward classes. With the formation of a separate Directorate of Backward Classes in May 1969 and posting of District Welfare Officers for backward classes in May, 1974, the tempo and pace of activity for their uplift have been steadily increasing. Its budgetary expenditure has also been maintaining an upward trend. But the budgetary allocation for this department viewed as a ratio to the total State budgetary expenditure has been declining.

As many as 23 specific schemes are presently under implementation with considerable emphasis on the educational advancement of the backward Classes. The schemes can broadly be grouped as follows :–

(1) Scholarships.
(2) Hostel facility.
(3) Special schools for denotified communities.
(4) Some specific economic measures.
(5) Special Training Scheme.
(6) Other Welfare Measures.

1. Scholarships.

The Commission recommends that the parental income limit for the granting of scholarships be raised to Rs. 10,000 per annum from the present Rs. 5,000. The existing income limit of Rs. 1,500 per annum for fee concession under rule 92 of the Tamil Nadu Educational Rules may also be raised to Rs. 5,000.

As education is free upto and inclusive of Higher Secondary grant of scholarship for these students covers cost of books, special fee and examination fee only. Beyond Higher Secondary the scholarship will include tution fees also. But in practice the rate of scholarships which were fixed a long time ago covers only a part of the tution fees and special fees charged by private institutions. These rates should be reviewed and refixed to match the actual charges. Ninety per cent attendance should be strictly enforced for the award of scholarships.

For pre-matric students only select text books—not all of them—are supplied and that too only for certain standards. The books are supplied by the Text Book Society on receipt of advance payment. There is delay in payment of the advance and consequent delay in the supply of text books. By delegating the powers to sanction the advance payment to the Director of Backward Classes the delay in making advance payment could be avoided. Provision should also be made for providing *all* the text books for all standards instead of select text tooks for certain classes only.

The book money may be sanctioned at Rs. 50 per year for Higher Secondary Course. At Graduate level it should be increased to Rs. 100 in the first year and Rs. 50 in the second and third years and to Rs. 150 per year at Post-graduate level.

2. HOSTEL FACILITY.

At present hostel facility is provided for boys and girls for Pre-matric and Post-matric studies, free of charge if the parental annual income is less than Rs. 5,000 per annum. The annual parential income limit should be raised to Rs. 10,000 as in the case of scholarships. The conditions prevailing in these hostels are not satisfactory. Better facilities should be provided as recommended separately for new hostels. For students staying in recoginsed private hostels a sum of Rs. 75 per mensem per inmate be sanctioned towards boarding grant. The food charges in the Government hostels for college students should be raised to Rs. 150 per mensem and for students in Secondary School hostels to Rs. 100 per month.

3. SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.—

All the existing special schools which are being run for denotified Communities may be continued.

4. SOME SPECIFIC ECONOMIC MEASURES.—

(i) The Government have a scheme for supply of tools for dhobies, barbers and boyars free of cost and sanction of loans under differential interest rate system and of subsidy for running mobile laundry and saloons. These schemes should cover a wider area and larger number of beneficiaries than at present. Steps to popularise these schemes should be taken.

(ii) *Sinking Irrigation Wells.*—Agriculturists belonging to denotified communities owning less than 2 acres of land are allowed a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 and a bank loan of Rs. 5,000. As the cost of sinking a well is high at present, revision of subsidy and, if necessary, bank loan are recommended.

(iii) *Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation.*—The Corporation should provide margin money and subsidies at a low rate of interest for pursuing useful economic activities for individuals as originally contemplated and not abandon this useful measure.

5. SPECIAL TRAINING SCHEME.—

Three general purpose Engineering workshops, two Industrial Training Centres, one Carpentry unit, one Weaving unit and seven Tailoring Centres are now functioning. The three general purpose Engineering Workshops are being upgraded to the level of Industrial Training Institutes and their control is being transferred to the Director of Employment and Training. All these schemes should be continued and expanded.

6. OTHER WELFARE MEASURES.—

The following schemes should be continued expanding both the area of operation and the number of beneficiaries.—

(i) Schemes for construction of houses to denotified communities on 75 per cent subsidy and 25 per cent loan basis within the overall enhanced cost of Rs. 5,600.

(ii) Acquisition of land for distribution of house sites.

(iii) Financial assistance on half loan and half subsidy basis for construction of Dhobykhanas in Municipalities and Town Panchayats.

New nostels for students undergoing training in specialised areas such as computer mechanism, punch-card operation, etc. and stipend to law graduate trainees and honorarium to Senior Advocates are to be popularised and pursued vigorously. Rural Housing Programme now applicable to Adi-Dravidar Community should be made applicable to backward classes below the poverty line also and could be implemented by THADCO. Tube well irrigation scheme is to be implemented by the TABCEDCO by providing margin money assistance to eligible individual backward class agriculturists. Backward Classes must be educated, motivated and guided to get full benefits under schemes like IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP., SEPVY., Biogas Development and other schemes under 20-Point Programme.

SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND REVIEW.—

In order to ensure that the various schemes are being implemented properly and to derive the maximum benefits, there should be effective supervision, monitoring and review. A separate cell should be established in the Directorate for monitoring the implementation of the various schemes and reservations in educational institutions and appointments in services. The Commission has made recommendations in this regard separately.

The proper implementation of the rule of reservation of appointments should be reviewed by a high level body under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

The Commission recommends that the Director of Backward Classes should obtain periodical reports on the progress of implementation of various schemes and review it critically. This should be reviewed by the Government also.

The defunct State Level Advisory Committee should be revied.

The pace of activities of the Backward Classes Welfare Department will be considerably improved if meetings of District Backward Classes Welfare Officers, are held regularly once in six months with the concerned minister presiding.

PACKAGE SCHEME FOR HOSTELS.—

The most crucial input for the advancemert of the Backward Classes would be education. The children of Backward Classes hailing from mud huts in squalid surroundings without even a square meal a day cannot make satisfactory progress in education, much less compete with the forward communities. They should have decent accommodation, nutritious food and better environment for educational advancement. There is, therefore, imperative need for providing more hostel facilities for a decent number of Backward Class Students. The amenities in the existing hostels are not adequate or satisfactory and have to be improved considerably. With this object in view the commission has drawn up a comprehensive package proposal—under Chapter 9 (J) (iii). The salient features of this proposal are as follows:—

(1) Starting 600 new hostels in the next 5 years.

(2) Constructing pucca new buildings for 100 of them and housing the remaining 500 in rental buildings for the present.

(3) Provision of basic amentities such as toilet, bathroom and water-supply.

(4) Supply of adequate utensils, kitchenware and furniture, etc.

(5) Establishing library with adequate books and furniture.

(6) Supplying two sets of dresses and mats, pillows, bedsheets, a pair of footwear and sufficient number of note books to inmates.

(7) Making provision for sports activities.

(8) Arranging medical check-up of inmates by linking with Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres.

(9) Imparting of training to wardens on dieting and First-Aid.

(10) Sanctioning adequate staff at District Headquarters and State Headquarters for effective implementation and supervision.

SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.—

In order to improve the in-take of candidates to the Ali India Services a Special Training Institute for coaching Backward Class Candidates was established sometime in 1971. Unfortunately the desired results have not been achieved. This is evident from the fact that only three candidates were successful during the past 10 years. If the object of the Institute is to be realised complete reorganisation is essential. The Chairman and two other members of the Commission visited the institute and held a free and frank discussion with the members of the staff.

The Commission's suggestions for improvement are :—

(1) The Special Training Institute along with its hostel and library should be moved to a spacious bungalow like the " Cooum House " in Adams Road, Madras, and should be placed in-charge of a young, energetic and enthusiastic I.A.S. Officer.

(2) The library should be provided with up to-date books and periodicals and functional furniture.

(3) Modifications are to be effected in the matter of selection of candidates to be admitted to the institute. 50 per cent of the candidates could be selected from the backward classes within the prescribed income group while 40 per cent from backward class with extremely good record primarily on merit without reference to income limites on payment of a token fee and 10 per cent from forward class students with a brilliant academic record belonging to economically weaker sections on payment of a reasonable fee.

(4) Selected candidates to be medically screened by a team of specialists before admission.

(5) Only 50 candidates are now admitted. This partly accounts for the poor results. The strength should immediately be increased to 100 and increased thereafter at the rate of 100 each successive year to reach a maximum of 500.

(6) (i) Special Coaching in Public speaking must be included as part of the curriculum.

(ii) Coaching should be imparted in more popular subjects.

(iii) Teaching staff should be paid a decent special pay.

(iv) Guest lecturers should be paid atleast Rs. 100 per lecture.

(7) (i) Boarding charges for backward class candidates within the income group prescribed by government should be increased to Rs. 250 per mensem.

(ii) Bus fare to the girl students should also be increased to match actual rate.

(8) A dossier should be opened and maintained to watch the future carrier of the candidates.

(9) A Van should be provided for the use of the guest lecturers and for taking the students to the libraries and other institutions.

(10) The Training Institute in Madras should specialise in coaching for examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. for I.A.S., I.P.S., and other examinations of Officers' cadre. Similar centres for other examinations conducted at All India level by the U.P.S.C., Railways, Banking Service Commission, L.I.C., State P.S.C., etc., should be started at all District Headquarters. Each such District centre may start with 200 candidates and the strength may be raised to 1,000 in big districts and 500 in small districts in four or five years.

TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.—

The Corporation has been set up for helping individual members of the Backward Classes as also Co-operative Societies formed by them. In the case of individuals the Corporation provides margin money not exceeding 20 per cent of the total outlay subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. In the case of Co-operatives the maximum will be Rs. 25,000. The Corporation also arranges financial assistance for the balance amount from private sources or Nationalised Bank or Co-operative institutions.

The proposal to drop giving assistance to individuals is neither proper nor justified. It should provide subsidies to the loanees on the lines of the THADCO Scheme. Margin money and subsidy amount should be released through the bank which sanctions the loan. The authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores should be sanctioned. Besides finances available under the 20-Point Programme should also be utilised by the Corporation. Loans at cheaper rates of interest even in respect of the portion not financed by the Corporation should be arranged.

The following measures will improve the working and efficiency of the Corporation. A District Revenue Officer with atleast 3 more years of service for retirement should be posted as General Manager. The Director of Backward Classes should be the Ex-Officio Managing Director of the Corporation. He could then command the services of the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and their staff. To conduct the field investigation of the schemes the present staff of the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers should also be strengthened. The Chairman should be a sufficiently senior I.A.S., Officer who could also be Ex-Officio Additional Secretary to the Government in regard to matters relating to the Corporation.

An immediate review by the Chief Secretary to Government will set right the initial difficulties and solve the problems the Corporation is now facing.

STRENGTHENING OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT.

The present arrangements in the directorate for clearing audit objections relating to scholarships are not satisfactory. It is necessary that a separate section should attend to this.

A second internal audit party should be established in the Directorate to attend to the increased work load consequent on the increase in the number of hostels and for audit of the accounts of hostels, schools, scholarships, etc.

The staff of the District units of Beckward Classes Department may be placed under the control of the Director of Backward Classes instead of the Revenue Department as at present.

The temporary seasonal staff now appointed in District for Scholarship work get disbanded before completion of the work. Adequate regular staff should be appointed.

For monitoring the proper implementation of reservations under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution and other schemes a team under a Joint Director of Statistics should be constituted in the Directorate of Backward Classes.

RESTRUCTURING AND RATIONALISATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES :—

At present three are 27 Koravan Communities with various prefixes. As Koravan and Kuravan are one and the same and as Kuravan is already in the list of Scheduled Castes, all the 27 entries relating to Koravan with various prefixes need not find a place in the list of Backward Classes we are preparing. Therefore, they may be deleted from the list of Denotified Communities paving the way for deletion in Backward Class List.

The two Communities viz., "Venganai Adi-Dravidar" and "Veppur Parayar" belong respectively to "Adi-Dravidar" and "Parayar" castes. They are not backward classes and, therefore, they are ignored in the preparation of the Backward Class List by the Commission. They will be removed from the list of Denotified Communities also.

The remaining 41 communities in the existing list can be regrouped into 20 main groups as shown below :—

1. Boyars, Oddars.
2. Maravars.
3. Kallars including Piramalai Kallar.
4. Valayars, Ambalakarars.
5. Vettuva Gounder.
6. Dasaries.
7. Dommara, Dombs.
8. Jogi.
9. Jambavanodai.
10. Mutlakampatti.
11. Nokkar.
12. Padayachi.
13. Telugupatti Chetti.
14. Thotia Naicker.
15. Urali Gounder.
16. Vettaikarar.
17. Monda Golla.
18. Kaladi.
19. Chakkala.
20. Devagudi Talayaris.

Of the 20 regrouped communities, all but the following three are already included in the Backward Classes list :—

1. Chakkala
2. Devagudi Talayari
3. Kaladi

They may be included in the revised list of Backward Classes drawn up by the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON CERTAIN COMMUNITIES IN THE EXISTING LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES ;

Narikoravars.—(Code No. 124).—

The State Government have already addressed the Government of India for including "Narikoravars' in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The question is pending with the Government of India for a considerably long time. This matter may be pursued vigorously.

Pamulu.—(Code No. 248).—

Pamulu is a class of snake-charming *Kuravars* who earn their livelihood by exhibiting snakes in public. Please see page 29, Vol. VI THURSTON. They are an exogamous sect of Mala (A caste included in the Scheduled Caste List). In these circumstances, this community deserves to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and hence the Government of India may be moved for the inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Yerukula.—(Code No. 281).—

Yerukula is the Telugu from of the nomenclature "Kuravan". This aspect has been discussed in detail under the profile on communities, under Code No. 281. Kuravan is now included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Hence the Government of India could be apprised of these facts and moved to classify the Yerukula community also in the list of Scheduled Castes.

MEMBERS OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES NOW ENJOY THE FOLLOWING CONCESSIONS —

(i) Under the definition of the term 'recruited Direct' a person shall be deemed to be not in the service of the Government of India or the Government of a State if a period of five years has not elapsed since his first appointment thereto. But this limit of five years will not apply to members of backward classes.

(ii) In the matter of payment of application fee for various recruitments members of Backward Classes are allowed three free chances.

(iii) Total age exemption or a higher age limit is allowed for members of Backward Classes in making recruitments to various posts and Services.

(iv) A lower qualification is prescribed for members of backward classes for recruitment to certain posts in some services.

(v) A lower qualifying minimum mark is fixed for selection of candidates belonging to the backward Classes for posts in State services by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

The Commission recommends that these and other concessions now enjoyed by members of the Backward Classes be continued.

The State has been taking various measures for the advancement of the Backward Classes Socially, Educationally and Economically. As and when the Social and Educational Backwardness of any Caste/Class exceeds the prescribed per cent of the State average it should automatically be removed from the list of backward classes and made ineligible for reservation. This could be ensured only by a periodical review of the list of Backward Classes at fixed intervals, not exceeding 10 years and the process of elimination effected after a detailed and scientific study. The Commission therefore recommends that such reviews be made periodically. This recommendations has the merit of providing a self-liquidating mechanism.

(Signed).....
J. A. AMBASANKAR
Chairman.

110B–32—RE—25

Members—

Thiruvalargal :

1.

2. G. Viswanathan.

3. V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.

4. S. Andi Thevar.

5. P. Nedumaran.

6. Anbil Dharmalingam.

7. Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.

8. M. John Vincent, M.L.A.

9. K. Liaquat Alikhan

10. Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.

11. Tmt. Scundara Kailasam.

12. K. S. G. Haja Shareef.

13. G. Murthy.

14. S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.

15. Kuzha Chelliah.

16. D. Ramasamy, M.L.A.

17. I. D. Jawahar Raj.

18. M. K. Balasubramaniam, I. A. S. (Retired).

19. S. K. Balakrishnan.

20. Director of Backward Classes—
Member—Secretary.

21. Joint Secretary, Law Department—
Additional Member—Secretary.

LETTERS PRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION AND COMMENTS THEREON.

ANNEXURE I.

Copy of letter, dated 21st November 1984 received from Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Member.

To

The Chairman,

II BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

Sir,

In reply to your note on " Limits to Reservation " I am communicating my following view:

The Judgment in Balaji case in 1963 was discussed in Kerala *Vs.* N.M. Thomas in 1976 and Justice Fazl Ali's observation that " if the Government of a State with backward classes of citizens which constitutes 80 per cent of the population reserve 80 per cent of the jobs for them, it can not be said that it violates permissible limits "—is not ' Obiter Dicta '. This Thomas case is a full Bench case consisted of 7 judges of the Supreme Court. It is a majority judgement of the Supreme Court. Justice Fazl Ali's view is supported by Justice Krishna Iyyer. This is the latest authority of Supreme Court not overruled by any other Supreme Court judgement still on date.

If the population of Backward Classes of Tamil Nadu is 68 per cent our Commission must recommend reservation for 68 per cent for Backward Classes alone.

The projected population of Tamil Nadu as in 1979 is 54 per cent. Article 15(4) of our Constitution does not prescribe any limit for the State in the matter of reservation for Backward Classes both regarding educational and employment facilities.

Inclusion of more and more number of communities in the list of Backward Classes and simultaneous increase in the population in Tamil Nadu necessarily warrants increase in quota of reservation.

As already said Justice Fazl Ali's judgement is not 'Obiter Dicta'. Even if it is considered as obiter dicta by any body obiter dicta of Supreme Court is binding. Cases 1958 A.P. 173 (F.H.) 1955 Bombay 220 F.B. 1959 S.C. 814. All these are authority for it.

Further Thomas case and Balaji case were fully considered by Justice Mohan in detail in W.P. Nos. 6425 to 6961 of 1980 in S. Sivasubramaniam *Vs.* Director of Medical Education Tamil Nadu and his judgement, dated 13th January 1981, supports the view of Justice Fazl Ali. This latest judgement of our High Court also is in my favour and no appeal was preferred against it.

Justice Mohan says that there is nothig exiomatic that there can not be reservation of mo e than 50 per cent for Backward Classes. He further says or rather quo es Justice Krsihna Iyyer that t he ruling by a Bench of seven Supreme Court judges is the law of the land and any observation to the contrary must be held to be not laying down correct law. So pupulationwise percentage of reservation can be increased.

Justice Krishna Iyyer clearly explained by saying that he agreed with his learned Brother Justice Fazl Ali's view that the arithmetical limit of 50 per cent in any one year set by some earlier ruling can not perhaps be pressed too far.

Justice Mohan said that it does not lier within the power of the High Court to say that judgement of Fazl Ali constitutes merely his opinion. Even ' Obiter dicta ' of Supreme Court is binding on the High Court. I have to necessarily up hold the increase of the seats in favour of Backward Classes from 31 to 50 per cent ordered in G.O. Ms. Nos. 72 and 73, SWD, dated 1st February 1980.

Judgement in Thomas case is supported in A.B.S.K. Sangh Versus Union of India (Railways) 1980—II Service Law Journal 734 or Labour and Industries case 12 1325.

I can not forget what Dr. Ambedkar who is supposed to be one of the Architects of our Constitution said on the floor of the Parliament that he would be the first man to destroy the Constitution. I am not prepared to accept about what he said in Constituent Assembly. He was more concerned with reservation for S.C. and S.T. Nobody bothered for provision in the Constitution for reservation of Backward Classes.

Our Commission is not a court. It is only a fact finding High Power Committee. So we must not only justify 50 per cent reservation but also recommend for 68 per cent reservation for Backward Classes. It is left to the State to accept. We must strengthen and empower, our State to enable it to defend in the court of Law if any body challenges the percentage of reservation. One can talk about equality only among equals or simultaneously situated in society.

(Ture Copy).

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) V. V. SWAMINATHAN.

நகல்:

சென்னை,
7—2—1985.

அனுப்புதல் :

அடியில் கையொப்பமிட்ட பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு,
—இரண்டாவது விசாரணைக் குழு உறுப்பினர்கள்,
தமிழக அரசு.

பெறுதல் :

உயர்திரு. தலைவர் அவர்கள்,
பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு இரண்டாவது விசாரணைக் குழு,
தமிழக அரசு.

ஐயா,

தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு கல்வி நிறுவனங்களில் மற்றும் வேலை வாய்ப்புகளில் இடம் ஒதுக்கும் சதவிகித எல்லைப் பற்றி கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு எங்கள் அபிப்பிரயாயத்தைத் தெரிவித்து அதை நமது குழு இறுதி அறிக்கையில் சேர்க்க கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்.

அரசியல் சாசனத்தில் ஆர்டிகிள் 15 (4) மற்றும் 16 (4)-ன் கீழ் எத்தனை சதவிகிதம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்று எல்லை நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவில்லை. 1963-ல் '' பாலாஜி '' வழக்கில் தான் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு 68 சதவிகிதம் இடம் ஒதுக்கியது செல்லாது என்று சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்பளித்தது. ' தேவதாசன் ' வழக்கில் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் 1964-ல் சாதாரணமாக இட ஒதுக்கீடு 50 சதவிகிதத்துக்கு மேல் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று தீர்ப்பளித்தது. ஆனால் 1976-ல் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் '' தாமஸ் '' வழக்கில் பிற்படுத்தப் பட்ட மக்கள் தொகை 80 சதவிகிதம் இருக்குமானால் அவர்களுக்கு 80 சதவிகிதம் இடம் அரசு பணிகளில் ஒதுக்குவது சட்ட விரோதமாகாது என்று தீர்ப்பளித்தது. இது பெரும்பான்மையான 7 நீதிபதிகள் அளித்த தீர்ப்பாகும். நீதிபதி பசல் அலி தீர்ப்பு எங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குறிப்பில் கூறுவது போல '' ஆபிட்டர் டிக்டா '' அல்ல; அது ' ரேசியோ டெசிடெண்டி 'யாகும். ஒருக்கால் குறிப்பில் சொல்வது போல அது ஆபிட்டர் டிக்டா என்று வாதத்திற்கு ஒப்புக் கொண்டால் கூட சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டின் ஆபிட்டர் டிக்டா உயர் நீதிமன்றங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தும். எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் மேலாக சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்றத்தில் 13—1—1981 நீதிபதி மோகன் அவர்கள் '' சிவசுப்பிர மணியம் '' வழக்கில் அளித்த தீர்ப்பு தமிழக அரசு ஆணை எண். 72/1980 அதாவது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு 50 சதவிகிதம் ஒதுக்கியது செல்லாது என்று சிலர் போட்ட வழக்கில் ' பாலாஜி ' ' தாமஸ் ' போன்ற வழக்குகளில் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் அளித்த தீர்ப்பு களை எல்லாம் அலசி, ஆராய்ந்து பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு 50 சதவிகிதம் இடம் ஒதுக்கியது கட்டாயமாக செல்லும் என்று தீர்ப்பளித்ததோடு 50 சதவீதத்துக்கு மேல் இடம் ஒதுக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது என்றும் அழுத்தம் திருத்தமாக தீர்ப்பளித்திருக்கின்றார்.

'தாமஸ்' வழக்கில் பெரும்பான்மையான நீதிபதிகள் அளித்த சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் தீர்ப்புக்கு மாறாக இதுவரை வேறு தீர்ப்பு கூறப்படவில்லை. அத்துடன் 13—1—1981 சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்றத்தில் நீதிபதி மோகன் அளித்த தீர்ப்பு இதுவரை (7—2—1985) இறுதியான தீர்ப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அதை எதிர்த்து சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டுக்கு மேல் முறையீடு செய்யப்படவில்லை.

'தாமஸ்' வழக்கில் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் நீதிபதி பசல் அலி மெஜாரடி தீர்ப்பு பிரகாரமும் 13—1—1981 சென்னை ஐகோர்ட் நீதிபதி மோகன் அளித்த தீர்ப்பு பிரகாரமும் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு இட ஒதுக்கீடு சதவிகிதம் இருக்க வேண்டும். நமது விசாரணைக் குழு ஏற்படுவதற்கு காரணமாயிருந்து வழக்கில் கூட 50 சதவிகிதம் இட ஒதுக்கீடு பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு செய்தது சட்டப்படி செல்லாது என்று எங்களுக்கு தரப்பட்ட குறிப்பில் வாதிடுவது போல உண்மையாக இருந்திருக்குமானால் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் 50 சதவிகித இட ஒதுக்கீடு செய்த தமிழக அரசின் ஆணை செல்லாது என்று எளிதில் தீர்ப்பளித்திருக்கும். என், கே. பி. சங்கரன் போன்ற வழக்குரைஞர்கள் சட்டப்படி முடியுமானால் தீர்ப்பளிக்க செய்திருப்பார்கள். வழக்கில் தமிழக அரசு தரப்பில் வாதிடும்போது 1979ஆம் ஆண்டு தமிழ் நாட்டின் மொத்த மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கையில் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை 54 சதவிகிதம் என்று வாதிட்டதினால் தான் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தொகை விகிதாசாரப்படி 50 சதவிகிதம் இட ஒதுக்கீடு குறைவாக இருந்தால் (கே. வி. சங்கரன்) போன்ற வழக்கறிஞர்கள் தங்கள் வாதத்தை வேறு விதமாக திருப்பினார்கள். அதாவது தற்போதுள்ள பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புகளில் சில வகுப்புகள் முன்னேறி விட்டன. அந்த வகுப்புகளின் பெயர்களை அடையாளம் கண்டு பிடித்து எடுத்து விட்டு பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்களின் தற்போதைய பட்டியலை விஞ்ஞான அடிப்படையில் திருத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று வாதிட்டார்கள். சூட்சமம் என்னவென்றால் சில பிற்பட்ட வகுப்புகளை முற்போக்கு அடைந்து விட்டது என்று பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புகளில் இரண்டாவது விசாரணைக் குழு எடுத்து விட்டால் தமிழ் நாட்டின் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகையில் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புகள் சதவிகிதம் 50 சதவீததுக்கு குறையலாம் என்பது அவர்களின் கண்ணோட்டம் அல்லது கற்பனை. கே. வி. சங்கரன் போன்ற வழக்கறிஞர் வாதத்தால் கூட சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டில், சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்றத்தில் சாதிக்க முடியாததை நமது அறிக்கையில் சாதிக்க ஒரு போதும் நாங்கள் அனுமதிக்க மாட்டோம்.

நமது கமிஷன் நீதிமன்றமல்ல, நமது அறிக்கையும் இறுதியானதல்ல. நமது அறிக்கைமீது தமிழக அரசு எடுக்கிற முடிவுதான் இறுதியானது. 'தாமஸ்' வழக்கில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு 'சிவ சுப்பிரமணியம்' வழக்கில் சென்னை உயர்நீதிமன்றம் அளித்த தீர்ப்பு ஆகியவைகளை நமக்கு சாதகமாக்கி கொள்ள வேண்டும். தவிர மேற்படி தீர்ப்புகளுக்கு எதிராக தாங்கள் செய்வது போல விமர்சனம் செய்வது 'சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்' சென்னை உயர்நீதி மன்றம் இரண்டையும் அவமதித்த குற்றத்திற்கு ஆளாவதாகும். அதை நாங்கள் செய்யத் தயாராக இல்லை என்பது மாத்திரமல்ல, அப்படி செய்வது 'பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புகளுக்கு' செய்யும் பாவமாக துரோகமாக கருதுகிறோம்.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகையில் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை 1970-ல் 52 சதவிகிதம் ஆகவும், 1979-ல் 54 சதவிகிதம் ஆகவும் நாம் விஞ்ஞான அடிப்படையில் 1984-ல் எடுத்த கணக்கு பிரகாரம் 67.15 சதவிகிதம் ஆகவும் இருக்கின்றது. ''ஜண்பகம் துரைராசன்'' ''பாலாஜி'' தீர்ப்பின்போதெல்லாம் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு நலனை நிலை நாட்டக் கூடிய வழக்கறிஞர்கள் இல்லாமல் இருந்திருக்கலாம் அல்லது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கை பற்றி விபரம் கிடைக்காமல் அதன் அடிப்படை முக்கியத்துவத்தை வலியுறுத்த தவறியிருக்கலாம். எல்லாவற்றையும்விட சில நேரங்களில் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்களின் நலனில் மாறுபட்ட, தவறான கொள்கை உடையவர்கள் மக்கள் தொகை சதவிகிதத்திற்கு ஏற்றவாறு ஆதி திராவிடர், மலைவாழ் குடியினருக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இட ஒதுக்கீடு சதவிகிதத்தை பாதுகாப்பதில் காட்டும் அக்கறையை பொதுவாக பல நூற்றாண்டுகளாக பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்களின் நலனில், முன்னேற்றத்தில் காட்ட சில நீதிபதிகள் தயார் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம் அல்லது தயங்கலாம்.

உண்மைகளை, புள்ளி விவரங்களை கண்டு பிடித்து பரிந்துரை செய்ய நியமிக்கப்பட்ட நமது குழு தற்போது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சதவிகிதம் 67.15 சதவிகிதம் என்றால் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களை கல்வித் துறையிலும், சமூகத்திலும் மிகப் பலவீனமாக இருக்கும் வகுப்பினருக்கு இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற பின்பு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் முன்னேற மற்ற முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துள்ள சமூகத்தினருடன் சமமாக வாழ்க்கையில் போட்டியிட்டு முன்னேற இந்திய அரசு அரசியல் சாசனத்தில் ஆதி திராவிடர் மலை வாழ் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கும் இட ஒதுக்கீடு போன்ற சலுகைகளை அரசியல் சாசனத்தில் செய்யாததாலும், நிதி ஒதுக்காததாலும், அதிக வேலை வாய்ப்புகள் முதலீடுகள் செலவுகள் பல கோடி செய்யப்படும். மத்திய அரசு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஈடு செய்யக் கூடிய சிறப்பு சலுகைகளை மத்திய அரசு செய்கிறவரை நாம் நமது மாநில மொத்த மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கையில் 67 சதவிகிதம் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்புகளுக்கு அரசியல் சாசனம் ஆர்டிகள் 15 (4),

16 (4) இரண்டின் கீழும் இட ஒதுக்கீடு செய்வது சமூகத்தில் சம நீதி வளர தவிர்க்க முடியாததோடு அவசியமும், அவசரமும் ஆகும் என்றும் ஏற்கனவே செய்த ஒதுக்கீடு 50 சத்விகிதம் போதாது என்றும் தமிழக அரசுக்கு பரிந்துரை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்.

நமது பரிந்துரை மீது தமிழக அரசு முடிவு எடுக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முடிவின் மீது யாராவது எதிர்த்து வழக்கு போட்டால் அதை எதிர்த்து வழக்காடுவது அரசின் கடமை. கோர்ட் பாதகமாக ஒருக்கால் தீர்ப்பளித்தாலும் அதற்கு பிறகு 67 சதவிகிதத்திற்குமேல் உள்ள மக்களின் நலனை எப்படி வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்பதில், அக்கறை உள்ள நமது அரசும் மக்களும் ஏற்கனவே ' சண்பகம் துரைராசன் ' வழக்கின் தீர்ப்பின் வழியை ரத்து செய்ய இந்திய அரசியல் சாசனத்தையே திருத்தி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது போல எடுப்பார்கள். எனவே நல்ல தீர்ப்புகள் கையில் இருக்கும்போது கற்பனை வழக்குகளில் நமது கவனத்தை செலுத்த வேண்டியதில்லை, என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்.

விசாரணைக் கமிஷன் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் நமது விசாரணைக் குழுவும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒருமித்த அல்லது பெரும்பான்மையான உறுப்பினர்களின் அபிப்பிராயமே இறுதி அறிக்கையில் பிரதி பலிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்.

(ஒம்) வி. வி. சுவாமிநாதன்
(ஒம்)—கோ. சமரசம்
(ஒம்)—எஸ். கே. பாலகிருஷ்ணன்
(ஒம்)—குழ செல்லையா.
(ஒம்)—ஜி. விஸ்வநாதன்
(ஒம்)—அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம்

(உண்மை நகல்)

தலைவருக்காக.

Copy of letter dated, 19th November 1984 received from Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam, Member.

To

The Chairman
Backward Classes Commission,
27, Sir C. V. Raman Road, Madras-18.

Sir,

The minutes of the meeting held on 9th November 1984 states that a variation of 10 per cent from the State average for the criteria and indicator for the determination of educational backwardness has been temporarily accepted.

Whereas the fact remains that all the members wanted that such percentage which will not affect the existing list of Backward Classes should be adopted.

The Chairman has also agreed and said that he will work out and bring for discussion with the members the net result of adopting various percentages.

During the meeting held on 15th November 1984, the note on criteria and indicators for educational backwardness was issued. This note reads as under :—

1. Castes/Communities whose percentage of population who have passed only 10th Standard or its equivalent is atleast 10 per cent less than the State average.

2. Castes/Communities whose percentage of population who have passed only the Higher Secondary or its equivalent is atleast 10 per cent less than the State average.

3. Castes/Communities whose percentage of illiteracy is atleast 10 per cent more than State average.

OR

Castes/Communities whose percentage of dropouts is atleast 10 per cent more than the State average.

Each of these indicators may be assigned 2 marks.

In view of the peculiar and special nature of circumstances that prevailed on 15th November 1984, no discussion was held on this vital issue. But the minutes of the meeting held on 15th Novembr 1984, states that it has been accepted unanimously as item No. 4. It is not known how such deviation can take place.

I hereby express a strong dissent that 10 per cent deviation form the State average is not at all desirable or reasonable.

As promised by the Chairman the effect of adopting any percentage of deviation form the State average should be discussed thread bear and then only the decision should be arrived at. I am writing this letter of dissent and this may be placed or record.

Item No. 2.—

Regarding Chairman's D.O. Letter No. A2/4178/84, dated 9th November 1984, I wish to state that the existing 50 per cent of reservation to Backward Classes should not be tampered with on any account. The very purpose of setting up of the Commission is to justify the existing percentage. Under no circumstances the 50 per cent reservation to Backward Classes should be reduced to 32 per cent. From the available statistics the effect of such 50 per cent reservation to Backward Classes and the overwhelming position occupied by the forward communities who constitutes only 13 per cent of the population should be highlighted. The position in Tamil Nadu is very peculiar one and the available statistics throw light on now certain vested interests who constitutes only 13 per cent of the population, occupy vast majority of coveted posts in Technical and administrative hierarchy.

Sir, A.T. Panneerselvam would have put an end to this lop sided development, had he reached London and met the members of the Viceroy's Council. This historical fact may not be known to youngsters and should not be lost sight of by those who are to protect the interest of the Backward Classes.

I strongly recommend that this Commission should justify the existing 50 per cent reservation and should not be justified in recommending any reduction in the existing percentage of reservations.

The spirit of the judgment in the Supreme Court relating to Balaji's case, which is being relied upon has been watered down in many subsequent judgments. Let us not reduce the existing percentage. We should submit a report that should be helpful to the Government to tackle issue in the supreme Court.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) ANBIL DHARMALINGAM.

(True copy).

Copy of :—

A person belongs to Backward Community must have the rights given to Hindus of the same Community irrespective of his or her religion.

(Sd.) KUMARI ANANTHAN.

To
The Chairman,
Backward Classes Commission.

(True copy)

(Sd.)——,

For Chairman.

Copy of ;—

To

Tne Chairman,
B.C. Commission,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned members bring the following for favour of your consideration :

I. The Crieteria for identifying non-Hindu OBCs. :

(i) All untouchables viz., Harijans converted to non-Hindu religions.

(ii) Such occupational communities which are known by the name of their traditional hereditary occupation ; and

(iii) Those communities who have converted to non-Hindu regligions, regardless of the generation of conversion, whose Hindu counterparts have been included in the list of Hindu OBC.s (Examples : Dhobi, Meenavars, Paravars, etc.).

II. Regarding Chrisitain Nadars, Stage I Educational survey was not conducted but one per cent sample survey alone was conducted. While the population of Christian Nadars are of the order of 9 lakhs only 9 thousand and add persons alone were surveyed. So educational data obtained in Stage II survey should not go to decide the backwardeness with regard to this community. But the criterion that they also get the same status as their Hindu counter parts if this community is excluded as per the present criteria decided by the Commission.

III. The cut-off point for deciding the backwardness may be the State average.

(Sd.) Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A.
(Sd.) Thiru G. Viswamanathan.
(Sd.) Thiru G. Moorthy.
(Sd.) Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, .I.A.S. (Retd.), 18-2-1985.
(Sd.) Thiru Jawahar Raj.
(Sd.) Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.

(True copy).

(Sd.)

For Chairman.

மாண்புமிகு உறுப்பினர் திரு. கா. லியாகாத் அலிகான், பி.ஏ., எல்.எல்.பி.
அவர்களின் 11—1—1985 நாளிட்ட கடிதத்தின் நகல்.

திரு. ஜெ. அ. அம்பாசங்கர்,
தலைவர்,
27 சர்.சி.வி. இராமன் சாலை,
ஆழ்வார்பேட்டை, சென்னை-600 018.

அன்புடையீர்,

பொருள் : குழு—பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் நலக் குழு—9—1—1985 மற்றும் 10—1—1985 ஆகிய நாட்களில் நடைபெற்ற குழு கூட்டத்துக்கான நிகழ்ச்சி நிரல் குறிப்புகள்—வலியுறுத்தலை தளர்த்தும்படி வேண்டுதல்.

பார்வை : கடித எண். அ2/4178/84, நாள் 4—1—1985.

மேலே பார்வையில் குறிப்பிட்ட கடித நகலின் பிரிவு 3-ல் மாநிலத் திட்டங்கள் என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் (பக்கம் 4) மாணவர் படிப்புதவித் தொகை பெற வேண்டுமானால், அவர் குறைந்தது 90 சதவீத நாட்கள் பள்ளி/கல்லூரிக்கு வந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என வலியுறுத்தப்படுகிறது. இந்த விதியைத் தளர்த்த வேண்டுமென பிற்பட்ட ஏழை, எளிய மாணவர்களின் நலன் கருதிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

படிப்புதவித் தொகை பெறுகின்ற மாணவர்களின் நன்மையைக் உத்தேசித்துத்தான் இவ்விதியைத் தளர்த்தி 80 சதவீத நாட்கள் பள்ளி/கல்லூரிக்கு வந்திருத்தல் போது மானது என்பதை நான் வலியுறுத்துகிறேன்.

நன்றி, வணக்கம்.

(ஒம்), தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,
.....
(கா. லியாகத் அலிகான்.)

உண்மை நகல்.

டாக்டர் சமரசம், உறுப்பினர் அவர்களின் 26—1—1985 நாளிட்ட கடிதத்தின் நகல்.

பெறுநர் ;

திரு. ஜெ. ஏ. அம்பாசங்கர்,
தலைவர்,
தமிழ்நாடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலக் குழு,
ஆழ்வார்பேட்டை, சென்னை-600 018.

அன்புடையீர்,

பொருள் : 67 விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீடு, பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியல் சம்பந்தமாக—முடிவு.

இந்திய நாடு பல்வேறு மொழிகள் பேசும் மக்களைக் கொண்டது. அவர்கள் கலாச்சாரத்தினால் வேறுபட்டு உள்ளனர். மத்திய அரசு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை மட்டும் முன்னேற்றுவதில் பல்வேறு சலுகைகள் வழங்கியுள்ளது. மக்களிடையே முற்பட்டோர்களுக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர்களுக்கும் இடையில் ஒரு மாபெரும் சமுதாயம் பல்வேறு பிரிவுகளாக பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிலையில் உள்ளதை அவ்வரசு இதுகாறும் கவனிக்கவில்லை.

ஆனால் சென்னை மாநிலமாக (தமிழ், கேரளம், ஆந்திரம், கன்னடம்) இருந்த நேரத்தில் நீதிக் கட்சியினர் ஆட்சிக் காலத்தில் பெருவாரியான மக்களைக் கொண்ட பிற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயத்தை உயர்த்தி அவர்கள் வாழ்வில் ஏற்றம் காண அனைத்து மக்களும் வகுப்பு வாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் மூலம் சலுகைகள் பெற்று முன்னேற சட்டங்கள் தீட்டி நீதி வழங்கினர். அப்போது முற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயம் ஏற்படுத்திய குறுக்கீடுகளை அவ்வரசு திறமையுடன் தகர்த்தெறிந்து வெற்றிக் கண்டனர். 1937ல் தொடர்ந்து ஆட்சி பீடம் ஏறிய காங்கிரஸ் இயக்கமும் அச்சலுகைகளை தொடர்ந்து கடைப் பிடித்து வந்தனர்.

இத்தகைய சலுகைகளை எப்படியாவது குறைக்க சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு அரசியல் சட்டம் தீட்டிய முற்பட்டோர் சமூகத்தினை சேர்ந்தவர்கள் விடாப்பிடி கொள்கைகளால் சில படிகளை அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் உண்டாக்கியதால் அச்சலுகைகள் பறி போயிற்று. இருப்பினும் உச்ச நீதிமன்றம் பிற்பட்டோர் நலன்களை பேணி காக்க காலவரம்பின்றி முப்பதொரு விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீடு தேவை என்பதை வலியுறுத்தி அச்சலுகைகள் தொடர தமிழ்நாடு அரசுக்கு நீதி வழங்கியுள்ளது. அடுத்து வந்த தமிழக அரசு பிற்பட்டோர் நலத்தை பேணி வளர்க்க ஒரு தனி அமைச்சு ஒன்றையே நிறுவியுள்ளது.

புரட்சித் தலைவர் ஆட்சி பீடம் ஏற்றதும், அவர் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கிய பல்வேறு நன்மைகளில் பிற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஐம்பது விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கிய மாபெரும் சாதனை மறுக்க முடியாது. ஏனெனில் பல்வேறு பிரிவுகள் கொண்டுள்ள பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் அடங்கிய மக்கள் அவர்கள் இன்னும் முழுமையாக தாங்கள் உயர்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை பெற இயலவில்லை என்ற உண்மையினால்தான் என்பது வெள்ளிடைமலை.

இந்த நேரத்தில் வட மாநிலங்களில் இப்போதுதான் பிற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயத் தினரிடையே விழிப்புணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு அவர்கள் நிலைகளை உணரலாயினர். குஜராத் மாநிலத்தில் அண்மையில் ஐம்பது விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீட்டை பிற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயத்திற்கு வழங்கியது குறிப்பிடத் தக்கது. மேலும் மத்திய பிரதேசத்தில் அச்சலுகை விரிவாக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது. கன்னட மாநிலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியின்போது அச்சமூகத்தினருக்கு 67 விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீடு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதும் தங்கள் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

நீதித் துறையின் பணி இத்தருணத்தில் மிக முக்கியமாகும். முற்பட்டோர் சமூகத்தினை சேர்ந்தவர்கள் சிலரின் தூண்டுதலால் உச்ச நீதிமன்றம் வரை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வழக்கில் அரசு ஐம்பது சதவிகித ஒதுக்கீடு பிற்பட்டோர் சமூகத்தினருக்கு தேவை என்பதனையும் மேலும் அதை உயர்த்த தமிழக அரசு முற்படுவதில் தவறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்பதையும் நிலை நிறுத்த ஆய்வு செய்து பரிந்துரைகள் மட்டும் தேவை என்பதையும் நாம் அனைவரும் உணர வேண்டும். எனவே, 32 விழுக்காடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலனுக்கு உகந்ததல்ல என்பதும் அச்சமூகத்தினர் பட்டியல் அடங்கிய பிரிவினர்கள் எவரும் அவர்கள் பெற்று வரும் சலுகைகளின் மூலம் அவர்கள் முழுமையான பலனை இன்னும் பெறவில்லை என்பதையும் நான் தங்களுக்கு தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் கூற வேண்டிய கடமைக்கு உட்பட்டுள்ளேன்.

தங்கள் அலுவலகத்தின் மூலம் கிடைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்கள்படி மக்கள் தொகையில் 13 சதவிகிதம் வசிக்கும் முற்பட்டோர் சமூகம் கல்வித் துறையில் தாங்கள் பெற வேண்டிய விகிதாச்சார சலுகைகளுக்கு மேல் அடைந்து வருகின்றனர் என்பதோடு அல்லாமல், 67 சதவிகிதம் மக்கள் தொகை கொண்ட பிற்பட்டோர் சமூகம் தங்களுக்கு நியாயப்படி கிடைக்க வேண்டிய விகிதாச்சார சலுகைகள் பெற முடியாமல் கீழ் மட்டத்தில் உள்ளனர் என்பதும் தெளிவாக புலனாகின்றது. இக்கருத்தினை வைத்தே 50 சதவிகித ஒதுக்கீடு மேலும் தொடர பரிந்துரைகள் வழங்குவதோடு மட்டுமின்றி 67 விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீடு பிற்பட்டோர் சமுதாயத்தினருக்கு வழங்க பரிந்துரைகள் தீட்டி விரைவில் கால வரம்புக்குள் முடிவுகளை அரசுக்கு தாங்கள் அனுப்பியிருக்கலாம். எனவே எந்தவிதமான வாய்ப்புகளையும் பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பிரிவினர்களுக்கு பாகுபாடு இன்றி பரிந்துரைகள் வழங்க முடிவெடித்து மேலும் பிரச்சினைகளை எழுப்பி பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினிடையே உட்பகையை எழுப்ப நீம் ஒரு காரணக்கர்த்தாவாக இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதை கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்குள்ள ஏற்றத் தாழ்வு இருப்பினும் அவைகளை சுட்டிக்காட்ட இது தக்க தருணமல்ல. வேண்டுமானால் மேலும் பிற்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தின் பட்டியலை விரிவுப்படுத்தலாம் தவிர குறைவுபடுத்துதல் அரசுக்கு ஏற்ற பரிந்துரையாகாது.

மேற்கண்ட என் கருத்துக்களுக்கு மாறாக முடிவுகள் எடுக்கப்படுமாயின் அவைகளுக்கு நான் உட்பட்டவனாக மாட்டேன். ஏனெனில் அதன் விளைவு மக்கள் சமுதாயத்தினருக்கு ஊறு பயப்பதோடு அல்லாமல் தீய சக்திகளை உருவாக்கும் என்பதை நான் அறிவேன். இது ஒரு எச்சரிக்கையாகவே தங்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,
(ஓம்)—(கோ. சமரசம்)

உண்மை நகல்:

Copy of —

NOTE ON COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION REFERRING TO GOVERNMENT LETTER (NOTE, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1985).

To

The Chairman Avl.,
Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission,
Madras- 600 018.

The Letters No. 81244/BCI-2/81, of Social Welfare Department, dated 26th November 1983 and No. 91649/ஆதிந 7/84-1; Social Welfare Deapartment, dated 31st October 1984 to Director of Backward Classes forwarded to this Commission does not advocate for the Compartmental Reservstion and the Chairman should not refer to them and try to canvas the members for introduding the Compartmental system which has been discussed at large and concluded as against constitution as mentioned in Balaji's case.

The first letter requests this Commission only to examine the points and valuate the various benefits given to most Backward Classes. The Chairman who always believes Balaji's case referring to limits of reservation (i.e.) reservation should not exceed 50 per cent it is peculiar to note why he losts sight of the decision given in the Judgement against Compartmental reservations. In as much this Compartmental reservation is against the decision of Supreme Court, the Chairman is well advised to send a suitable reply to Government stating that if the compartmental system is accepted the same will be equal to the acceptance of proportional reservation which as been not accepted by Supreme Court and declare against the constitutional provisions.

The second letter is only a petition from "X" addressed to Government and fowarded for remarks. The petitioner who-ever he may be has requested for reservation being distributed to people below and above the Poverty line among Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and the competents in open quota also. In a nutshell this is for bringing in the economic criteria for reservation of seats to all the communities including forward classes.

This suggestion is altogether a different one to the Compartmental Reservation envisaged by the Chairman. Therefore, the decision on introducing compartmental system of reservation need not be taken up again and again since, it was discussed and highlighted already on 31st January 1985 and decided the recommendation on it. Unfortunately, this Commission is not recording the daily discussions by the members. Thiru G. Viswanathan has gvien this thought over if on 31st January 1985 in this mater.

(Sd.) .....

(DR. K. SAMARASAM)

(TrueCopy)

நகல்

மேன்மைமிகு:

தமிழ்நாடு பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் நலக் குழுத் தலைவர் அவர்களின் கனிவான பரிசீலனைக்கு,

குழு உறுப்பினர் டாக்டர் சமரசம் எழுதிக் கொள்வது :

பெருந்தகையீர்—வணக்கம் !

பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினர், மக்கட் சமுதாயத்தில் பெரும் பான்மையராய் உள்ளனர். அவர்கள் பன்னெடுங்காலமாகச் சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாடுகளால் ஒடுக்கப்பட்டும், நசுக்கப்பட்டும் அவல நிலையில் தொடர்ந்து வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். இந்நிலையை நன்கு உணர்ந்த நம் மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் டாக்டர் எம். ஜி. இராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள் எந்த ஆட்சியினரும் வழங்க முடியாத ஒரு பெரும் வாய்ப்பினைத் துணிவோடு பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தினருக்கு வழங்கினார். கல்வித் துறைகளிலும் அரசுப் பணித் துறைகளிலும் 31 விழுக்காட்டு ஒதுக்கீட்டினை 50 விழுக்காடாக உயர்த்தினார்.

வரலாறு படைத்த நம் பொன்மனச் செம்மல் ஆட்சி வழங்கிய இச்சலுகையை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டிச் சிறு பான்மையினருள் சிலர், ஏதோ தமக்குத் தீங்கு ஏற்பட்டதாகக் கருதி உச்ச நீதி மன்றத்தில் முறையீடு செய்து உள்ளனர். எந்த ஒரு நியாயமான செயலையும் செயல்பட விடாமல் எதிர்க்கும் மனப்பான்மை இந்நாட்டில் ஒரு சிலருக்கு இன்றும் இருந்து வருவதை நாம் நன்கு அறிவோம். உதாரணமாக நீதிக் கட்சியினர், இந்து மத அறநிலையங்களைச் சீர்படுத்த 50 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தனர். அன்றும், பெரியதொரு எதிர்ப்பினை உருவாக்கி முட்டுக்கட்டையாய் நின்றனர்.

நம் ஆய்வுப்படி பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் 67 விழுக்காடு உள்ளனர். அதனால் ஒதுக்கீட்டு முறையை மேலும் உயர்த்தி, மேலும் பல பிரிவினரைப் பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்ப்பது நம் தலையாய கடமையாகும். உச்ச நீதி மன்ற ஆணைப்படி பிற்பட்டோர் நலக்குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுச் செயற்படுகிறது. கணக்குத் துறைப் பேராசிரியத் தலைவர் (ஐ. ஏ. எஸ்) தலைமையில் ஆய்வு நடத்தி நம் நாட்டில் 67 விழுக்காடு பிற்பட்டோர் எனக் கண்டறிந்துள்ளார். இதுகாறும் துல்லியமாகக் கணக்கிடாமல் ஒரு தோராயமான அடிப்படையிலேயே ஒதுக்கீடு செய்துள்ளனர். அக் குறைபாட்டைத் தவிர்த்து, இக்குழு நல்லதொரு திருப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது.

1931ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குப் பிறகு அறிவியல் முறைப்படி சாதி வாரியாக மக்கள் கணக்கெடுப்புக் குறுகிய காலத்தில் குறைந்த செலவில் நடத்தி பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் 67 விழுக்காடு உள்ளனர் என்றும், மாபெரும் உண்மையைக் கண்டறிந்து, ஒதுக்கீடு முறையை 50 விழுக்காடாக அரசு வழங்கியது. அதனை உச்ச நீதி மன்றம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டிய நிலை உருவாயிற்று. இது நம் குழுத் தலைவரின் அயராத உழைப்பின் பயனே என்பதனைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்.

இந்நிலையில் தம் வாதத்திறமையால் உண்மைக்கும் நீதிக்கும் புறம்பான கருத்துக்களை எழுப்பி மக்களிடையே பூசல்களையும் உட்பகையினையும் ஏற்படுத்தித் திசை திருப்ப சிலர் முயல்கின்றனர். அது தவறு. பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் அனைவரும் ஒட்டு மொத்தமாக (without deletion of any community) இதுவரை பெற்று வந்த பயன்களை தொடர்ந்து பெற்று, மேலும் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்ற பாதையில் பீடு நடை போட சிறந்த ஒளி விளக்காக நம் குழு திகழ வேண்டும். அதற்கு நாம் உறுதுணையாக நிற்க வேண்டும். குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகளாக இருக்க வேண்டிய முப் பெரும் கருத்துகளை வற்புறுத்தி யானும் தலைவருக்குக் கடிதம் ஒன்று எழுதியுள்ளேன். கீழ்கண்ட பிரச்சினைகள் பற்றி நாம் முடிவான கருத்துகளை எடுக்க வேண்டும்.

1. Limits of Reservation.—பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் அடைந்து வரும் 50 விழுக்காடு ஒதுக்கீடு நமது தலைவர் கணக்கின்படி நியாயமானது. அதனை 67 விழுக்காடு வரை உயர்த்த நாம் பரிந்துரை செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த நேரத்தில், தலைவர் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்பாடான முறிவு ஏற்கப்பட தக்கதல்ல.

" Objections to restrictions to total reservation for 50 per cent at page 19.

" Without more tangible grounds it would not be possible to justify reservation of more than 32 per cent for Backward Classes. Any such Recommendations is bound to be struck down and the result will be total denial of reservation for Backward Classes ".

2. Compartmental Reservation .—பிரிவு முறை (Compartmental) ஒதுக்கீடு முறை, குறிப்பிட்ட பிற்பட்டோர் பிரிவினர் அடையக் கூடிய முறையாக அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக திகழ்கிறது. இதனைப் பல நீதிபதிகள் வாயினால் அறிந்துள்ளோம். அதனால் அம்முறையைக் கொண்டு வரப் பரிந்துரை செய்யக் கூடாது. சிலர் நீதிபதிகளின் நிலையைக் குறை கூறுவது பொருந்துவதன்று. அது இக்குழுவின் நடவடிக்கைக்கு தேவையற்றதே.

3. Deletion of certain communities from existing Backward Class list.—இம் முறையைக் கொண்டு வர எந்தச் சட்ட முறையும் ஏதுவாக இல்லை. அதனால், நம் தலைவர் விடாது முயன்று, ஒரு (Yardstick) திட்டத்தை வகுத்துக் காட்டிப் பாதிக்கப் படும் வகுப்பினர்களைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார். நாம் பலமுறை கேட்டிருந்தும் சென்ற கூட்டத்தில்தான் அதன் பரிட்ச்சார்த்த முடிவுகளை அறிவித்தார். அம்முடிவுகள் பற்றி நாம் விவாதித்து ஆலோசனை கூற நேரமில்லை. அஃது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சினை. ஏன், ஒரு அரசியல் பிரச்சினை எனவும் கூறலாம். மக்கட் தொகையில் 13 சத விகிதமே உள்ள முற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் தாங்கள் பெற வேண்டிய விகிதாச்சார சலுகைகளை மிக அதிகமாகவே இன்று பெற்று வருகின்றனர். இதனைத் தலைவர் வழங்கிய அறிக்கை (Survey Report) வாயிலாக அறிகின்றோம். அதனால் 67 சதவிகித பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர், தாங்கள் நியாயமாக பெற வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை முழுமையாகப் பெறவில்லை என்பதனையும் அறிகின்றோம். பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் மீது வழக்குத் தொடுத்துள்ள முற்பட்டோர்க்கு எவ்விதப் பாதிப்பும் விளையவில்லை என்பது தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால், எந்த வகுப்பினரையும் பட்டியலில் இருந்து நீக்கம் செய்யத் தேவையில்லை. தலைவர் அக் கருத்தைக் கைவிட வேண்டும். ஒதுக்கீட்டை 67 சதவிகித அளவுக்கு ஒதுக்கினால் புதிதாகச் சேர்க்கப்படும் பிற்படுத்தப் பட்டோரும் உரிய பயன்களைச் செம்மையாய்ப் பெறுவர். மீண்டும் மீண்டும் இப்பிரச் சனையை வலியுறுத்துவது நல்லதன்று. அரிய செயல்கள் பல புரிந்த நம் தலைவர், நம் ஏகோபித்த கருத்துகளுக்கு இசைவு அளித்துப் பரிந்துரைகள் பற்றி முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

நம் மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் விஸ்வநாதன் அவர்கள் " State average should not become Fate average " என்று குறிப்பிட்டதனை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட 3 கருத்துகளும் தலைவர் வழங்கிய குறிப்புகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதனை அனைவரும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்வர் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. " Alpha, Beta, Gama, Delta, Lamba, Sigma " என்றும் கணித துறைச் சொற்களைப், புகுத்தி, அட்டவணைகள் தயாரித்து, நம்மை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள செய்யும் " deletion " முறை போற்றத்தக்கதன்று. அது பலவித அரசியல் பிரச்சினைகளை மக்களி டையே எழுப்பிவிடும். அவைகளுக்கு நாம் உதவவும் தலைவர் அவர்கள் முற்பட் டோர் கொள்கைகளுக்கு ஒரு உதவியாளராகப்போக நாம் இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது.

சாதிப் பிரிவு எண் 201-ல் அகமுடையார் (துளுவ வேளாளர் உட்பட) எண்ணிக்கைத் தொகை 17,41,852 என்று நமக்கு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது தர்மபுரி, வட ஆற்காடு, தென் ஆற்காடு, செங்கை போன்ற மாவட்டங்களிலும் சென்னை, மதுரை போன்ற நகரங்களிலும் உள்ள அப்பிரிவினரின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால், ஏன் கம்ப்யூட்டர் கணக்கில் தவறு இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று ஐயம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதற்கு உதவியாக மதுரை முன்னாள் மேயர் திரு. பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் கணக்கெடுப்பை பற்றி கூறியது கேள்விக்குறிக்கு உட்படுத்தியுள்ளது, ஐயத்தை மேலும் உண்டாக்கு கிறது. எனவே ஒரு சமுதாயம் அரசியல் சட்டப்பிரிவு 15 (4) படி பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட தாகவும் 16 (4) படி முற்படுத்தப்பட்டதாகவும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்வது தவறு. எனவே, இத்தகைய சர்ச்சைகளை இந்நேரத்தில் எழுப்புவதை தடுக்க நாம் ஏற்கனவே

பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் உள்ள சமூகத்தினரை முற்பட்டோர்களாக ஆக்க முயலுவது தவிர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதனை இதன் மூலம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதுடன் இந்தியாவிற்கு பல்வேறு வகைகளில் முன்னோடியாக தமிழகம் இருப்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு தமிழக மக்களின் உணர்வுகளை மதித்து நிறைவேற்ற பெரிதும் வேண்டுகிறேன்.

தங்கள்,
ஒப்பம்
(கோ. சமரசம்)

(உண்மை நகல்)

Copy of : —

NOTE SUBMITTED TO TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASS COMMISSION BY MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission has proposed to assess the backwardness of each caste/class by applying multiple tests, i.e., three different tests. The three indicators proposed for determining social and educational backwardness are as follows :—

(1) *Social Backwardness*—

(1) Caste-class accepted as socially backward.

(2) Occupation backwardness.

(3) Poverty.

(2) *Educational Backwardness*—

Nine points, at the rate of 3 for each indicator under social backwardness and two points each for the three indicators under educational backwardness are proposed to be awarded and social and educational backwardness will be assessed if they obtain a total of more than seven points of which at least two points are under educational backwardness.

I feel that the criteria proposed to be adopted to ascertain the social and educational backwardness is just and equitable and it will fairly reflect the correct position of each community. But in the case of determining poverty the following indicators are adopted :—

(1) Living in Kutcha Houses.

(2) Subsistence loans.

(3) Loans from money lenders/pawn brokers.

I feel the above criteria alone will not reveal a correct and complete picture of poverty position, as only a random survey has been done. Poverty and education are interrelated and interdependent. If a caste or class is not able to provide education to its children of the age group of 6 to 14 because of economic problem or the dropouts in the age group is more, than it certainly indicates the poverty position of the caste. Because of poverty they are not able to send their children to school but try to utilise them for augmenting them income. Even though the dropouts have been taken into considera ion for educational backwardness, the dropouts because of economic problem should also be taken into consideration for assessing poverty position.

When the State education is free upto and inclusive of Higher Secondary stage, the fact that certain communities are not able to send their children to school because of economic problem proves beyond doubt the poverty of the community. So I feel that for assessing poverty criteria the following indicator should also be added along with the present proposed three items viz.-

Caste/class whose students of age group 6 to 14 who are not able to attend schools because of economic problem of the students of the same age group who drop out because of finance, is more than that of the state average by atleast 10 per cent of *economic problem per centage or economic percentage.*

I further feel that the divergence of 10 per cent from the state average is just and proper. If the limit is increased than it will not only adversely affect the present backward communities, but virtually end to declare all the communities as forward which will be an injustice done to the really backward communities which deserve preferential treatment. It is also pertinent to point out that the percentage of reservation for backward classes should be proportionate to their population as revealed by the survey conducted by the Commission. I agree with the recommendation of the Commission in this regard also.

In the draft Report, Volume II, Section III, Chapter 9-H, it has been stated that the particulars from 1971-72 to 1975-76 were not available from the public service commission as the applications had been destroyed. In this connection I would like to enclose a copy of the speech made by the then Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly on 11th April 1975 giving particulars of recuitment to the various class I services by the Madras Public Service Commission and the quota obtained by each backward community. It reveals that upto 1975 nobody from Kongu Vellala Community was selcted to the class I service.

(Sd.)

Madras,
18th February 1985.

SOUNDARA KAILASAM,
Member, Backward Class Commission.

(True copy.)

For Chairman.

Copy of :

NOTE FROM MR. K. S. G. HAJA SHAREEF, MEMBER, 2ND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION, TAMIL NADU.

I have gone through the Report of the Second Backward Classes Commission, Tamil Nadu, 1985 (Volume III) and the recommendations made by the Commission. My views are given below:—

1. The Commission has assumed "Islam came to India many centuries ago. The Muslims of Tamil Nadu may be generally described as Converts from the Hindu Communities. The Arab traders, settled down near important centres of trade in the State and contracted local marriage alliances. The Muslim invaders from the North also are believed to have established themselves in this Region. These factors resulted in the present population of Muslims", *vide* page 2, Chapter 10-D of the Report Vol. III.

While it is true that Islam came to India many centuries ago, the establishment of Islam in the country and the growth of mulsim population has been an historical process and it is quite wrong to assume that "*The Muslims of Tamil Nadu may be generally described as converts from the Hindu communities.*" *I strongly protest against the said assumption and would urge the Chairman to delete this paragraph altogether from the Report.*

2. The Muslims in fact are one community and it is not all divided or cannot be identified under various sub-sects as given in pages 1 and 2 of the Chafter 10-D for the purpose of classification under Backward or Forward and the statistics collected should have been done on this basis and not on the basis of the different sur-names by which different groups of muslims are known. There is nothing like compartments amongst muslims and they mingle among themselves freely without any distinction and marriages are arranged amongst various family groups. It was quite improper to have gone by the assumption that the muslims is divided into various castes or sects as seen among non-muslims communities.

3. In page 4 of the Chapter 10-D, the population of Muslims has been assumed as 27.05 lakhs and of them 23.42 lakhs have been classified as Backward Class and 2.63 lakhs as Forward Communities. Even some year ago, the muslim population has been assessed as much more than the above figure and my estimate of the present population would be over 50 lakhs. I, therefore do not agree with the computation of the existing population.

4. It is well known that most muslims are engaged in occupations involving manual labour like weaving, Beedi manufacture, etc., and only very few of them can be categorised under affluent businessmen. But it is not practicable to bring the second category under separate group and call it 'Forward'. Considering the fact that the great majority of the muslims are illiterate or poorly educated and are engaged in low occupations, *the Muslims as a whole should be classified as 'BACK-*

WARD' If some individuals or groups of muslims are found to be quite forward in education and social status, there are other tests like income and other qualifications, which will exclude them from the facilities offered to the Backward Classes. There can be, in my view, no objection to declaring all the muslims as 'BACKWARD.' Hence I would urge the Commission to adopt this recommendation of mine.

5. The Commission has devised certain yardsticks by assigning points for social and educational backwardness and categorising only those communities which had earned not less than 8 points out of 15 as backward classes. On this basis, the following Muslim Sects who are already enjoying Backward Classes facilities are now excluded from the proposed list of Backward Class drawn by the Commission :

Serial No.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*
1	801	Dekkani Muslims.
2	802	Lebbai.
3	803	Maraikayar.
4	804	Rowther.

Out of the 10 forward Muslim communities listed in Page 2 of Chapter 10-D Volume III, only Sheik (Code No. 809) and Ansar (Code No. 812) have been included as Backward Classes in the proposed list and others have not been included in the list. It is also seen that no classification whether backward or not has been assigned to the two categories, i.e., Pathan (Pattani) Khan-Code No. 806 and Kaka-Code No. 807) It is most disappointing and regrettable that the four communities mentioned above, viz., Dekkani Labbai, Maraikayar and Rowther should have been deprived of their eligibility to be retained in the List of Backward Classes. As observed earlier educational and social backwardness of the Muslims has not at all changed for the better, and there is absolutely no case for removing the above mentioned groups of muslims from the list of Backward Classes and they should, therefore, be retained in the list. I once again reiterate my suggestions that all the Muslims, without any categorisation, should be included in the list of Backward Classes.

6. In fixing educational backwardness, the Commission has made a recommendation that the Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed only the 10th standard or its equivalent is less than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it or who have passed the higher Secondary or its equivalent and above is less than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it as the level of educational achievement. This is not at all a realistic standard to assess the educational Backwardness of the population. I strongly recommend that the Commission should adopt 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent in order to bring the educationally backward people into the groups eligible to be included as Backward Classes.

In this connection, I would liketo refer to the detailed representation made by Janab M. R. M. Abdul Kareem, Senior Advocate Supreme Court and representations made by the various Muslim Educational Institutions and Associations. They have made various demands as listed in page7, 8 and 9 of Chapter 10-D of the Report (Vol. III) It is regrettable that these demands have not been considered by the Commission. I feel that the Commission will not be doing justice to the large Muslim Community of their demands are ignored and would strongly plead that the Commission should consider most sympathetically and admit these demands and make suitable recommendations.

திரு. எஸ், கோபால கிருஷ்ண யாதவ், உறுப்பினர், அவர்களின் 2—1—1985 நாளிட்ட கடிதத்தின் நகல்.

பெறுநர்

திரு. ஜெ. அ. அம்பாசங்கர் அவர்கள்,
தலைவர்,
தமிழ்நாடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலக் குழு,
27, சர் சி. வி. இராமன் சாலை,
ஆழ்வார்பேட்டை, சென்னை-18.

ஐயா,

பொருள் : பிற்பட்டோர் நலக் குழு ஆய்வு பற்றி.
பார்வை : தங்களின் கடித எண். அ2/4178/84, நாள் 26—12—84.

தங்களின் 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 23-ஆம் தேதி கடிதம் 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 29ஆம் தேதி பிற்பகலிலும், 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 26ஆம் தேதி கடிதம் 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 31ஆம் தேதிதான் கிடைத்த காரணத்தினால் 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 29ஆம் தேதி கூட்டத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. தவிர நான் 1985ஆம் ஆண்டு சனவரி திங்கள் 4ஆம் தேதி வெளிநாடு சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்ய இருப்பதால் திரும்பிவர ஒரு மாத கால மாகும். ஆகையால் இனி நடைபெற இருக்கும் குழு கூட்டத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள முடியாமலிருப்பதால் கீழ்க்கண்ட விஷயங்களை குழு பரிசீலிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

(1) இத்துடன் அனுப்பியிருக்கும் புள்ளிவிவரங்களின்படி முன்னேற்ற சமுதாயம் தங்கள் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு அதிகமாக படிப்பு, வேலைவாய்ப்பு, முதலியவைகளை அனுபவித்து வந்திருப்பது புலனாகும். ஆகவே பிற்பட்ட சமுதாயங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ள 50 சத விகிதம் போதாது. ஜனத் தொகை விகிதாச்சாரப்படி பார்த் தால் 67.3 சத விகிதம் பிற்பட்டோருக்காக கட்டாயம் ஒதுக்க சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டும் அல்லது தற்பொழுதுள்ள 50 சத விகிதம் குறையாமல் இருக்க சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

(2) எந்த ஒரு சமுதாயத்திற்கும் தனியாக விகித்தாச்சார அடிப்படை சலுகைகள் (Compartment Reservation) கொடுப்பது உசிதமல்ல. அப்படி கொடுப்பதா யிருந்தால் எல்லா பிற்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தினருக்கும் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாச்சாரப்படி இட ஒதுக்கீட்டிற்கு வகை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

(3) தமிழ் நாடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலக் குழு நியமித்து ஆய்வு நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது அரசு எந்த ஒரு சமுதாயத்தினரையோ மதத்தினரையோ புதிதாக பிற்பட்டோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்ப்பது குழு அறிக்கையில் வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

(4) நாம் 1984ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் திங்கள் 1ஆம் தேதி கூட்டத்தில் சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடி நமக்கு 1985ஆம் ஆண்டு பிப்ரவரி திங்கள் 28ஆம் தேதி வரை சர்க்கார் அவகாசம் கொடுக்காமல் நிர்பந்தம் காரணமாக தலைவர் அவர்கள் அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்தால் அது குழுவின் தீர்மானமாக இருக்க முடியாது என்பதையும் கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

(5) தற்பொழுது பிற்பட்டோர் நலப் பட்டியலிலுள்ள ஜாதிகள் முன்னேற்றமில் லாமல் இருப்பவர்களை மிகப் பின் தங்கியோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்த்து அவர்கள் சலுகை களை அனுபவிக்க வகை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

(6) தற்பொழுது பிற்பட்டோர் நலப்பட்டியலிலுள்ள சமுதாயத்தின் பெயர்களை முன்னேற்ற சமுதாயத்தினர் தங்களுக்கு சாதகமாக பயன்படுத்தி தவறாக சலுகைகளை அனுபவிப்பதை கட்டாயமாக தடுக்க வகை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மேலே கண்ட விஷயங்களை அடுத்து வரும் கூட்டத்தில் உறுப்பினர்களுடன் விவாதித்து முடிவு செய்ய வேணுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தங்கள் அன்புள்ள,
(ஒம்.)
(எஸ்.கோபாலகிருஷ்ண யாதவ்)

(உண்மை நகல்)

Copy of :

NOTE SUBMITTED TO TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION BY THIRU DHURAI RAMASWAMY, M.L.A., MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission has proposed to assess the backwardness of each caste/class by applying multiple tests, i.e., three different tests, the three indicators proposed for determining social and educational backwardness are as follows :—

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1. Caste/Class accepted as socially backward.
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Nine points, at the rate of 3 for each indicator under social backwardness and two points each for the three indicators under educational backwardness are proposed to be awarded and social and educational backwardness will be assessed if they obtain a total of more than seven points of which atleast two points are under educational backwardness.

I feel that the criteria proposed to be adopted to ascertain the social and educational backwardness is just and equitable and it will fairly reflect the correct position of each community. But in the case of determining poverty the following indicators are adopted ;—

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(2) Subsistence loans.
(3) Loans from money-lenders/pawn brokers.

I feel the above criteria alone will not reveal a correct and complete picture of poverty position as only a random survey has been done. Poverty and education are inter-related and inter-dependent. If a caste or class is not able to provide education to its children of the age group of 6 to 14 because of economic problem or the dropouts in the age group is more, then it certainly indicates the poverty position of the caste. Because of poverty they are not able to send their children to school, but try to utilise them for augmenting their income. Even though the dropouts have been taken into consideration for educational backwardness, the dropouts because of economic problem should also be taken into consideration for assessing poverty position.

When the State education is free upto and inclusive of Higher Secondary stage, the fact that certain communities are not able to send their children to school because of economic problem proves beyond doubt the poverty of the community. So I feel that for assessing poverty criteria the following indicator should also be added along with the present proposed three items, viz:;

Caste/Class whose students of age group 6-14 who are not able to attend schools because of economic problem of the students of the same age group who drop out because of finance, is more than that of the state average by atleast 10 per cent of *Economic problem percentage or economic* percentage.

I further feel that the divergence of 10 per cent from the State average is just and proper. If the limit is increased then it will not only adversely affect the present backward communities, but virtually end to declare all the communities as forward which will be an injustice done to the really backward communities which deserve preferential treatment. It is also pertinent to point out that the percentage of reservation for backward classes should be proportionate to their population as revealed by the survey conducted by the Commission. I agree with the recommendation of the Commission in this regard also.

I also agree to the principle underlying the compartmental reservations suggested by the Commission.

In the draft Report, Volume II, Section III, Chapter 9H, it has been stated that the particulars from 1971–72 to 1975–76 were not available from the Public Service Commission as the applications had been destroyed. In this connection I would like to enclose a copy of the speech made by the then Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly on 11th April 1975 giving particulars of recruitment to the various class I services by the Madras Public Service Commission and the quota obtained by each Backward Community. It reveals that upto 1975 nobody from Kongu Vellala Community was selected to the Class I service.

I strongly feel and also consider that it is just and equitable to declare that all the communities who score 75 per cent marks and above as *Most Backward Communities* and the other communities who score marks below 75 per cent be included in the backward class, subject to the minimum prescribed for cligibility.

(Sd.)

Madras,
18th February 1985.

DURAI RAMASWAMY,
Member, Backward Class Commission.

(True Copy.)

for Chairman.

தமிழ்நாடு 1975-ஆம் ஆண்டு நிதி ஒதுக்க (எண் 2) சட்ட முன்வடிவு.

(சட்ட மன்ற பேரவை சட்ட முன் வடிவு எண். 15/75).

(டாக்டர் மு. கருணாநிதி) 1975 ஏப்ரல்.11.

பின் தங்கிய மக்களுக்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இந்த அரசு எந்த எந்த வகையிலே எல்லாம் நன்மைகளைப் புரிகிறது என்பதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு மாறான சில கருத்துகளும் வேறு சில உறுப்பினர்களால் எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

(பிற்பகல் 1.30).

நம்முடைய நண்பர் ஆலடி அருணா அவர்கள் பேசுகின்ற நேரத்தில் கூட இன்றைக்கிருக்கின்ற சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில், நம்முடைய மாநில சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் யார் யாரையோ சேர்த்துவிடுகிறார்களே. எப்படி எப்படியோ மார்க் போடுகிறார்களே என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனுடைய விவரத்திற்குள் நுழைய நான் விரும்பவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனைப் பற்றிய விவாதம் அதிகமாக இந்தச் சபையிலே நடைபெறுவது முறையல்ல, திரு. கே. டி. கே. தங்கமணி அவர்கள் கூறியதைப் போல் இங்கே விவாதிப்பதற்கான சூழ்நிலை வருமேயானால் அப்பொழுது அவைகளைப் பற்றிப் பேசலாம். ஆனால் ஒன்றை மட்டும் நான் இங்கே கூறிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

1967-ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 1974-ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் எத்தனையோ பின்தங்கிய மக்கள் என்று இருந்தாலும்கூட அந்தப் பின்தங்கிய மக்கள் தங்களைப் பின்தங்கியவர்களாகக் கூறிக்கொள்ள தங்களுடைய வகுப்பின் பெயரை, கள்ளர் என்றோ, மறவர் என்றோ, வன்னியர் என்றோ சொல்லித்தான் தீர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் இதற்கு முன் மாநில சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் மூலமாக குரூப்-1 சர்வீசுக்கு எவ்வளவு பேர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விவரங்களை நாம் இந்த 7 ஆண்டு கால கட்டத்தில் 1967-ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 1974-ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையிலுள்ள இந்தக் கால கட்டத்தில் பார்க்கலாம். அந்த வகையில் இந்த ஏழாண்டு காலத்தில் பார்த்தால், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் டெபுடி கலெக்டர்கள் 7 பேர், போலீஸ் டெபுடி சூப்பிரண்ட் 4 பேர், ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 4 பேர், டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 5 பேர், அசிஸ்டண்ட் கமாண்டண்ட் (போலீஸ்) 1, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1, டிவிஷனல் தியணைப்பு அதிகாரி 1 ஆக மொத்தம் 23 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

வன்னியர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் டெபுடி கலெக்டர்கள் 5, டி. எஸ். பி. 3, ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 4, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1, டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1 ஆக மொத்தம் 14 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

கள்ளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 3, டி. எஸ். பி. 1, ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 2, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1, அசிஸ்டண்ட் கமாண்டண்ட் 1 ஆக மொத்தம் 8 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

மறவர், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1, டி. எஸ். பி. 2, ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 1, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 2 ஆக மொத்தம் 6 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

அகமுடையார் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 5, ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 1, ஆக மொத்தம் 6 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

நாடார் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 3 பேர், ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 6 பேர், டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 2 பேர்கள் ஆக 11 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக் கிறார்கள்.

முஸ்லீம், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 2 பேர், டி. எஸ். பி. 3 பேர், ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 2 பேர், டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1 ஆக 8 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

செங்குந்தர், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1, அசிஸ்டண்ட் கமாண்டண்ட் (போலீஸ்) 1, டிவிஷனல் நியணைப்பு அதிகாரி 1 ஆக 4 பேர்கள் தேர்ந் தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

கௌரா என்ற மிகப் பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1, அசிஸ்டண்ட் கமாண்டண்ட் (போலீஸ்) 1 ஆக 3 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

படகா வகுப்பினரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக் கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

வீரக் கொடி வெள்ளாளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

சலவைத் தொழிலாளி, டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

பரக்கவ குலநத்தமான் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1 டி. எஸ். பி. 1 ஆக இரண்டு பேர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

(1975 ஏப்ரல் 11)

தமிழ்நாடு 1975-ஆம் ஆண்டு நிதி ஒதுக்க (எண் 2) சட்ட முன் வடிவு.

(சட்டமன்ற பேரவை சட்ட முன்வடிவு எண் 15/75).

(டாக்டர் மு. கருணாநிதி)

துளுவ வெள்ளாளர் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

குறும்பர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக் கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

மூப்பனார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக் கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

தொண்டமான் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந் தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

வடுகர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1, டி. எஸ். பி. 1 ஆக இரண்டு பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

தேவாங்கர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டி. எஸ். பி. ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

வலையர் வகுப்பைச் சர்ந்தவர்களில் டி. எஸ். பி. ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

சக்கிலி வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

யாதவர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் ஜே. சி. டி. ஓ. 3 பேர்கள், டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட் ரார் 2, டிவிஷனல் பயர் ஆபீஸர் 1, ஆக 6 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

சேனைத் தலைவர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

செட்டி பலஜா வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்.

வேட்டுவக் கவுண்டர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் 1, டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் 1-ஆக 2 பேர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

மருத்துவர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்.

ஒட்டர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்.

பிள்ளைமார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்.

கௌரா நாயுடு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்.

வாணியர் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களில் டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஒருவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்.

ஆக மொத்தத்தில் 1967-ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1974 வரையில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட 122 பேர்களில் 112 பேர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர், பிற்பட்டோர் வகுப்பைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

திரு. ஜே. ஜேம்ஸ் : தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சரவர்கள் கொடுத்த பட்டியலில் கிறித்துவ சமுதாயத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் வரவில்லையே அதற்கு காரணம் என்ன ?

மாண்புமிகு டாக்டர் மு. கருணாநிதி : நான் இருப்பதைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும் நேரத்திலே தான் நம்முடைய கந்தப்பன் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள், அவர் மட்டுமல்ல. இந்த மன்றத்திலுள்ள மாண்புமிகு உறுப்பினர்கள், கொங்கு வேளாள சமுதாயத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், கட்சி மாறுபாடு இல்லாமல் அண்மையில் என்னைச் சந்தித்து ஒரு கோரிக்கையை என்னிடத்தில் கொடுத்து, கொங்கு வேளாள சமுதாயத்தையும் இதில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது கந்தப்பன் அவர்கள் விரிவாகப் பேசினார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு மிகுந்த மகிழ்ச்சியோடு நான் இந்த மன்றத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். கொங்கு வேளாள சமுதாயம் பின் தங்கியோர் பட்டியலில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்பதை மிகுந்த மகிழ்ச்சியோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

திரு. கோவை செழியன் : பேரவைத் தலைவரவர்களே, மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சரவர்கள் எங்களுடைய நீண்டகால கோரிக்கையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதற்காக நான் நன்றியைச் செலுத்திக் கொள்கிறேன்.

திரு. பெ. சீனிவாசன் : தலைவரவர்களே, திரு. வீராசாமி அவர்களுடைய துணையோடு சாத்தூரிலுள்ள சிலர் சந்தித்தார்களே, அதற்கு நிவாரணம் கிடைத்ததா?

திரு. மாண்புமிகு டாக்டர் மு. கருணாநிதி : தலைவரவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சொன்ன அறிவிப்பைத் தவிர நான் வேறு எதுவும் சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை.

Copy of :

Can reservations under Article 15 (4) *and Article* 16 (4) *of the Constitution exceed* 50 *per cent* ?

Article 15 (4) of the Constitution reads as follows :—

" Nothing in this article or in Clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. "

It is clear from the wording of Article 15 (4) of the Constitution that it does not prescribe any limit for the State in the matter of reservation, which contains a directive principle providing powers to the State Government to promote with the special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. It is, therefore, obvious that unless the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people are promoted quickly and liberally the idea of establishing social and economic equality will not be achieved and Article 15 (4) authorises the State to take adequate steps to achieve this objective.

In M. R. Balaji *v.* State of Mysore (A.I.R. 1963 S.C. 649), the Supreme Court struck down the reservation at 68 per cent and also compartmental reservations made by the State for the Backward Classes and the more backward classes in the State. In the case relating to Thiru T. Devadasan *v.* The Union of India, 1964 (4) S.C.R. 680 (A.I.R. 1964, S.C. 179), it has been held, that reservation should not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent and it has to take reasonable and generous steps to help the advancement of weaker sections of the people after examining the problem in depth, the requirements of the community at large and that a suitable formula should be evolved, which should be a reasonable balance between the several relevant considerations. But in the Bench consisting of seven Judges of the Supreme Court in the case between the State of Kerala and N. M. Thomas (A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 490), Thiru Fazal Ali, J. has observed among others, that the State should not be allowed to indulge in excessive reservation so as to defeat the policy contained in Article 16 (1). As to what should be a suitable reservation within the permissible limits will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case and no hard and fast rule can be laid down, nor can this matter be reduced to a mathematical formula so as to be adhered to in all cases. The decided cases of the Supreme Court have no doubt, laid down that the percentage of reservation should not exceed 50 per cent. However, he has observed that it is only a rule of caution and it does not exhaust all categories. Suppose for instance, a State has a large number of citizens, which constitute 80 per cent of the population and the Government in order to give them proper representation, reserves 80 per cent of the jobs for them. Can it be said that the percentage of reservation is bad and violates the permissible limits of Clause (4) of Article 16 ? The answer must necessarily be in the negative. The dominent object of this provision according to him is to take steps to make inadequate representation adequate.

Again the observation of J. Chinnappa Reddy in the case of Thiru A. B. S. K. Sangh (Railway) *v.* Union of India (1980 Labour and Industrial Cases, 1325) is worth recapitualating. He has observed as follows :—

" Every lawful method is permissible to secure the due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public services. There is no fixed ceiling to reservation of preferential treatment in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes though generally, reservation may not be far in excess of fifty per cent. *There is no rigidity about the fifty per cent rule., which is only a convenient guideline laid down by judges.* Every case must be decided with reference to the present practical results yielded by the application of the particular rule of preferential treatment and not with reference to hypothetical results, which the application of the rule may yield in the future. "

Under these circumstances, there is no rigidity in fixing the ceiling of reservation only at 50 per cent. It can be raised suitably provided there is a good case for higher percentage of reservation.

Community-wise census figures have not been made available since 1920. Sattanathan Commission had only tried to project the figures of population with reference to what was available in 1920 and 1930. In 1970, the projected figures of population of the Backward Classes was only 52 per cent when compared to the total population of the State.

But, as per the lates community-wise census conducted by Commission, the total population of the State comes to 4,99,90,743 of whom 3,35,70,805 belong to Backward Classes 92,08,917 to Scheduled Castes 5,54,918 to Scheduled Tribes, leaving the balance of 66,56,103 comprising of the Forward Communities. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes put together comes to 97,63,835 representing 18 per cent of the total population. The State Government has given a reservation of 18 per cent to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes just equal to the percentage of their population. The population of the Backward Classes of this State works out to 67·15 per cent of the total population. There is, therefore, a strong case to reserve upto 67 per cent in favour of the Backward Classes. The State Government have reserved only 50 per cent for Backward Classes maintaining at the same time 18 per cent reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, making a total reservation only at 68 per cent, leaving the balance of 32 per cent to the people belonging to the Forward Castes and others on merit. It is therefore, felt that there could be no valid objection from any quarters to retaining atleast the present level of reservation to Backward Classes at 50 per cent.

(True Copy.)

(Sd.)

M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAM

Copy of

A Note on Compartmental Reservation under Article 15 (4) and Article 16 (4) of the Constitution.

By M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

In the notes circulated by the Chairman, it has been suggested that in view of the existence of different layers among the Backward Classes with reference to their advancement/Backwardness, it would be desirable for the Commission to recommend to Government for the reservation of seats in education institutions for higher education and posts for their appointment in Government services on a compartmental basis, with reference to the population of the castes included in the compartments.

With reference to the data collected through the survey conducted by the Commission, the indictors for determining the social and Educational Backwardness of Castes/Classes have been determined. 9 points have been set apart based on the indicators for determining the Social Backwardness. Again, 6 points have been earmarked for determining the Educational Backwardness at the rate of 2 points for each indicator, thus making the total number of points to 15. Those castes/classes which secured more than 7 points with a minimum of 2 points towards Educational Backwardness are eligible to be declared as socially and educationally backward for extending the reservation benefits under Article 15 (4). Among them, only those who are not adequately represented in the services will be eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4).

Having selected the Castes/Classes by applying the criteria/test, it is meaningless to go in for determining the various levels of backwardness by grouping the Castes/Classes under Group A, B and C with separate percentage of reservation under Article 15 (4). Again, it has been suggested by the Chairman to have three groups of Backward Classes with reference to their levels of representation in service allocating separate perentage of reservation.

Having evolued and applied a scientific criteria for identification of socially and educationally backward classes/castes, it is not necessary to sub-classify them under the three groups, based on their alleged levels of forwardness/backwardness among the Backward Classes for purpose of extending the benefits under Article 15 (4). Similarly, the suggestion to have three groups of Backward Classes with reference to their alleged levels of representations in services and consequent reservation of posts on a compartmental basis is also uncalled for.

The terms of reference are clear that the Commission has not been asked to identify and give a list of Backward Classes arranged in the order of their forwardness or with reference to the levels of backwardness for extending the benefits under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. Similarly, the Commission has not also been asked to give its recommendations for extending the benefits to Backward Classes under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution, with reference to their level of representation in the services. I feel that such classification of Backward Classes into three groups for extending the benefits under Article 15 (4) and Article 16 (4) is unconstitutional. It is worth while to refer to the interesting question that was posed before the Supreme Court in M. R. Balaji *v.* State of Mysore (A.I.R. 1963 S.C. 649). On the recommendation of the Naganna Gowda Commission, the then Mysore State proceeded to make an order under Article 15 (4) dividing the Backward Classes into more than one category. It was held by the Supreme Court that the sub-classification made by the Mysore Government as Backward Classes and more Backward Classes was not warranted under Article 15 (4).

The Chairman seems to be of the view that the State Government to have powers under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution to have compartmental reservation if they consider that certain communities are not adequately represented when compared with others in the Backward Classes list. That power vested in the State Government under Article 16 (4), cannot be used in a way so as to cause discrimination between one class of Backward Classes and another class of Backward Classes in the same list. Further, the suggestion would also throw open the flood gate of discrimination, widen the gulf and cause inequality, disparity, discontent and frustration among the backward classes of citizens of the State.

It is likely that even in the three groups suggested by the Chairman, there may be complaint of only a few castes/classes among them are being banefitted and that the benefit of reservation does not flow to many other castes and even among the same caste. It is well-known that the benefits do not flow to many of the families belonging to the same caste and much more so, among the different castes belonging to Backward Classes of ctizens in the State. It is also wellknown that even within a Backward Caste, there are layers and that the upper layers in each caste, easily make the best use of the help offered by the State. The bottom layers remain helpless. It should be the endeavour of the State Government to see that adequate economic and other benefits are given to them so that,the lower layers may get the infra-structure benefits and come up to the level of other Backward Casses.

Under these circumstances, it is neither advisable nor wise, nor constituinally valid to have sub-classification among the backward classes with separate percentage of reservation both under Article 15 (4) and Article 16 (4) of the Constitution. I am, therefore, of the view that the suggestion to have sub-classification of Backward Classes into groups is uncalled for and may be given up.

(Sd.)

M. K. BALA SUBRAMANIAN

(True Copy.)

For Chairman.

Copy of :

SUGGESTIONS OF THIRU M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, I.A.S. (RETIRED), MEMBER, TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION, MADRAS ON SECTION-II, CHAPTER 7 (H) (*i*). II—" SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS AND EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS ".

A caste/class is qualified to be declared as backward only if it is socially and educationally backward. Of the two factors constituting backwardness, there is no clear-cut verdict of any court or stipulation in the constitution regarding the percentage of weightage to be apportioned between social and educational backwardness. The Supreme Court has already declared that it is a complex problem depending upon many circumstances, which may vary from State to State and even from place to place in a State.

2. In our Hindu Society, caste factor plays an important and devastating role in every sphere of our activity. As has been rightly pointed out in the note, caste is a primary factor and it should not of course, be the sole or dominant factor for determining social backwardness.

3. 9 points have been set apart for social backwardness keeping 3 points for caste and 6 point for the other two indicators, viz., Occupational Backwardness and Poverty. It is suggested that the factor on occupational backwardness be treated on par with case and given 3 points and the other factor on poverty may be given 2 points. The total points for social backwardness will thus come to 8. (Mandal Commission has given only 4 points under 'economic' from out of the total points 22 representing 18 per cent. It is enugh if we give 2 out of 14 points for poverty and not 3 out of 15 representing 20 per cent.)

4. The educational backwardness is suggested to be identified by applying 3 tests/indicators—each indicator being given 2 points. The total points suggested for educational backwardness is 6. The sum total of points both for social and educational backwardness will come to 14 and the caste securing 7 points and above with a minimum of 2 points under educational backwardness can be declared as backward. (Mandal Commission says 50 per cent or above as being eligible).

5. The above suggestion will satisfy the principle adopted in the note, that the social backwardness is given a higher percentage of weightage than education backwardness and caste is not also considered as the sole or dominant factor.

(2) *Occupational backwardness—*

6. The word 'mainly' used herein, may mean that the people of the caste in question, should depend upon the manual labour, etc., by more than 50 per cent. The word 'mainly' may be deleted and instead, the word 'generally' be substituted.

7. A caste which generally depends on manual labour for subsistence say with 30 per cent or above its working population, may be considered as eligible for the award of 2 points under this category.

(3) *Poverty*—

8. It is mentioned herein that the house-holds living in ' Kacha Houses ' by 10 per cent more than the State average, is eligible for 2 points. Semi-pucca Houses cannot be compared with a Pucca-House. It is suggested that all the non-pucca house, viz. 'Kacha Houses ' and ' Semi-pucca Houses ' may be taken together for the purpose and the caste whose house-holds live in the the category of these houses in large numbers may be made eligible to get 2 points under this category.

(Sd)————————

(M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN)

14—2—85

(True Copy)

for *Chairman.*

COPY OF :

SUGGESTIONS OF THIRU M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, I.A.S. (RETD.), MEMBER, TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION, MADRAS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE FIGURES COLLECTED THROUGH SAMPLE SURVEY.

In the note circulated to the members of the Commission, the criteria have been evolved to identify social and educational backwardness for the purpose of reviewing the existing list of backward classes. As regards the criteria certain, factors/indicators have been identified and points have been proposed to be awarded for each indicator/factor totalling in all, 15 points for reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes. A separate note is being given by me on the award of points for various indicators/factors and it may kindly be considered.

2. While applying the criteria, the Commission has to depend upon the figures collected through the sample survey conducted by the Commission under Stage II on socio-educational-*cum*-Economic conditions of the communities covering 1 per cent of the total house holds. The survey will approximately cover about 1 lakh house-holds. This survey has been conducted adopting the principle of random sampling. It is felt, that if a community is not covered adequately through random survey, the figures collected through the survey and their application on the entire community may lead to impropet deductions. The sample survey should have representative in Character covering atleast one percent of house-holds in each community. It is, therefore, felt that if the sample survey does not cover 1 per cent of the house-holds of any community, the figures obtained through such survey with inadequate coverage of households should not be applied on such community and deduction of adverse inferences made against the community.

3. Further, small communities/castes with a total population of less than 1 lakh may be excluded from the application of the criteria based on the inadequate figures collected through the sample survey. They may be allowed to remain in the list of Backward Classes.

(Sd) ————————

(M. K. BALASUBRAMANIAN)

14—12—85

(True Copy)

for Chairman.

Copy of :—

S. K. BALAKRISHNAN, M.C.,
Ex-Mayor, Madurai.

Phone : 32932,
25, Velayutham Pillai,
1st, Lane Madurai-625001.

சேர்மன்,

Dated : 7-2-85.

திரு. ஜெ. அ. அம்பாசங்கர்,
தமிழ்நாடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலக்குழு,
27. சர். சி. வி. இராமன் சாலை,
ஆள்வார்பேட்டை, சென்னை-18.

அன்புடையீர்,

தமிழ்நாடு பிற்பட்டோர் நலக்குழுவின் சார்பில் ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டம் தோறும் சென்று பொதுமக்களிடம் பிற்பட்ட சமூக மக்களின் நிலை தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்காக மகஜர் பெற்றுக்கொண்டோம். ஆனால் மேற்கண்ட மகஜர்களில் கண்ட அந்தந்த சமூகத்து மக்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை பிரகாரம் தாங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொடுத்த கம்ப்யூட்டர் லிஸ்ட் பிரகாரம் இல்லை. மாறுபட்டதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஒரு சிறிதளவு வித்தியாசம் கூட இல்லை. அதிக அளவு வித்தியாசமாகத தெரிகிறது. ஆகையினால் இது ஒரு பெரிய தவறுதலில் கொண்டுபோய் விட்டு விடுமோ என்று அஞ்சுகிறேன்.

உதாரணமாக சௌராஷ்டிரா சமூகத்து மக்களின் சார்பாக கொடுத்த மகஜரில் சுமார் 7 லட்சம் மக்கள் உள்ளனர் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கின்றனர். (சமூக Code No. 263) ஆனால் கம்ப்யூட்டர் மூலம் வந்தது சுமார் 1,89,563 என்று இருக்கிறது.

ஜனத்தொகை சரிவர கணக்கிடவில்லையென்றால் எந்த சதவிகித அடிப்படையில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நிலை அறிய முடியும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையினால் குறிப்பாக மேற்கண்ட சமூகத்தில் (நெ. 263) ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களில் எவ்வளவு என்று குறிப்பிட்டு கொடுத்தால் சரிபார்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

தவிர மோஹன் ஜட்ஜ்மெண்டில் மிக விரிவாக விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அனைத்து கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜ்மெண்டுகளும் அதில் விளக்கத்துடன் வருகின்றன. மேலும் தமிழக ஜனத் தொகையில் 67 சத விகிதம் பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்து மக்களாகவும் உள்ளனர். இவர்களின் சமூக நிலையோ, கல்வியின் நிலையிலோ அல்லது பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலோ முன்னேற்றம் கண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

தமிழக பிற்பட்டோர் நலத்துறை ஆரம்பத்தில் எடுத்த கணக்கெடுப்பில் உள்ள பணத்தின் மதிப்பும் தற்பொழுது உள்ள பணத்தின் மதிப்பும் பார்க்கும்பொழுது மிக அதிகப்படியான வித்தியாசம் காணக் கிடக்கிறது. பணத்தின் மதிப்பு மிக மிக தாழ்ந்து கிடக்கிறது. 10 வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளி மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 100 சம்பளம் பெற்றான் என்றால் இன்று மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1,000 சம்பளம் பெறுகிறான். அதற்கு தகுந்தாற்போல் விலைவாசி ஏற்றமும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொல்லவும் முடியாது.

ஆகையினால் பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினருக்காக 50 சத விகிதம் விழுக்காடுகள் இட ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தங்களன்புள்ள,
(ஒம்) எஸ். கே. பாலகிருஷ்ணன்,
(உண்மை நகல்).

Note on the deviation from State average.

In Chapter 7F of the draft report relating to deviation from State average it was recommended that it will be just and proper to apply a divergence of only 10 per cent from the State average after explaining fully the decision of 50 per cent divergence suggested in Balaji and 25 per cent divergence by Mandal Commission. Members have suggested that State average without any deviation should be followed. Nagana Gowda Committee had followed such a course and it was struck down with the following observation :—

"If the State average is 6·9 or 7 it would, we think, be manifestly erroneous to regard those communities as educationally backward whose student population ratio works *at the same level as the State average*".

This aspect is specifically brought to the notice of the Members for consideration.

Note on the preparation of a separate list under Article 16 (4).

Reservation under Article 16 (4) is only for those socially and educationally backward classes who are not adequately represented in the services of the State. We have collected particulars of all employees. When a caste/class is already adequately represented quantitatively and qualitatively that caste/ class cannot be made eligible for reservation under Article 16 (4). It will be against the provisions of the Constitution.

Signed....
(J. A. AMBASANKAR)
Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission, Madras-18.

LIMIT TO RESERVATION.

The Members whose names are mentioned below :—

Thiruvalargal

1. Anbil Dharmalingam (letter, dated 19th November 1984).
2. V. V. Swaminathan (letter, dated 22nd November 1984).
3. S. Gopalakrishna Yadav (letter, dated 2nd January 1985).
4. Dr. K. Samarasam (letter, dated 26th January 1985).
5. M. K. Balasubramaniam I.A.S. (Retd.) (letter, dated 6th February 1985).
6. S. K. Balakrishnsn (letter dated 7th February 1985).
7. V. V. Swaminathan
   Dr. K. Samarasam.
   S. K. Balakrishnan
   Kuzha Chelliah
   G. Viswanathan.
   Anbil Dharmalingam.
   } (letter, dated 7th February 1985).

have expressed in writing their objection for restricting reservation for Backward Classes to 32 per cent and have pointed out that the reservation should be based on population basis and in any case not less than the existing 50 per cent for the reasons pointed out by them.

The several points raised are :—

(1) Balaji's judgment has been watered down in subsequent judgments.

(2) Mohan's judgment refers to previous judgments and he has held reservation of 50 per cent for Backward Classes is justified on the basis of population of Backward Classes quoting Thomas and A. B. S. K. Sangh.

(3) Percentage of reservation not fixed in Article 15 (4) and 16 (4).

(4) Thomas decision is a full bench decision of 7 judges and the majority judgment in that case is the law of the land.

(5) The views of Fazal Ali J. is supported by Krishna Iyer in Thomas.

(6) Fazal Ali's view is not obiter dicta. Even if it is considered as obiter dicta it is binding on the High Court as it is obiter dicta of Supreme Court.

(7) Dr. Ambedkar's opinion expressed in Constituent Assembly is not acceptable.

The several points raised by the Members have been dealt with in the relevant chapter 7E.

COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION.

Thiru Gopalakrishna Yadav in his letter dated 2nd January 1985, Dr. K. Samarasam in his letters dated 26th January 1985, and 7th February 1985 and Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam in his letter dated 6th February 1985 have expressed in writing their objection to compartmental reservation.

The points raised are :—

(i) Compartmental reservation is not desirable for any one particular community. If for any particular community it is adopted it should be made applicable to all communities according to population.

(ii) There need be no internal division among the Backward Classes. Though differences in the level of progress are there this is not the time to point them out.

(iii) Meaningless to go in for determining the various levels of Backwardness by grouping castes/classes under groups A. B. and C. for reservation under Article 15 (4) and 16 (4). It is uncalled for. Terms of reference do not require such classification. Balaji decision is against it. The State Government cannot discriminate between one Backward Class and another Backward Class.

Balaji versus State of Mysore has been quoted as an authority against the introduction of compartmental reservation. In Balaji, the court pointed out that the State had determined social backwardness on the basis of caste only without regard to other relevant factors. The State average of student population per thousand in the last three high school classes was taken as 6 9 per thousand. All castes whose average was less than the State average of 6-9 per thousand were regarded as educationally backward communities and if the average of any community was less than 50 per cent of the State average it was regarded as More Backward Class.

After determining the social and educational backwardness on the above basis the State had reserved 28 per cent for Backward Classes and 22 per cent for More backward classes apart from 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes making a total of 68 per cent reservation. The Court took objection to this mode of classification of backward and more backward as not falling within the scope of Article 15 (4). The relevant portion of the judgment reads as follows :—

" In this connection, it is necessary to add that the sub-classification made by the order between Backward Classes and More Backward Classes does not appear to be justified under Article 15 (4). Article 15 (4) authorises special provision being *made for the really backward classes.* In introductng two categories of Backward Classes what *the impunged order, in substance purports to do is to devise measures for the benefit of all the classes of citizens who are less advanced compared to the most advanced classes in the State and that, in our opinion, is not the scope of Article* 15 (4). *The result of the method adopted by the impugned order is that nearly* 90 *per cent of the population of the State is treated as backward,* and that illustrates how the order in fact divides the population of the State into most advanced and the rest, and puts the latter into two categories of Backward and More Backward. The classification of the two categories, therefore, is not warranted by Article 15 (4)." It will be clear from the above that there is no reference to compartmental reservation as such in Balaji as contemplated in our draft report.

What has been suggested in the chapters 9 P (ii) and 9 P (iii) of the draft report providing for compartmental reservation Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) is however entirely different. Backward Classes are being identified based on both social and educational backwardness. There is only one list of Backward Classes for purposes of Article 15 (4) i.e., socially and educationally backward and another list for Article 16 (4) based on inadequacy of representation in services as contemplated in that Article. The total reservation is for the entire Backward Classes. The proposed sub-classification for purposes of reservation is to ensure that the competition is more or less among equals and not among unequals and that the benefits by and large are not "snatched away by the top cremy layer of the backward caste or class and this keeping the weakest among the weak always weak and leaving the fortunate layers to consume the whole cake". as observed by Krishna Iyer J. in Thomas V. State of Kerala as the danger of reservation. Even in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes he has observed as follows :—

" may be, the State may, when social conditions warrant, justifiably restrict harijan benefits to the harijans among the harijans and forbid the higher harijans from robbing the lower bretherens"

.....

" The Administration may well innovate and classify to weed out the cremy layer of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes but the court cannot force the State in that behalf".

In A. B. S. K. Sangh, Chinnappa Reddy, J. has observed that the State shall "promote with special care the educational and economic interests of theweaker section of the people—and ensure their participation on equal basis". He has also observed that "every case must be decided with reference to the present practical results yielded by the application of the particular rule of preferential treatment and not with reference to hypothetical results".

Actually the question of compartmental reservation came up prior to Balaji in Ramakrishna Singh Vs. State of Mysore (A.I.R. 1960 Mysore 338). The Court held that the compartmental reservation followed was not in order because the persons of each sub-group could only compete for the seats reserved for that group and were not eligible for the remaining seats reserved for the Backward classes. Hence the notification instead of benefitting the Backward Classes abridged the fundamental rights and could not be sustained under Article 15 (4).

In the grouping followed by Mysore some forward classes were also included along with Backward Classes in *each group*. This prevented Backward Classes from competing for unreserved vacancies as forward classes were fitted into the several groups or compartments. What we have suggested is grouping of Backward Classes alone into different compartments. When a Backward Class candidate is not available in one group, the vacancy goes to another Backward Class of the other two groups strictly on merit. All Backward Classes in whichever group he may be is eligible for unreserved vacancies on merit basis. Therefore the rights of Backward Classes are not abridged. On the other hand compartmental reservation benefits the less advanced among Backward Classes. Therefore this cannot be compared to the compartmental reservation which was set aside by the court in the above case.

The review of admission to the professional Colleges—Medical, Engineering, Veterinary and Law and recruitment by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission reveal that the benefits of reservation do not percolate to a large section of backward castes/classes. More than 125 castes among Backward Classes have not got any representation for the different courses for 3 consecutive years (1980—83). Something has got to be done to rectify the present inequality, disparity discontentment and frustration among a large section of Backward Classes. Several sections, raised loud protests and were boiling with righteous indignation at the working of the existing system of reservations. The underlying idea contained in the two references referred to the Commission by the Government is that there is need for modification of the existing system of reservation which only helps the creamy sections to eat away the whole cake denying the benefits to their unfortunatebrethren who are socially and educationally for more backward. We have to look into this problem and not try to escape from it by resorting to technicalities. The Government have themselves treated the reference as compartmental reservation as can be seen from what has been stated as the subject matter of the reference.

One of the Members who has taken objection to Compartmental Reservation has himself stated as follows ;—

"It is also well-known that even within a Backward Caste there are layers and that the upper layers in each caste, easily make the best use of the help offered by the State. *The Bottom layers remain helpless.* It should be the endeavour of the State Government to see that adequate economic and other benefits are given to them so that, *the lower layers may get the infrastructure benefits and come up to the level of other Backward Classes*". (emphasis supplied).

When there are different layers in the same caste with greater force there must be different layers among different castes also. The benefits of reservation which has been in vogue for several decades has not benefited many castes as all the benefits are appropriated by a few in the upper layers. Our surveys reveal that more than 125 castes has not got any representation for the last three consecutive years in professional colleges and some castes were not successful in the selections made by the Commission for Government service eventhough there were applicants from among them. This must serve as an eye-opener. The system of reservation as now followed has failed to achieve the object. Are the lower layers entitled to the infrastructure benefit only and are they do not entitled to the benefits of reservation ? How long can they be denied their legitimate share ? If they are to be helped, the competition should be made among more or less equal and for this the level of Backwardness as assessed by the surveys conducted by the Commission will be the best guide. Compartmental reservation proposed is not for any particular caste/class but for all those falling within the same group as determined by the level of backwardness. This grouping can be altered or modified to achive the main object as the Members or the Government may consider more appropriate. The suggestions made for classifying in to three groups is only a broad outline for rendering Justice to the lower layers among the Backward Classes.

Contrary to what has been stated it will therefore be advisable and wise to have sub-classification to ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of reservation among the Backward Classes who are at different levels of progress so that the competition could be made more or less among equals. There is nothing unconstitutional about it as it is in vogue elsewhere. The Backward Classes Commission of Andhra Pradesh with Manohar Pershad, Ex-Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court as its Chairman had recommended sub-classification of backward classes for purposes of Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4). As already pointed out this is in vogue in Kerala also and courts have not held the same as unconstitutional. Under its terms of reference this Commission is required to make recommendations as to the further steps to be taken by the State Government to *improve the conditions of Backward Classes in respect of education including reservation of seats and representation in public services*. The existing reservation system gives all the benefits to a few among the backward classes only. Modifications are necessary if the benefits are to reach a wider section. Opposition to the measure from certain vested interests is understandable. But the Commission cannot ignore the larger interests of backward classes as a whole. Even the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar visualised that a single uncompartmental reservation could benefit only the advanced groups among the Backward Classes and recommended compartmental reservation.

Tiruvalargal M. John Vicent, G. Viswanathan, G.Moorthy, M.K. Balasubramaniam, Jawahar Raj, and Dr. K. Samarasam have pointed out that the criteria for identifying Non-Hindu backward Classes should be on the following basis.—

1. All untouchables, viz., Harijans converted to Non-Hindu Religions.

2. Such occupational communities which are known by the name of the traditional hereditory occupation : and

3. Those communities who have converted to Non-Hindu religions, regardless of the generation of conversion, whose Hindu counterparts have been included in the list of Backward Classes.

This is the criteria adopted by the Mandal Commission *as a rough and ready criteria for identifying Non-Hindu Backward Classes*. Mandal Commission did not conduct extensive and exhaustive surveys like our Commission. Even a survey of 1 per cent of the country's population comprising of 65 lakhs persons was considered too large. Instead they decided upon 100 per cent coverage of two villages and one urban block in each district as adequate. Since this survey was not exhaustive they had necessarily to resort to rough and ready criteria for determining social and educational backwardness.

With reference to the terms of reference of this Commission it had to cover all questions and issues having a bearing upon the question of enumeration and classification of Backward Classes in the State. Accordingly it has conducted a door-to-door enumeration of the entire population of the State caste-wise and also collected information on educational and economic status (Stage I Survey). Subsequently it conducted a random sample survey covering 1,00,726 households and a population of 4,80,583 (1 per cent) spread over the entire Development Blocks and Municipal areas of the State. Social backwardness has been determined on the basis of the particulars gathered in the random sample survey while educational backwardness has been determined on the basis of the cent per cent survey (Stage I Survey). Therefore there is no justification for this Commission to adopt the rough and ready criteria adopted by Mandal Commission. The question of social and educational backwardness of all castes/classes has necessarily to be determined by adopting a uniform procedure. Any deviation in this regard will be open to serious objection and criticism and will amount to discrimination.

The existing list of Backward Classes includes some sections of Christians who are converts. The Commission has collected details about all the backward classes and various castes forming the forward classes also. On the basis of the criteria adopted for determining social and educational backwardness some castes/classes now included among backward classes do not qualify to be treated as socially and educationally backward. Therefore the proposal to adopt the rough and ready method adopted by the Mandal Commission cannot be adopted by us for determining the social and educational backwardness.

The other proposal relates to Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani. They were not originally included in the list of backward classes. The Government ordered their inclusion in the list of backward classes only in G.O. No. 2069, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th August 1983 when the Stage I Survey was already in progress. As such details regarding their educational status could not be collected in the Stage I Survey. Therefore their educational backwardness has been determined on the basis of the particulars gathered in the one per cent random sample survey. In the particular circumstances this ought to be sufficient for all practical purposes. In any case it is not appropriate to treat it as educationally backward or forward on

the basis of the classification adopted for Hindu Nadar, Hindu Shanar or Hindu Gramani. The present status of each caste/class should be determined only on the basis of the particulars collected relating to that caste/class and not on the basis of the classification of the caste/class to which their ancestors belonged. The preposition is therefore, not reasonable or sound and will not be accepted by courts.

Note on the points raised in the letters of.—

(1) Thirumathi Soundara Kailasam, dated 18th February 1985.

(2) Thiru Durai Ramasamy, dated 18th February 1985.

Thirumathi Soundaram Kailasam and Thiru Durai Ramaswamy, M.L.A., have pointed out that the criteria proposed to be adopted to ascertain the social and educational backwardness is just and equitable. But they have pointed out that for determining poverty, drop-outs in the age group of 6—14 will be appropriate and could be adopted. This may be appropriate only to some extent as poverty is only one of the reasons for children discontinuing their education. But to take the same critierian or indicator for dermining in two different aspect. of backwardness social and educational will amount to duplication. Moreover, we have already taken three different items for determining poverty. Adding one more may not also be desirable at this stage.

Both the members have pointed out that divergence of 10 per cent from the State average is just and proper. They have also rightly held that " if the limit is increased it will not only adversely affect the present backward communities but virtually end to declare all the communities as forward. If the list is drawn up without even 10 per cent divergence but taking State average the probability is that the courts will hold it as improper and will scrap the whole list of backward Classes. Only because of this fear a deviation of 10 per cent at the maximum possible limit has been suggested instead of a deviation of 50 per cent suggested in Balaji and 75 per cent followed by Mandal.

Note on the points raised on the letters dated Nil of Dr. Samarasam.—

Dr. Samarasam has raised the following points :—

1. Reservation should be 67 per cent based on population of Backward Classes.

2. Compartmental reservation need not be recommended being outside the purview of this Commission.

3. Deletion of any caste/class from the list of Backward Classes is uncalled for.

4. Accuracy of the population figures cannot be relied upon completely.

5. All those listed as Backward under Article 15 (3) should be eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) also. No separate list is necessary for reservation under Article 16 (4).

Regarding (1) and (2) detailed notes have already been placed before the Members. The criteria laid down for determining Social and Educational backwarndess is based on the surveys conducted by this Commission. If on that basis a caste/class is not eligible for being declared as Backward then it will have necessarily to be deleted from the list of Backward Classes. Otherwise there was no need to conduct any survey at all.

Our surveys have been conducted methodically and properly without any room for bias or partnership. To question its accuracy at this Stage is improper.

Reservation under Article 16 (4) is only for those socialy and educationally backward classes who are not adequately represented in the services of the State. We have collected particulars of all employees. When a caste/class is already adequately represented that caste/class cannot be made eligible for reservation under Article 16 (4). This will be against the provisions of the constitution.

Suggestions of Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired), Member, Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission, Madras on Section II, Chapter 7 (H) (i).—II. "Social Backwardness and Educational Backwardness" contained in his letter, dated 14th February 1985.

In paragraph 3 it is stated that 3 marks have been set apart for each of the three criteria for Social backwardness, viz., caste, occupational backwardness and poverty. It is suggested that occupational backwardness may be treated on a part with caste which has been rightly assigned 3 marks while poverty may be given 2 points. This is with a view to reducing total points for social backwardness to 8. While Mandal Commission has given only 4 points under 'economic' backwardness out of the total 22 points which is 18 per cent it is argued that it is enough to give 2 out of total 14 points for poverty and not 3 out of 15 as at present representing 20 per cent. The following comments are called for :—

Courts have held that social backwardness is primarily and ultimately the result of poverty. Also poverty has been treated on par with caste, occupation and place of habitation. Itis, therefore not advisable to reduce the marks given to poverty especially at a time when the Government of India are thinking of helping the weaker sections with reference to those below the poverty line. There is not much of a difference between the Mandal Commission giving 18 per cent for economic backwardness as against 20 per cent given by this Commission for poverty.

Paragraph 6 on occupational backwardness— It is suggested that in the criterion for occupational backwardness the word 'mainly' '(which may mean more than 50 per cent)' may be deleted and the word 'generally' may be substituted thereby reducing the norm for it to 30 per cent of the working population.

For occupational Backwardness the concept of a caste in which at least 50 per cent of the members depend on manual labour,degrading or polluting occupations seems to be appropriate and even essential. The suggestion to delete the word 'mainly' seems to be for the purpose of reducing this percentage to 30 per cent of its working population. 30 per cent of the population is less than one third of it and to say that a caste is "generally" depending on manual labour, degrading polluting occupations is to strain the English language too far regarding the word 'generally'. One does not say when less than a third of a caste is engaged in a particular occupation the members of the caste "generally" depend on such an occupation.

Paragraph 7.—Two marks are suggested to the awarded for people "generally" dependent on manual labour, degrading and polluting occupations whereas in paragraph 3 it is suggested that it may be treated on par with caste and given 3 marks. Obviously it is a mistake or if itis intended it requires clarification and further justification.

As regards criterion for poverty it is suggested that kacha houses may also include semi-pucca houses as semi-pucca houses cannot be considered as pucca houses. If poverty is really to be located we must search for it among the inhabitants of katcha houses. We know really poor backward classes cannot afford semi-pucca houses. Only people with middle class income can go in for semi pucca houses. Therefore, the suggestion to include semi-pucca houses along with kutcha houses for determination of poverty seems to be not in order.

Note on the computation of indicators for educational backwardness for communities not Snrveyed in Stage-I Survey.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission had launched a complete census by about the middle of 1983 collecting data among others, on educational level of each member of the households in the State. When the survey was in progress, Government passed orders declaring Christian Nadars, Christian Shanars and Christian Gramanis as backward in G.O. Ms. No. 2069, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th August 1983. Moreover the Government and the Director of Backward Classes also forwarded representations received by them from certain forward communities requesting their inclusion in the list of backward classes. The claims of 36 such communities including Christian Nadars, Christian Shanars, and Christian Gramanis had to be specifically considered for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes. In the above circumstances at the time of Stage I Surveys these 36 communities could not be assigned separate code numbers. However they would have figured in one or other of the castes/classes identified in the cent per cent average of Stage I Survey and for which code numbers were assigned. As the claims of these 36 communities had to be specifically determined they were assigned separate code numbers 951 to 986 at the time of the subsequently stated Stage II random sample survey of 1 per cent households in the State.

Social Backwardness is determined on the basis of the details collected in Stage II Survey for all castes/classes including 951 to 986. While educational backwardness is determined on the basis of the information collected in Stage I Survey. As the 36 communities referred to were not included in Stage I Survey their educational backwardness had to be determined on the basis of the Stage II Survey only. In their case the educational backwardness of each caste/class under each of the three different indicators was compared with the total of the 36 communities in Stage II Survey instead of the State average worked out on the basis of the Stage I Survey.

A member of the commission Thiru Jawahar Raj, pointed out that a comparison of these 36 communities among themselves without comparing them with all the caste/classes in the State is not appropriate. There is some force in this contention. Therefore, their educational backwardness under the different indicators has been determined afresh by comparing them with the State average arrived at on the basis of Stage I Survey as in the case of all other castes/classes. This has been adopted and incorporated in the report.

Comments on suggestion of Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retd.) Member, Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission, Madras on the application of the figures collected through Sample Survey contained in his letter, dated 14th February 1985.

In paragraph 2 it is stated that the Commission has to depend on the figures collected through the sample survey by the Commission under Stage-II for determination of socio-educational-*cum*-economic conditions covering only 1 per cent of the total households. This is not correct. Educational backwardness is determined based on the cent per cent coverage of all the house-holds.

In paragraph 2 it is again pointed that if the sample survey does not cover 1 per cent household of any community, it will lead to adverse inferences against such community. In a mammoth survey of the kind we have embarked upon it is not always possible to stick to a clear 1 per cent It may be something below and something above and, therefore, this suggestion does not merit consideration.

In paragraph 3, the suggestion made that all communities with a total population of less than 1 lakh may be excluded from the application of the criteria and retained in the list of backward classes. There are 170 Backward Classes communities having population of less than a lakh. To give all these communities a blank cheque and retain them in the backward classes' list is to make the rational scientific investigation ordered by the Supreme Court a farce and a mockery. An elaborate survey conducted by the Commission would then be an exercise in futility.

Thiru. S. K. Balakrishnan, Member Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission in his letter. dated 7th February 1985 has observed as follows :—

1. Population of Sourashtra Community (Code No. 263 as per the Survey) (189563) varies widely from the figures given by the representatives of the Community (7 lakhs).

2. Fear is expressed that our findings based on our Survey will lead to great error.

3. Supply of village-wise details may facilitate comparison.

4. Because of the increase in prices the higher Salaries for workers cannot be taken as a sign of economic development.

The following comments are made on the above observations :—

1. The population of Sourashtra (189563) as per our Survey is based on the completes enumeration of all the households in the State. Hence its reliability, accuracy and authenticity. are by far greater than any guess made by a few interested representatives of this Community. Sattanathan Commission estimated a population of Sourashtra Community as 162812 for 1971 as against 115989 furnished by the District Collectors. Our figures show an increase of 16.4 per cent for a decade which is more or less in conformity with the regular population census conducted by the Government of India. Compared to the District Collectors' estimate our survey estimate shows an increase of 63.4 per cent.

2. No scope for the fear in the light of the above.

3. It is not desirable nor is it feasible to furnish these figures since decisions are taken for a community in the State as a whole and not for the Community in different places because of the large variations of the social, educational and economic conditions in the same Community from place to place. E.g. Sourashtra in Madurai City and Kottar in Kanniyakumari District cannot have identical conditions in all aspects.

4. There is no relevance of this to an evaluation of social and educational backwardness.

Kumari Anandhan, Member has suggested as follows :—

"A person belongs to backward community must have rights given to Hindus of the same community; irrespective of his or her religion"

All those who are declared as socially and educationally backward are entitled to be classed as backward classes irrespective of his/her religion. The social and educational backwardness is determined on the basis of the surveys and the criteria laid down. If a particular caste/class is socially or educationally forward it cannot be classed as backward merely because another caste/class with a similar nomencalature is backward and vice-versa. Backwardness or otherwise of each caste/class is to be determined and it is only for this purpose the various surveys were conducted. The advancement in social and educational backwardness of the various backward classes cannot be uniform.

Note on the reference received from Thiru K.S.G. Haja Shareef, Member, Tamil Nadu Second Backward Class Commission, Madras.

The main points raised by the Member are as follows :—

1. Objection to the observation that "The Muslims of Tamil Nadu may be generally described as converts from the Hindu Community".

2. Muslims are one community. Statistics should have been collected on this basis and not on the basis of the different surnames by which different groups of Muslims are known.

3. Population would be over 50 lakhs and not 27.05 lakhs.

4. Muslims as a whole should be declared as backward.

5. Pathan (Pattani) code No. 806 and Kaka Code No. 807 have not been classified either as backward or forward.

6. Five percent deviation should be adopted instead of 10 perc ent.

7. Various demands contained in the representation of Thiru M.R.M. Abdul Kareem, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court have not been considered.

It is a historical fact that most of the Muslims, Christians and other religionists in India and especially in this State are converts from Hindu Community. There can be no serious objection to this statement of fact. Mandal Commission had also proceeded on the same basis and had also quoted from " caste and social straficiation among Muslims in India edited by Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed (Manohar Publications, 1978) and ' Caste among Non-Hindus in India ' edited by Dr. Harjinder Singh, National 1977.

In paragraph 2 the member has himself admitted that there are different groups among Muslims. Some six groups had already been declared as backward and have been already enjoying concessions and benefits of reservation. Under the terms of reference the Commission is required to review the existing list of Backward Classes as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. As such the Commission was bound to collect particulars of various groups or sections among the Muslims and not of the entire Muslim Community as a single unit.

Population of all castes and classes have been collected by a house to house cent per cent survey. As per the census figures of 1971 the Muslim population of Tamil Nadu was 2,103,899. To estimate it at 50 lakhs now cannot be correct. The Member has nimself stated that it has been assumed as 27.05 lakhs. This itself represents a substantial increase and goes to support that the figures arrived at by our census is reliable and accurate.

Declaring Muslims as a whole as backward without reference to the various groups or sects in it by ignoring the existing realities will be outside the terms of reference to the Commission.

Pathan and Kaka (Codes 806 and 807) are not included in the existing list of Backward Classes. They now fall under forward classes. In the case of those now falling under forward castes/classes belonging to all religions, the commission has considered the claims of only those who have made a request for inclusion in the list of backward classes. These two sects of Muslims now included in forward have not made any such claim for inclusion among Backward Classes. Therefore they will continue in the existing forward classes. The other two groups among Muslims with code numbers 809 and 812 (Sheik and Ansar) had made such claim and after examining the same they have been included as backward.

Some members of the Commission desire that the State average should be followed for determining the social and educational backwardness. Separate tables are being furnished taking 90 per cent of the State average as well as State average for determining backward classes. If State average is finally adopted Labbai including Maraikayar and Rowther will fall under Backward Classes. The actual cut off point to be followed is being left to the Government to decide as there is no unanimity of opinion among members.

As already explained in Chapter 10D of the report the several demands made by Thiru Abdul Kareem, Senior Advocate and Muslim Educational Institutions and Associations fall outside its purview and terms of reference and as such the Commission has not considered them.

MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION, HELD ON 18TH AND 19TH OF FEBRUARY 1985 AND VIEWS OF MEMBERS AS RECORDED IN THE PRESCRIBED FORM.

ANNEXURE II.

Date of Meeting : 18th February 1985.

Subject : Limits to reservation.

Name of the Member.	*Remarks.*	*Signature.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Thiru G. Viswanathan ..	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தொகைக்கு சமமாக.	(Sd.) G. Viswanathan.
3. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தொகை 67 சதவிகிதம். தமிழ்நாட்டில் முதன் முதல் 50 சதவிகிதம் கொண்டு வந்த M. G. R. அரசை பாராட்டுவதுடன் அரசு இறுதி முடிவு எடுக்கும்வரை 50 சதவிகிதம் தொடர வேண்டும்	(Sd.) V. V. Swaminathan (in Tamil).
4. Thiru S. Andi Thevar ..	Absent.	
5. Thiru P. Nedumaran ..	Tendered regignation ; not attended the meeting.	
6. Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டவர் மக்கள் தொகை சதவிகிதம் 67 சதவிகிதம்.	(Sd.) Anbil Dharmalingam (in Tamil).
7. Thiru Kumari Anandan ..	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தொகைக்கு சமமான சதவீதம்.	(Sd.) Kumari Anandan (in Tamil).
8. Thiru M. John Vincent ..	தற்போதைய பிற்பட்ட மக்கள் பட்டியல் தொடர்ந்து இருக்கின்ற அதே வீதம்.	(Sd.) M. John Vincent.
9. Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.	Absent.	
10. Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் மக்கள் தொகைக்கு சமமாக 67 சதவிகிதம்.	(Sd.) K. Samarasam. (in Tamil).
11. Tirumathi Soundara Kailasam.	67 per cent.	(Sd.) Soundara Kailasam
12. Thiru K.S.G. Haja Shareef.	Absent.	
13. Thiru G. Murthy	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சதவிகிதத்திற்கு சமமாக சலுகைகள் வழங்க வேண்டும்.	(Sd.) G. Murthy. 18th February 1985.
14. Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.	Absent.	
15. Thiru Kuzha Chelliah ..	67 சதவிகிதம் தற்போது கணக்கெடுத்ததில் உள்ள பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சதவிகிதத்திற்கு சமமாக சலுகை வழங்க வேண்டும்.	(Sd.) Kuzha Chelliah (in Tamil).
16. Thiru D. Ramasamy M.L.A.	67 per cent.	(Sd.) D. Ramasamy.
17. Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj ..	The present Backward Class list if continues to the same extent of population percentage.	(Sd.) I. D. Jawahar Raj.

Name of the Member.	*Remarks.*	*Signature.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
18. Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired).	Reservation should be upto the level of percentgae of Backward Classes population. Pending a decision by Government on this, the existing reservation at 50 per cent should continue.	(Sd) M. K. Balasubramainiam 18th February 1985.
19. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan ..	67 சதவிகிதம் பிற்படுத்தப் பட்ட மக்கள் தொகைக்கு சமம்.	(Sd.) S. K. Balakrishnan (in Tamil).
20. Director of Backward Classes (Member—Secretary).	Officials ; therefore, refrained from recording their remarks.	
21. Joint Secretary, Law Department: (Additional Member-Secretary.)		

Recorded in my presence.

(J. A. AMBASANKAR)
Chairman.

18—2—85

ANNEXURE.

Date of Meeting : 18th February 1985.

Subject : Deviation from State average.

Name of the Member.	*Remarks.*	*Signature.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Thiru G. Viswanathan ..	State average or any per cent which will enable the present Backward Classes list to be kept in tact.	(Sd.) G. Viswanathan
3. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.	State average or less than 10 per cent which can enable to keep the existing list of Backward Classes as much as possible.	(Sd.) V. V. Swaminathan (in Tamil).
4. Thiru S. Andi Thvear ..	Absent.	
5. Thiru P. Nedumaran ...	Tendered resignation ; not attended the meetings.	
6. Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.	Absent for the after-noon session.	
7. Thiru Kumari Anandan ..	Cut-off point State average.	(Sd.) Kumari Anandan (in Tamil).
8. Thiru M. John Vincent ..	Cut-off point State average.	(Sd.) M. John Vincent.
9. Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan.	Absent.	

Name of the Member.	*Remarks.*	*Signature.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
10. Dr.K. Samarasam, M.L.A.	State average of any less than 10 per cent which can enable to keep the existing list of Backward Classes as much as possible.	(Sd.) K. Samarasam (in Tamil).
11. Tirumathi Soundara Kailasam.	State average (+) 10 per cent or (—) 10 per cent.	(Sd.) Soundara Kailasam.
12. Thiru K.S.G. Haja Shareef.	Absent.	
13. Thiru G. Murthy	State average or any per cent which will enable the present Backward Classes list to be kept in tact and the converted classes from Hindu Backward Classes should be treated as Backward Classes for concessional purpose.	(Sd.) G. Murthy.
14. Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.	Absent.	
15. Thiru Kuzha Chelliah ...	பிற்படுத்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதி தலைவர் எடுக்கும் முடிவை ஏற்கிறேன்.	(Sd.) Kuzha Chelliah (in Tamil)
16. Thiru D. Ramaswamy, M.L.A.	Stage average(+) 10 per cent or (—)10 per cent.	(Sd.) Durai Ramasamy.
17. Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj ..	Cut-off point—State average.	(Sd.) I. D. Jawahar Raj
18 Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired).	Do.	(Sd.) M. K. Balasubramaniam. 18th February 1985.
19. Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan ..	Stage average or any percentage which will enable the present Backward Classes list to be kept in tact.	(Sd.) S. K. Balakrishnan (in Tamil).
20. Director of Backward Classes (Member—Secretary).	Officials ; therefore refrained from recording their remarks.	
21. Joint Secretary, Law Department, (Additional Member—Secretary).		

Recorded in my presence.

(Sd.) J.A. AMBASANKAR,
Chairman.
18th February 1985.

(True copy.)

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ANNEXURE.

Date of Meeting : 18th February 1985.

Subject : Compartmental reservation.

Name of the Member. (1)	*Remarks.* (2)	*Signature.* (3)
2 Thiru G. Viswanathan ..	No compartmental reservation only one list for 15 (4) and 16 (4).	(Sd.) G. Viswanathan.
3 Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M. L. A.	There should be one list of Backward Class Should not be any compartment reservation.	(Sd.) V. V. Swaminathan (in tamil).
4 Thiru S. Andi Thevar ..	Absent.	
5 Thiru P. Nedumaran	Tendered resignation ; not attended the meeting.	
6 Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam ..	Absent.	
7 Thiru Kumari Anandan ...	ஒரே பட்டியல் தேவை.	(Sd.) Kumari Anandan (in Tamil).
8 Thiru M. John Vincent ...	தேவையில்லை.	(Sd.) John Vincent.
9 Thiru K. Liaquat Alikhan ..	Absent.	
10 Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.		
11 Thirumathi Soundara Kailasam.	Not required	(Sd.) Soundara Kailasam.
12 Thiru K. S. G. Haja Shareef..	Absent.	
13 Thiru G. Murthy	பிற்பட்ட மக்களை B.Cs. பட்டியலில் B.Cs. மதிப்பீட் டுடன் சேர்த்தல் அவசியம்.	(Sd.) G. Murthy.
14 Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav.	Absent	
15 Thiru Kuzha Chelliah ..	No Compartment reservation. ...	(Sd.) Kuzha Chelliah (in Tamil).
16 Thiru D. Ramasamy, M.L.A.	Not required	(Sd.) D. Ramasamy.
17 Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj ..	Not required	(Sd.) I. D. Jawahar Raj.
18 Thiru M. K. Balasubramanian I.A.S. (Retd).	Not required	(Sd.) M. K. Balasubramaniam.
19 Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan ..	Not necessary the compartment reservation.	(Sd.) S. K. Balakrishnan (in Tamil).
20 Director of Backward Classes Member-Secretary.	Officials. Therefore refrained from recording their remarks.	
21 Joint Secretary, Law Department (Additional Member-Secretary.)		

Recorded in my presence.

(Sd.) —

18—2—1985.

(J.A. AMBASANKAR),
Chairman.

(True copy)

ANNEXURE

Date of Meeting:—19th February 1985.

Subject :—Preparation of a separate list under Article 16(4) of the Constitution

	Name of the Member.	*Remarks.*	*Signature.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
2	Thiru G. Viswanathan ..	A common list is enough for both 15(4) and 16(4).	(Sd.) G. Viswanathan.
3	Thiru V. V. Swaminthan, M.L.A.	Separate list under Art. 16(4) is not necessary. If felt necessary list under 15 (4) into may be furnished list under (16(4).	(Sd.) V. Swaminathan (in Tamil).
4	Thiru S. Andi Thevar ..	Absent.	
5	Thiru P. Nedumaran ..	Tendered resignation, not attended the meeting.	
6	Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam.	Absent. ..	
7	Thiru Kumari Anandan ..	A common list is enough	(Sd.) Kumari Anandan (in Tamil).
8	Thiru M. John Vincent. ..	A commission list enough for both 15(4) and 16 (4).	(Sd.) M. John Vincent
9	Thiru K. Liaquat Ali khan ..	Absent.	
10	Thiru Dr. K. Samarasam, M.L.A.	A common list is enough for both 15(4) and 16 (4).	
11	Thirumathi Soundara Kailasam.	A common list enough—15(4)—16(4)	(Sd.) Soundara Kailasam
12	Thiru K.S.G. Haja Shereef ..	Absent.	
13	Thiru G. Murthy	Absent.	
14	S. Gopalakrishana Yadav.	Absent	
15	Thiru Kuzha Chelliah ..	A commission list 15(4) 16 (4) enough.	(Sd). Kuzha Chelliah (in Tamil).
16	ThiruD. Ramasamy, M.L.A.	No remarks offered.	
17	Thiru I.D. Jawahar Raj. ..	No remarks offered.	
18	M. K. Balasubramaniam I.A.S. (Retd.)	Two separate lists are not necessary. The employment in service by the B.C.s. is not adequate in view of the arguments adduced by me. The same list for 16(4) also be sent.	(Sd.) M.K. Balasubramaniam 1982—1985.
19	S. K. Balakrishnan	A common list 15(4) and 16(4) enough.	(Sd.) S. K. Balakrishnan (in Tamil).
20	Director of Backward Classes (Member Secretary)		
21	Joint Secrery, Law Department (Additional Member-Secreary).	Officials, therefore refrained from recording their remarks.	

Recorded in my presence.

Sd. J. A. AMBASANKAR.

19—2—85.

CHAIRMAN.

True copy.

RECORD OF DISCUSSION OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSION HELD ON 18TH FEBRUARY 1985.

பொருள் 1 : குழுவின் வரைவு இறுதி அறிக்கை மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும்

பொருள் 2 : குழுவின் பல்வேறு அங்கத்தினர்களிடமிருந்து வரப்பெற்ற கடிதங்களும் அவைகளின் மீதான விளக்கக் குறிப்புகளும்.

The meeting commenced with the introductory remarks from the Chairman. He pointed out that the Commission was meeting for the 30th occasion in the last two years. At all these meetings the Commission after a full and frank discussion approved the subjects placed before it without even a word of dissent. In the meetings to be held on that day and the successive day. if necessary, he requested the members to maintain the same amount of unanimity and the sense of cordiality that prevailed hitherto. It was quite possible to have difference of opinion among the Members but it should be possible to a very large extent, to bridge the differences, to narrow the gap and possibly arrive at aggreable solutions.

The Chairman pointed out that the Members did intensive touring of all the district centres for more than 30 days, heard and recorded the evidence of more than 2,000 witnesses. Two seminars were held, one at Madurai where Members and Experts in various fields met and exchanged ideas about the identification of backwardness and how to improve the lot of the unfortunate backward classes. Very helpful conclusions were arrived at, as a result of these deliberations.

During the course of the stupenduous and delicate work of the Commission many legal questions arose. To clear them a seminar was arranged at Madras under the Chairmanship of the very able and erudite scholar and retired Chief Justice, Hon'ble Thiru Ramaprasada Rao. Learned advocates presented papers in which they gave free expression and deep thought to the subject. This seminar greatly helped the Members of the Commission to clear many of their doubts.

As the Members were aware, the work undertaken by the Commisson which was nearing successful completion was stupenduous. A census survey of 500 lakhs of inhabitants of the entire State of Tamil Nadu was conducted. More than 25,000 employees of State Government and Local Bodies were hand-picked, specially trained and put on the job. The items gathered by this census survey were larger in number when compared to the survey conducted by the Government of India. We have collected population figures and the entire educational picture of each and every member of all the inhabitants running to nearly 5 crores. The figures so collected were analysed in record time and output tables were placed in the hands of the Members.

To determine the social backwardness, exhaustive information about a lakh of families in the State was collected through a random sample survey for approximately one per cent households in the State. The computerised tables relating to the sample survey were also handed over to the Members.

More than 8.5. lakhs employees of Government Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertaking were enumerated with full details of the nature of their job, their salary their qualification and the community to which they belonged. The Members were supplied with the relevant tables of this survey.

Many ad-hoc surveys were also conducted. About 2,000 schools furnished particulars about their students. All the 232 colleges supplied information about those undergoing studies. Particulars about admissions to professional colleges like Medicine,Engineering, Law and Veterinary for the past three years were also collected. The details of recruitment made by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission were gathered and analysed. The impact of the welfare measures of the Government executed by the Backward Classes Department was studied in detail.

Even a cursory glance of the large number of tables would convince the Members that they had before them exhaustive information on all issues social and educational not to speak of the economic conditions of the people.

Based on the mountain of statistics so gathered and the evidence of 2,000 and odd persons recorded during the sittings and the deliberations in the two seminars draft recommendations were given to the Members for purposes of having a detailed discussion. The Members were told that they were free to express their views without any reservation. Differences would be reconciled and rational decisions would be arrived at.

While the decisions of the Commission had been completely unanimous in all the meetings of the Commission on four subjects there was likelihood of differing opinions. They were (1) *Limits to Reservation.*—Whether the existing 50 per cent should be continued or increased or whether it should be restricted to 32 per cent for the Backward Classes.

(2) *Devia tion from the State average.*—After a through examination of the yeardstick laid down by Balaji and Mandal Commission this Commission had tentatively decided to have the divergence of 10 per cent from the State average. All the tables were worked out on this basis and were available to the Members. It was then time for them to take a final decision.

(3) *Compartmental Reservation and* (4) *Preparation of one or separate list for Article* 15 (4) *and Article* 16 (4).—These subjects were thrown open for discussion.

Limits to reservation :—Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Member wanted that the reservation for backward classes should be 67 per cent proportionate to the population, that at any rate it should not be less than 50 per cent. This is a matter in which poor people cannot go to court and vested interests with long purses could always advance longer arguments to curtail the benefits granted to the backward classes. This Commission should recommend 67 per cent reservation for backward classes alone proportionate to the population.

Dr. K. Samarasam, Member, while endorsing the views of the previous speaker pointed out that Tamil Nadu had always been in the forefront. It was almost leading the rest of India in protective measures. For backward classes reservation should not be less than 67 per cent.

Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj, Member pointed out that the report was going to be agitated in court and All India yardstick would be applied. We should, therefore, frame our decision to be in conformity with it. Christian Nadar, Shanar, Gramani have been enumerated only in Stage—II survey and would, therefore, be affected if a decision is taken based on this limited survey. Any sample taken at Madras or Tirunelveli would not reveal the correct position of the Christian Nadar, Shanar and Gramani whereas if samples were taken at Sattankulam or Radhapuram that would give better picture. The Chairman requested the Members to give his grievences in writing.

The Chairman circulated a stenciled form and requested the Members to offer their remarks on the limits to reservation. Copy of it is annexure—I.

Deviation from the State average.—The Chairman next took up the question of 'Deviation from State average' which was tentatively fixed at 10 per cent based on which the tables were prepared. He left it to the members to discuss the matter freely. He remarked that the Nagana Gowda Commission's report was struck down as it recommended the cut off point at the State average.

Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam, Member, requested that the existing facilities to the backward classes should not be curtailed on any account.

Thiru Durai Ramaswami, Member, wanted some definite scale to be fixed because communities which were advanced gained further advancement whereas the communities which were backward continued to be backward.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member recommended that the Christian Nadars may be included in the list of backward classes.

The Chairman sent round the prescribed form in which the Members were requested to put down their opinion. A true copy is annexure II.

At this stage the Commission rose for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

Compartmental Reservation.—The Chairman referred to the two references from Government about Compartmental Reservation and pointed out that the majority of the Members seemed to be not in favour of Compartmental Reservation.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member said that there was no question of majority or minority and that all Members did not want Compartmental Reservation.

The Chairman sent round the presrcibed form in which the Members entered their opinion which is Annexure III.

Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Retired), Member wanted that the cut-off point for determination of backwardness should be the State average itself and that the tables should be revised.

With this the meeting came to a close.

RECORD OF DISCUSSION OF THE METING OF COMMISSION HELD ON 19TH FEBRUARY 1985.

பொருள் 1 : குழுவின் வரைவு இறுதி அறிக்கை மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகள்.

பொருள் 2 : குழுவின் பல்வேறு அங்கத்தினர்களிடமிருந்து வரப்பெற்ற கடிதங்களும் அவைகளின் மீதான விளக்கக் குறிப்புகளும்.

The Chairman introduced the only remaining sub ject to be discussed viz., preparation of a separate list- one for reservation under Article 15 (4) and the other for Article 16 (4). The Chairman requested the Members to express their opinion in brief and help him to draw up the final repoit incorporating the opinion of all the Members without even a single omission.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member said that in all communities urban-oriented people always got the reservation benefit under Artic e 16(4) whereas it had not filtered down to rural peopels It was true that in each community a few families got benefit. But it was decided at the detailed seminar held at Madurai that it was not advisable to single out a few members of a community and exclude them forthey would again relapse to backwardness. There was another reason We were now reviewing the backward classes list in a rational and scient ific manner based on the statistics gathered in extensive surveys. This should be utilised for sometime without a further examination about drawing a separate list for employment. Educational facility provided under Article 15(4) is just a means to an end enabling the backward classes to secure employment. To give them educational facility and deny them help under employment under Article 16(4) was crue. A single list for Article 15(4) and Article 16(4) was, therefore, recommended by him.

Dr. K. Samarasam, Member, pointed out that if we recommend just one list for both Article 15(4) anc 16(4) and the matter was taken before the court it would be struck down. We should therefore, point out that the facility under Article)154) should ensure to the benefiit of the backward classes till they rose to the level of employment in the most forward community. Infact, forward communities which formed only 13 percent of the populstion were enjoying 27 per cent in employment. Backward Classes should be made eligible for reservation under Artilce 16(4) till such a level of employment was also ensured for them.

Thiru G. Viswanathan Member, reiteatod his request to prepare only one list for both Article 15(4) and Article 16(4).

The Chairman sent round the prescribed form in which the members entered the opinion which is Annexure IV.

Thiru Kumari Anandhan, Member requested that the feelings of the Members might be respected. If statistics did not support the feelings of the Members they should be ignored. The Members who had live contact with the masses would be in a better position to reflect the conditions of the backward classes rather than dry statistics.

The chairman said that the would incorporat the opinion of all the Members and send them to Government.

Thiru G. Viswanathan. Member said that if the Chairman's views were reflected in the report Members would not sign the report.

Dr. K. Samarasam, Member, said that the Chairman should not write the report according to statistics. The report should be in accordance with the feelings of the Members expressed by them.

Thiru I.D. Jawahar Raj, Member, said that a decision based only on statistics might not be correct. It should be utilised only to support the Members' views.

Thiru Kuzha Chelliah, Member, pointed out that members of different sects of one community were enumerated under different Code Numbers, for instance, Muthirayars.

Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam I.A.S. (Retaired), Member, said that he wanted only statistics that would support our stand to be included in the report. If necessary, the communities which did not get the required marks and deserved inclusion in the Backward Classes list should be awarded bonus marks and included. He wanted that (1)all the castes already in the Backward Classes list should remain in tact, (2) there was no objections to inlcude forward communities if they were backward, and (3) no community from the existing list should be dropped for any reason.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member, pointed out that if all the Members decide one way and if the Chirman struck a different note perhaps,it would be for the first time in the whole of India.

The Chairman pointed out that in Sattanathan Commission's report against the report of the Chairman the remaining two Members gave dissenting notes.

Thiru G. Viswanathan , Member, said that he would not like to follow the Sattanathan report. He further observed that since the Chairman differed from the other Members he should write a dissenting note.

Dr. K. Samarasam, Member, said that since the discussion had concluded only just then we must commence rewriting the report.

Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Member, said that the report should conta in the collective opinion of the majority.

Dr. K. Samarasam, Member, pointed out that figures were, no doubt, collected. The Members had given expression about the feelings of the masses. The Chairman should write the report only accordingly.

The Chairman pointed out that the draft report contained only the subjects unanimously approved by the Members. Differences arose only on 3 or 4 issues. They have been discussed. The opimion expressed by the Members would certainly be included in the report.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member pointed out that he learnt from the Law Department that the majority of the opinion would previl and, there fore, the report should be along the lines of the opinions expressed by the Members.

Thiru Kumari Anandhan, Member, enquired the points in which the Chairman differed from the Members.

The Chairman pointed out that they were (1)Limites to Reservation, (2) Deviation from State average, (3) Compartmental Reservation, and (4) preparation of a separate list under Articles 15(4) and 16(4.)

Joint Secretary, Law Department pointed out that Mohan's judgement was final and no authority could probe into it.

Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member, again reitrerated that reservation should be 67 per cent.

The Chairman said that in as much as the respected the fellings of the Members they should also respect his feelings and allow him to express his opinions freely. As regards Compartmental Reservation he would report to Government that the majority of the Members did not subscribe to Compartmental Reservation and that if Government felt it was either illegal or uncontitutional or even if it was not going to benefit the backward classes they might as well drop it as suggested by the members.

Thiru M. K. Balasubramainam, I.A.S. (Retired), Member, pointed out that it was better to adopt the cut-off point at 5 per cent as could would strike down if the cut -off point as fixed the State average. He asserted that the Commission had inherent right to award bonus marks to the extent of 3 and wanted that this should be exeeeised in favour of such communities which did not secure the minimum marks eligible for inclusion in the Backward Classes list.

Thiru Durai Ramaswami, Member, pointed out that we should find out some other way to retain the backward classes as any report not based on statistics would not stand before the Supreme Court.

Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, Member, counselled patience tc all the Members and requested them to await the final report of the Chairman.

The Chairman requested all the Members to attend the meeting on 26th February 1985 at the office of the Commission at 11 a.m. to sign the final report .

With this the discussion came to a close.

(Sd..)

(J.A. AMBASANKAR),

Chairman,

Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission, Madras-18.

A-3

Report of

THE TAMILNADU

SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

1985

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Backward Classes Commission Report

Volumes I, II & III

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FOREWORD

Reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes after enumeration and a factual and scientific investigation of the conditions of backward classes is no pleasant or easy task. The Commission is assigned this onerous responsibility. The voiceless, shapeless, amorphous multitude that goes by the name of backward classes form the broad base of the soical pyramid. Till now they have been either ignored or suppressed. Only lately, have they become alive, however feebly and imperfectly, to their rights and have started clamouring for them. We could realise this during our visits to the districts and while recording the evidence of hundreds of their representatives.

Backwardness—Social, educational—is not defined in the Constitution. Several Commissions constituted at the State level and the Kaka Kalelkar and the Mandal Commissions at the All India level have attempted to define and identify social and educational backwardness. The report of the Kaka Kallekar Commission has been shelved for being too vague. The Mandal Commission report is travelling from one Committee to another with its fate hanging in the balance.

The reports of State Commissions have fared not better. Courts have decided mostly against them on the facts placed before them and have laid down certain broad guidelines for the determination of social backwardness. As regards educational backwardness even this amount of guidance is not forthcoming from court rulings.

This Commission has taken upon itself the almost stupendous task of collecting data through several massive surveys. One of them is on a census basis covering one crore of households. The data collected from this census give a complete picture of the eductional attainments of the various communities together with their population. The entire information was computerised and the output tables enabled the Commission after several permutations and combinations and after a good deal of trial and error, to arrive at a rational scientific and very satisfactory set of criteria for determination of educational Backwardness/advancement.

For evaluating the social backwardness of all communities in the State of Tamil Nadu, the Commission undertook a one per cent Random Sample Survey. Even this meant covering more than a lakhs of households. The items surveyed included a wide range of subjects. We give a few examples the assets and the liabilities, the income and expenditure of the households, the extent of indebtedness, the reasons for such indebtedness and the source from which the loans were taken, the nature of employment, the participation of women in hard manual labour and the employment of children infields and factories, the marital status and the age at marriage, the maternal and infantile mortality are also covered by the survey. There was also an exhaustive survey of the impact of the welfare measures. The social customs, usuages and prohibitions among the various backward communities were also gathered. Such exhaustive data formed the formidable base of the Commission's analysis of social backwardness.

For purposes of evaluating the adequacy or otherwise of representations of the various communities in the services of the State, Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings, a cent percent survey of the employees of these three sectors was conducted.

Other ad-hoc surveys about School education, College education, admissions to institutions of higher learning and selection by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission were also undertaken.

The suceessful completion of these massive surveys encompassing various human activities within a short span of 2 years is itself a feather in the cap of the Commission. The analysis, with help of Experts in the filed, and the determination of appropriate criteria, and indicators for backwardness is something unique that this Commission has completed. The Commission is fully aware that it is a most difficult task to cast into a mathematical model such a complex social phenomenon as backwardness—social and educational. It can claim with pardonable pride of having done this, on a rational and scientific basis and has actually decided the backwardness or otherwise of all communities answering these criteria (and indicators) andhas given an impressive and exhustive set of tables in support of every conclusion in the report.

Suggestions for the welfare of the backward classes touched various aspects of improvement. From preschool education to admissions to institutions of higher learning and professional education, from special coaching in high school and colleges to establishment and efficient running of special training institutes for all important examinations in the State and at All India level, from enhancement of quantum of scholarship and percentage of attendance for eligibility of scholarship to active assistance for prosecuting research at the highest level,from starting, on a rational and scientific basis, hostels for boys and girls of school and college-going age to the basic amenities necessary for such institutions from the point of view of nutritious food, health, facilities, sports and library activities, the report covers a wide spectrum. Working adults have not been neglected. Suggestions have been made for the supply of improved tools for the artisans covering a wider area for a larger number with adequate propaganda. Particular stress is laid on the proper implementation of the Twenty Point Programme of the Central Government by educating, encouraging and motivating eligible backward class citizens to avail of these measures on a larger scale. The well-meant institution of TABCEDCO threatens to be a non-starter. Several practical suggestions have been made to make it a living, viable institution to cater to the needs of individuals as well as Co-operative Societies of Backward Classes. Mere launching of ambitious and prestigious projects and forgetting about them is the surest way to drain the limited purse of the State Exchequer. The Commission implores the Government to set up a machinery not only for effective implementation but complete monitoring of the schemes at all levels particularly at the higher levels. Thought is given to every aspect of the welfare of the backward classes. It is now upto Government to examine and embark on such of those schemes considered by them to be in the interest of the backward classes who constitute nearly two-thirds of the population of the State.

The Commission has collected mountains of data. It has utilised only a tiny fraction of it—that portion that is necessary and sufficient for arriving at reasonable, rational and convincing set of creteria for the determination of social and educational backwardness. The rest of the data will prove a mine of information for any planner or administrator. A probing researcher might find in it fruitful sources of material for drawing the social and educational picture of the state of Tamil Nadu. These are all consigned to the care of Government for such use as they deem fit.

The Commission would submit this report to the scrutiny of the Government for identification of the really backward classes and for launching measures in the best interests of the Backward Classes. The labour of the Commission would be more than amply rewarded if this report helps in any small measure in the uplift and advancement of the really backward classes which have been for a long time undergoing untold sufferings.

(J. A. AMBASANKAR),
Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commissino.

TAMIL NADU
BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION,
MADRAS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission was entrusted with the very delicate, sensitive and onerous task of reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes, It has taken a little more than two years to complete this work. In the successful completion of this job, many lent a helping hand. It will be failing in my duty if I do not mention them.

Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government, has been exceedingly helpful in complying with the numerous requests I made to him by way of staff, equipment and other special facilities. The Commission owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for the continuous, sympathetic attitude he has adopted towards the Commission.

The successive Commissioners and Secretaries to Government, Social Welfare Department, greatly helped me by processing the Commission files and issuing orders quickly. My thanks are due to them.

Right form the start, the Commissioner of Statistics, Thiru V.Ramamurthy, I.A.S., has co-operated fully with the Commission. He has placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Commission his field staff—Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Statistical Inspectors—In the enumeration invovled in different surveys conducted by the Commission and in computerising the data collected.

The Assistant Director of Statistics in-charge of the Computer Wing Thiru T. Srinivasan, M.Sc., worked round the clock and almost on all holidays processing the data collected in the surveys and preparing the output tables required by the Commission.

The Commission has undertaken three massive and ambitious surveys—one on a census basis, the other on a sample basis and the third covering all the employees of the State Government, Local Bodies and State Public Sector Undertakings. In all these surveys the young and energetic Collectors of the various districts and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and the heads of departments at the headquarters have done extremely well in organising the entire staff under their control in collecting the mateiral required by the Commission most enthusiastically and with utmost care. Their services are hereby placed on record.

I had the continuous assistance and the unstinted co-operation of a large number of academicians, professionals and experts in various fields. The full list of them is given in my report. They deserve special mention.

Particular reference should be made about the invaluable assistance rendered by Thiru M. Sankaranarayana Pillai, M.A. (ECO.), B.SC., M.A. (Tamil), Retired Joint Director of Statistics for the past two years. Thiru N. P. Ramanunni Nair, Retired Joint Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission did a fine job in collecting and arranging materials from various sources on service matters and on other topics.

Reviewing the existing list of Backwrd Classes raised many ticklish problems. Intricate questions of law cropped up frequently. For finding a satisfactory solution to all of them I had to refer to a large number of authors and books written by them. I am particularly indebted to Marc Galanter, Andre Beteille and M.N. Srinivas to mention only a few. Free and extensive use was made of the observations made in many judgements of the Supreme Court. I have acknowledged all of them at the appropriate places in the Commission's Report.

The staff who worked in the Commission were drawn from different departments. Yet they worked with enthusiasm as a well-knit team with one objective, namely, preparation of the Commission's Report in record time.

(J. A. AMBASANKAR),
Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission.

Commission Report

Volume I

SECTION I
INTRODUCTORY

CHAPTER I

CONSTITUTION OF THE TAMIL NADU SECOND BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION.

1.01. The Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a Backward Classes Commission in G.O.Ms. No. 842, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th November 1969, under the Chairmanship of Thiru A. N. Sattanathan. This Commission made several recommendations for the betterment of Backward Classes in education, in employment under Government and in several fields of economic activities. Many of the recommendations of the Commission were accepted by the Government from time to time and orders thereon were issued by them. Based on one of the recommendations of the Commission, the Government issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1156, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1979, superimposing the income ceiling of Rs. 9,000 per annum as additional criterion for the Backward Classes to be eligible for reservation for admission in educational institutions and recruitment to public services. This order was challenged in the High Court without success. However, the order provoked a considerable volume of public, criticism. After an all party meet, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980, revoked their orders and the positions as it stood prior to 2nd July 1979 was restored. Simultaneously in G.O. Ms. No. 73, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980, the Government, raised the percentage of reservation for Backward Classes from 31 per cent to 50 per cent commensurate with the population of the Backward Classes in the State. These orders were challenged in the Supreme Court in W.P. Nos. 4995 to 4997 of 1980 and 402 of 1981. Thiru R. K. Garg, Counsel for the State of Tamil Nadu made a statement before the Supreme Court that the State agreed to appoint a Commission to review the existing enumeration and classification of Backward Classes. Accepting this statement the Supreme Court directed the State Government to appoint such a Commission. The reference to the Commission should cover all such questions as bear upon the enumeration and classification of Backward Classes.

1.02. In pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court the Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982 (*vide* Appendix 1) with the following as members :—

(1) Thiru J. A. Ambasankar, I.A.S. (Retd.) former Chairman, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.	*Chairman.*
(2) Thiru S. R. Radha, M.L.C.	*Member (till, 1—7—1983)*
(3) Thiru G. Viswanathan, M.L.A.	*Member.*
(4) Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A.	Do.
(5) Thiru S. Andi Thevar, M.L.A.	Do.
(6) Thiru P. Nedumaran, M.L.A.	Do.
(7) Thiru Anbil Dharmalingam, M.L.A.	Do.
(8) Thiru Kumari Anandan, M.L.A.	Do.
(9) Thiru M. John Vincent, M.L.A.	Do.
(10) Thiru Liaquat Ali Khan	Do.
(11) Dr. Samarasam, M.L.A.	Do.
(12) Tmt. Soundara Kailasam	Do.
(13) Thiru M. K. Balasubramanian, I.A.S. (Retd.)	Do.
(14) The Direcror of Backward Classes	*Member-Secretary.*

The following members have also been appointed to serve on the Commission in the G.Os. mentioned against their names :—

Name of the Member.	*Order of Government.*
(1)	(2)
(1) Thiru K. S. G. Haja Shareeff, M.L.A.	G.O. Ms. No. 3114, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th December 1982.
(2) Thiru G. Moorthy, M.L.A.	
(3) Thiru S. Gopalakrishna Yadav	G.O. Ms. No. 3193, Social Welfare Department, dated 27th December 1982.
(4) Thiru Kuzha Chelliah	G.O. Ms. No. 356, Social Welfare Department, dated 31st January 1983.
(5) Thiru D. Ramasamy, M.L.A.	G.O. Ms. No. 1208, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th March 1983.
(6) Thiru I. D. Jawahar Raj	G.O. Ms. No. 1303, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th March 1983.
(7) Thiru S. K. Balakrishnan	G.O. Ms. No. 266, Social Welfare Department, dated 28th January 1984.
(8) Thiru M. Krishnamurthy, Joint Secretary to Government, Law Department.	Additional Member-Secretary, G.O. Ms. No. 119, Law Department, dated 19th May 1983.

1.04. The terms of reference to the Commission according to the Government Order are reproduced below :—

(i) The Commission shall review the existing list of Backward Classes as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare, dated 1st February 1980 and in the light of the provisions contained in Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution and in the light of the various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the subject ;

(ii) The Commission shall make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the Backward Classes in the State and recommend specific measures for their advancement ;

(iii) The Commission shall review the measures so far taken by the State Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes and the betterment of their conditions and assess the effectiveness of such measures in improving the conditions of Backward Classes and in particular in matters relating to education and representation in public services of the State ;

(iv) The Commission shall examine and assess with reference to concessions, privileges and benefits given to them by the State Government, the improvement in the conditions of the ' Most Backward Classes ' in education and other matters ;

(v) The Commission may make recommendations as to the further steps that should be taken by the State Government to improve the conditions of the 'Backward Classes' in respect of—

(*a*) education including reservation of seats in professional colleges and institutions of higher learning ;
(*b*) representation in public services ;
(*c*) trade, commerce and industry ;
(*d*) rural credit, marketing and co-operation ;
(*e*) housing ;
(*f*) grants ; and
(*g*) community development.

(vi) The Commission may make recommendations in respect of short-term and long-term measures to be taken by the State Government for raising the level of Backward Classes ;

(vii) The Commission shall on the basis of relevant materials so gathered by it examine and recommend whether the reservation ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 73, Social Welfare, dated 1st February 1980 may continue or will need any modifications ; and

(viii) The Commission shall cover all such questions and issues as have a bearing upon—

(*a*) the question of enumeration and classification of Backward Classes in the State ;

(*b*) the question of reservation in admission in educational institutions including colleges and institutions of higher learning ; and

(*c*) the question of reservation of appointment of posts in favour of Backward Classes in the services under the State.

1.05. The Commission has been requested to endeavour to present the report to the State Government within the shortest time possible, say, one year. On representation by the Commission to extend the period the Government extended the time finally up to 28th February 1985.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN OF ACTION OF THE COMMISSION

2.01 .On receipt of G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982, setting up the Commission, the Chairman assumed office on 17th December 1982.

2.02 In order to elicit public opinion, a questionnaire was designed, covering a wide range of subjects touching the population of each community, its social status, its educational achievements, its share in public services, its economic progress, its housing conditions and its participation in Family Welfare. It was issued to the General Public. After receipt of replies to this questionnaire, the Commission programmed a tour of the entire State to hear all the public representatives and record their evidence.

SEMINAR ON BACKWARDNESS.

2.03 In order to give the members of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission, an exposure to modern thought on social and educational backwardness that form the main ingredients of Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution, a seminar was arranged in the Madurai Kamaraj University Campus. The main objective of this seminar was to start a well-informed debate on the terms of reference of the Commission and establish a rapport between its members and academics. Specialists in Sociology, Social Sciences, Social History and Social Anthropology besides experts in the field of education as well as distinguished professors, research scholars, economists and econometricians participated in the seminar. There was a free and frank exchange of views between the members of the Commission and the experts in the various fields who participated in the seminar.

LEGAL SEMINAR.

2.04 The main term of reference of the Commission was to review the existing list of backward classes with reference to Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution keeping in mind the various decisions of the Supreme Court. For such a review, a thorough grasp of the relevant Articles of the Constitution and the important decisions of several High Courts and Supreme Court bearing on them is necessary. For this purpose a seminar was arranged at Madras inviting leading practitioners of Law, Jurists and legal luminaries to discuss Legal points that have arisen for the consideration of the Commission in reviewing the existing list of backward classes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY STAGE I—POPULATION STATISTICS.

2.05 The Commission was requested to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the backward classes. According to the Supreme Court's order the Commission's work was to cover all such questions and issues as have a bearing upon the enumeration and classification of the backward classes in the State and reservation in admission to educational institutions as well as appointments in Government service. For any meaningful analysis of the conditions of the backward classes or reservations of seats in educational institutions or for appointments in Government service, precise population of the backward communities caste-wise is essential. It is found that enumeration of backward classes caste-wise was stopped as early as 1931. The latest census report does not furnish the population of backward classes caste-wise. The absence of such figures was indeed keenly felt by the previous commissionswho had to resort to projections over a long period of time—as many as 50 or 60 years—to arrive at the population of the backward community adopting the uniform overall growth rate of the entire population. This projection suffers from two serious lapses. Projection over a long period of time or over a wide area may not yield any reliable or accurate figure. Adopting the overall growth rate for the entire population for the projection of the population of backward communities whose growth rates might be different, cannot ensure accuracy. It was therefore decided to embark upon a cent per cent door-to-door enumeration for carrying out the directive of the Supreme Court for enumeration and classification of backward classes.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

2.06 It is essential to knwow the strength of students now in schools and colleges in the various classes. Since there are as many as 37,000 schools (primary, middle, high schools and higher secondary schools) in the State, a 5 per cent Random Sample Survey of these schools was taken up for survey. A comprehensive questionnaire designed for issue to all the 232 colleges and 7 universities in the State to elicit information about the strength of students in the various classes and also the considered opinion of the heads of these institutions on manyquestionstouching the educational achievements of backward communities and possible ways of improving them.

Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—Stage II.

2.07 For the identification of the backward classes with reference to the criteria for educational and social backwardness, a purposive random sample survey of 1 per cent of households was conducted.

Employees' Survey.

2.08 For an analysis of the existing conditions obtaining in the employment of backward classes under the State Government, a full scale survey was found necessary to determine the exact number of Government servants in each grade as on 1st July 1983. This survey also covered Local Bodies and State Government Public Sector undertakings. Detailed information and full particulars about the employees were obtained by addressing nearly 12,500 Drawing Officers. Particulars of candidates selected for various services by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission during the years 1980, 81 and 82 were also called for.

Review of the Reservations made to Backward Class Students in Institutions of Higher Learning and Technical Courses.

2.09 Detailed information was called for from the Director of Technical Education, Director of Medical Education, Vice-Chancellors of the Anna University of Technology, Madras, the Agricultural University at Coimbatore and the Director of Legal Studies about the candidates admitted in the various courses for the three years 1980, 81 and 82.

2.10 To assist the Commission in its deliberations the following committees were constituted ;

Expert Committee.

For identification of Backward Classes it is very essential to lay down criteria for social and educational backwardness in conformity with court decisions and Constitutional provisions. To help the Commission in determining such criteria a Committee of Experts was set up (*vide* Appendix 2).

Evaluation Committee.

Huge mass of data collected from various sources has to be analysed through sophisticated methods for arriving at acceptable conclusions. For this purpose, an Evaluation Committee (*vide* Appendix 3) consisting of Econometricians, Statisticians and Educationists with research experience has been drawn up. This Committee had several sittings and drew up detailed procedures for the analysis of the data.

Hostel Committee.

Exhaustive particulars were called for from the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and Wardens of the Backward Class Hostels. These particulars relate to the sanctioned strength of the hostels, the number admitted and the location of the hostels. A Committee (*vide* Appendix 4) consisting of administrators, medical officers and nutrition experts has gone into this question in all its aspects.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORY OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU

The evolution of the policy for the uplift of Backward Classes runs in two parallel streams (1) relating to reservation of posts in Government Service and (2) relating to scholarships, fee concessions and reservation in educational institutions. We may trace the recent history of these two aspects as far as it concerns the work of this Commission.

PART I

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE:

During 1853 the British Government found the virtual monopoly of a single caste in Public Service. The Revenue establishment in Nellore District was controlled by 49 Brahmins, all from the same family. Because of the influence and family connections of these people, the European Collector was powerless either to detect fraud and misdeeds on their part and punish them, or to protect the public from their exploitation and oppression. It was against this background that the Board of Revenue issued its Standing Order (BSO) 128 (2) of 1854 which laid down.

"Collectors should be careful to see that the subordinate appointments in their districts are not monopolized by members of a few influential families.

Endeavour should always be made to divide the principal appointments in each district among the several castes. A proportion of the Tahsildars in each district should belong to castes other than the Brahmin, and it should be a standing rule that the two chief-revenue servants in the Collector's Office should be of different Castes".

[Board of Revenue Proceedings, dated 9th March 1854 (B.S.O. 128 (2) of 1854.)]

In the report on the census of Madras Presidency 1871, Volume I at Page 197 the then Census Superintendent of Madras W. R. Cornish observed :

"Politically, it is not to the advantage of the Government that every question connected with the progress of the country should be viewed through the medium of Brahmin spectacles..... .....The true policy of the State would be to limit their numbers in official positions and to encourage a large proportion of non-Brahmanical Hindus and Mussulmans to enter official service so as to allow no special preeminence or great preponderance of any particular caste".

(Report on the Census of Madras Presidency, 1871)

There was also discontent among the various communities against their inadequate representation in the Public Services and against the over-representation of one particular community. In a memorial addressed to the Governor of Madras in 1897, the Visvakulotharana Association complained that—

"One class, by undue preponderance in the public service absorbs the vast resources coming from the sweat of all classes and set apart for that service ; this places it in a position to educate itself, and it again absorbs such other resources of the country, set apart for public instruction. Public monies are thus doubly locked up and, for want of legitimate use, fail to exert their regenerating influences on all the contributing classes.....High educational qualifications though not needed by the ordinary office routine, are yet demanded universally. The examination rules prescribing such qualifications, the age bar, and prohibitive school and college fee deter.....the disabled classes from (competing) with the class rendered predominant".....

The memorial was forwarded to Government of India.

(G.O. No. 970, Public, dated 20th July 1897.)

Inspite of B.S.O. 128 (2) of 1854 and the pointed observation of the Census Superintendent of 1871 the domination of Brahmins in public services in the district revenue establishment continued.

In 1904, the Board of Revenue obtained from Collectors a statement caste-wise-of all employees in superior service in the revenue offices in the districts. It was found that the proportion of Brahmins to non-Brahmins was 70 : 30. The Board instructed the Collectors to arrange the recruitment of non-Brahmins in such a way as to ensure that appointments were more fairly distributed. The Board also advised certain Collectors about the desirability of increasing the

number of non-Brahmin Deputy Tahsildars in their districts, if qualified men were available. The rule requiring the English Clerk and the Huzur Sarishtadar of a Collectorate to be of different castes was ordered to be strictly enforced. A list of revenue employees in each district was ordered to be printed annually so that Collectors might ensure that instructions contained in B.S.O. 128 (2) were scrupulously observed.

G.O. No. 1763, Revenue, dated 9th June 1911 (Confidential)

In a joint memorandum to the Viceroy in 1907, the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Anle-i-Islam, the Mohammadan Educational Association of Southern India, and the Madras Presidency Muslim League, prayed that no particular class should have the monopoly of public patronage, but that Sctate patronage should be as fairly distributed among different communities as may be possible onsistent with the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency.

(G.O. No. 263, Public, dated 3rd April 1907)

In 1911, the Secretariat scrutinised the revenue establishment lists from districts and found that in not less than 10 out of the 24 districts of the Presidency of Madras the B.S.O. 128(2) of 1854 was disregarded. A view was expressed by Board that different sects of Brahmins may safely be regarded as constituting different castes. The Government were unable to agree with this view. They were of the opinion that in spite of the existence of rivalries among these sects there was reason to believe that they would unite in their opposition to the preferment of men of other and in their view loweer castes. The Government, therefore, considered it most important tomaintain as strictlyas possiblo that the officers manning the posts of Sarishtadar and Head Clerk should not be of the same caste.(a)A review of the staff position in 1912 again revealed an excessive proportion of Brahmins in certain departments. The Government again instructed all the departtments to observe carefully B.S.O. 128(2) of 1854b. In spite of the anxiety of the British Governmen to recruit more non-brahmins to offset the dominance of Brahmins enough number cfmen could not be secured for appointments. To facilitate entry of large numbers of non-Brahmins in Public Services, the Government in 1916 relaxed the age limit for entry into Public Services and qualifications for some of the entrance examinations, simplified some of the entry tests, and abolished some othets.

a. G.O. No. 2491, Revenue, dated 15th August 1911 (Confidential)

b. G.O. No. 1561, Public, dated 19th December 1912.

In 1913, three Muslim Associations along with the Catholic Indian Association of Southern India presented memorials to the Viceroy during his visit to the Presidency protesting against the monopoly of one particular caste and praying for a more equitable distribution of Government posts among all the Communities. (a) The smouldering and sporadic discontent of such groups did not take the form of organised expression until the emergence of an educated professional elite which formed the "South Indian Liberal Federation" (Justice Party) in 1916. This non-Brahmin movement was formerly launched with the issue of a manifesto in December, 1916. The Manifesto presented detailed figures showing the extremely disproportionate concentration of one particular community—inspite of its small percentage in the population of the Presidency in the Public Service, Public bodies, and the educational system. Between 1894 and 1904 in the Provincial Civil Service out of 16 Officers 15 were Brahmins; among 21 Assistant Engineers 17 were Brahmins : Out of 140 Deputy Collectors 77 were Brahmins and out of 128 District Munsifs 98 were Brahmins, This was inevitable and is a direct corollary to the fact that between 67 per cent and 71 per cent of the graduates of the Madras University in this period came from a single community (Politics and Social Conflict in South India—by E. F. Irschick—1970). Indianization in the superior or Imperial Services like the I.C.S., I.P.S., Indian Educational Services, Indian Medical Services benefited only the members of this advanced community.

(a) G.O. No. 1129, Public, dated 8th September 1913.

The success of the Justice Party in the 1920 elections brought this subject in the newly constituted Legislative Council. Its proceedings were replete with resolutions, questions and counter-questions concerning communal representation. In August 1921 a resolution was passed in the State Legislative Council recommending to the Government that steps should be taken to increase the proportion of posts in Government Offices held by non-Brahmin community. This resolution required that the principle already accepted by the Board of Revenue for the principal appointments in the Revenue Department should be extended to all departments of the Government and the posts of all grades. Instructions were accordingly issued to all Heads of

Departments. To monitor the implementation of this order, the Heads of Departments, Collectors, and District Judges were directed to submit to Government half-yearly returns showing the number of men newly entertained in the permanent service during the half-year under the following heads :—

(1) Brahmans ;

(2) Non-Brahmin Hindus ;

(ε) Indan Christian ;

(4) Muhammadans;

(5) Europeans and Anglo Indians; and

(6) Others.

This came to be known as the First Communal Government Order. For reducing the Brahmin dominance in the Secretariat, the State Government took several important steps. They stopped fresh appointments in the Secretariat under normal circumstances, and tried to transfer Brahmin employees from the Secretariat to the mofussil. The State Government requested the Government of India, to accommodate the 'Surplus' Brahmins in the Central Services.

In 1922, the Government considered the desirability of extending the principle of communal distribution not only to initial appointments, but also at every stage at which Government servants were promoted not by mere seniority but by selection and agreed to apply the principle both at the time of initial recruitment and at every point at which men were promoted wholly by selection and not by seniority. In order to secure satisfactory information as to the representation of the various communities in the different branches of the public service an annual return showing the extent to which each of the six main sub-divisions was represented in each department was ordered to be submitted to Government. In the case of Gazetted service a column indicating the community to which each officer belonged was added to the quarterly civil list. This was popularly referred to as the Second communal Government Order.

In 1924, The Government constituted a Staff Selection Board, for regulating appointments. The functioning of this Board itself came under severe attack.

In 1925, the Government appointed a Committee to enquire into and report on the working of the system of communal representations under the Chairmanship of DiwanBhagadurThiru Krishnan Nayar with Thiruvalargal Thanicachala Chetty, Munusamy Naidu, Natesa Mudaliar, Narasimhacharlu, M. C. Rajah and Abdulla Ghatala and Arpudhasamy Udayar as its members. Although the Committee functioned for about 3 years, it did not submit its report.

a. G.O. No. 613, Public, dated 16th September 1921.

b. G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922.

c. G.O. No. 733 Public Services, dated 3rd August 1925.

There was pressure all round for proportionate distribution of Government appointments. In G.O.Ms.No.1071, Public, dated 4th November 1927, the following distribution was ordered and it continued to be in force till 1947.

		Percentage of reservation.	*Approximate population.*
			PERCENT.
1. Non-Brahmins	5 out of 12	41.67	72
2. Brahmins	2 out of 12	16.67	3
3. Anglo-Indian and Christians	2 out of 12	16.67	4
4. Muhammadans	2 out of 12	16.67	7
5. Depressed Classes	1 out of 12	8.33	14

A cyclic order was also prescribed for easy reckoning as follows.

Non-Brahmin (Hindu)	1
Muhammadan	
Non-Brahmin (Hindu)	
Anglo-Indian or Christian	
Brahmin	1
Non-Brahmin (Hindu)	1
Others (Depressed Classes) ..	1
Non-Brahmin (Hindu)	1
Muhammadan	1
Non-Brahmin (Hindu)	1
Anglo-Indian or Christian	1
Brahmin	1

Under this system two sets of rules were followed, viz. :—(1) communal rotation and (2) communal proportion. Under the rotation rule while future appointments were made in the cyclical order no account was taken of the existing state of distribution in the service. Under the proportion rule the existing distribution of appointments in the service was taken into account and future vacancies were filled up from members of the least represented communities in the service.

The aim at that time was only to diminish and contain what was then known as Brahmin monopoly in the Services and to give representations to various religious and ethnic groups unrepresented or under represented in the Services. It is significant that the non-Brahmins who constituted 72 per cent of the population got only 42 per cent of the posts and Depressed Classes got a representation of 8·33 only against 14 per cent of their population while Brahmins, Anglo-Indians and Christians and Muhammadans were favoured with more representation than warranted by their population figures. Apparently besides population the educational attainments of various groups were also taken into account. At that time no distinction was made between the forward and backward sections among the non-Brahmins. The concept of Backward Classes was apparently still not fully understood. Nor was the principle of social justice which would require helping the under-privileged, clearly visualised or fully translated into practice.

In spite of several years of agitation to secure better representation in the public Services for all sections of the people it was found that inequalities persisted. The Depressed Classes who came to be known as Harijans claimed for a larger share. The backward sections of the non-Brahmins agitated for greater participation in the Services. After the Justice Party assumed office, both the Muslims and the untouchables affiliated with the party accused it of appropriating all the jobs for high-caste Hindus. M. C. Rajah, the most prominent leader of untouchables in the Party, withdrew his support for the Justice Party. The larger group claiming to be backward Hindus accused the rest, the forward Hindus, of cornering all the benefits of the movement. The Madras Provincial Backward Classes League, an association representing the various backward Hindu communities was founded in 1934. It pressed for a separate quota for the backward members. In 1947, the Government passed an order giving separate representation to the backward Hindus, and also increased the then existing representation of one out of 12 allowed for Depressed Classes. In the place of the earlier allocation of a unit of 12 appointments a revised allocation of a unit of 14 appointments as shown below was ordered.

		Percentage of Reservation.	*Percentage of population.*
1. Non-Brahmin Hindus	6	42·86	22
2. Backward Hindus	2	14·29	50
3. Brahmins	2	14·29	3
4. Harijans	2	14·29	14
5. Anglo-Indians/Indian Christians.	1	7·14	4
6. Muslims	1	7·14	7

The order of rotation was also changed as follows :—

1. Non-Brahmin Hindus.
2. Harijans.
3. Backward Hindus.
4. Non-Brahmins Hindus.
5. Brahmins.
6. Non-Brahmin Hindus.
7. Muslims.
8. Non-Brahmin Hindus.
9. Anglo-Indians/Indian Christians.
10. Non-Brahmin Hindus.
11. Harijans.
12. Non-Brahmin Hindus.
13. Brahmins.
14. Backward Hindus.

Under this dispensation also the Brahmins and Anglo-Indians and Christians were in an advantageous position in relation to their total population.

a [G.O. No. 3437, Public (Services), dated 21st November 1947 (Confidential).]

For the first time in the history of appointments to Public Services the group of backward Hindus came to be recognised and a separate allocation was made for them. For the backward among the Muhammadan and Anglo-Indians and Christians there was no sub-grouping as among Non-Brahmins.

The constitution as originally passed contained Article 16 (4) which states " Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State ". Soon after the Constitution came into force the Government of India suggested to the State Government that the existing system of recruitment for Public Services on communal basis should be abrogated at an early date as it was inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Article 16 of the Constitution and that suitable provisions within the meaning of Article 16 (4) and Article 335 of the Constitution should be made for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the society. There were also objections from the public to the communal system followed in the matter of admission of students to professional colleges.

The year 1951 marks the watershed in the history of backward class movement. When the Constitution of India came into being there was opposition to the application of the communal Government Order. The matter was taken to courts, in the case of educational institutions in Champakam Dorairajan *vs.* State of Madras A.I.R. (38) 1951 S C P. 326 similarly in Venkataramana *vs.* State of Madras (A.I.R. 38 1951 SC 229) the same matter was agitated in respect of application to appointments in Public Services. In both the Cases Supreme Court struck down the communal Government Order as unconstitutional. Following this, there were State-wide protests by various communities included in the Backward Classes List. In Madras City, E. V. Ramasamy Naicker, the Dravida Kazhagam leader, organised mass processions and meetings and observed " Communal Government Order Day ". These protests forced the State Government to take up the matter with the Centre. This resulted in the first amendment to the Constitution introducing article 15 (4). In the debate on the amendment, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru remarked : " The House knows very well and there is no need for trying to hush it up, that this particular matter in this particular shape arose because of certain happenings in Madras " (Parliamentary Debates), Vol. XII-XIII (Part II), (Col. 9615).

The Supreme Court Judgment in Venkataramana *vs.* State of Madras made the Government revise the then existing rule relating to representation of communites in Public Services. Social and educational backwardness alone became the criteria for reservation in Public Services. Under the revised system introduced in 1951 in a cycle of 20 appointments 3 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 5 for Backward Classes and the rest were filled in open.

competition a Certain sections of Muhammadans and Anglo-Indians and Christians were included among the Backward Classes. A cycle of 20 turns was laid down for regulating recruitment as shown below :—

The cycle of 20 vacancies for regulating the order of recruitment was laid down as follows :—

1. Open Competition.
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Open Competition.
4. Backward Classes.
5. Open Competition.
6. Open Competition.
7. Backward Classes.
8. Open Competition.
9. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
10. Open Competition.
11. Open Competition.
12. Backward Classes.
13. Open Competition.
14. Backward Classes.
15. Open Competition.
16. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
17. Open Competition.
18. Open Competition.
19. Backward Classes.
20. Open Competition.

If qualified and suitable candidates were not available among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in their respective turns they simply lapsed. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes were also eligible for selection against open competition turns on the basis of merit without prejudice to the turns reserved for them, under the 1951 and 1954 rotation rules.

This amounts to a reservation of—

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	15 per cent.
Backward Classes	25 per cent.
Open Competition	60 per cent.

The communal proportion rule was dispensed with

a G.O. No. 2432, Public (Services), dated 27th September 1951.

In 1954 after the reorganisation of the State and taking into account the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the reservation of appointments was modified as follows :—

		Percentage of population.
1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	16 per cent.	16·30 (15·90+0·40)
2. Backward Classes	25 per cent.	34·36
3. Open Competition	59 per cent.	* * *

This led to inclusion of 5 more turns as follows :—

21. Open Competition.

22. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

23. Open Competition.

24. Backward Classes.

25. Open Competition.

It was also ordered that in the fourth cycle of 25 turns, the 25th turn should be reserved for the Backward Classes.

In Madras, the question of reviewing the reservation policy came up a number of times. In 1969 the Government appointed a Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru A.N. Sattanathan. The Commission submitted its report in 1970. Based on one of its recommendations, the Government revised the percentage of reservations as follows in 1971 :—

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	18 per cent.
Backward Classes	31 per cent.
Open Competition	51 per cent.

A revised order of rotation of 100 turns was also prescribed, with 18 turns for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 31 turns for Backward Classes.

a G.O. Ms. No. 695, Social Welfare Department, dated 7th June 1971.

This Commission also observed that the more affluent and advanced sections of Backward Classes themselves monopolized all concessions. It suggested superimposition of an annual income limit of Rs. 9,000 for eligibility to get the concessions. In 1979, the Government passed G.O.

Ms. No. 1156, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1979 super imposing a ceiling limit of Rs. 9,000 per annum for eligiblity for Backward Classes concessions. This matter was agitated in the Madras High Court but was dismissed. In 1980 the Government reviewed its policy in consultation with all parties and decided to remove this income limit (G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980). An upward reservation for Backward Classes from 31st to 50 per cent was ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 73, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980 taking into account the addition of certain communities in the list of Backward Classes and the total population of Backward Classes. A revised rotation consisting of 50 turns 9 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 25 Backward Classes and 16 open competition was also laid down. These Government Orders were the subject matter of Writ Petitions Nos. 4995-97/80 and 402/81 in Supreme Court. In conformity with the order of the Supreme Court, dated 14th October 1982 in these Writ Petitions the Second Backward Classes Commission was constituted for reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes and for recommending measures for their uplift (G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982).

Under the revised rule of reservation of appointments introduced in G.O. No. 2432, Public (Services),dated 27th September 1951 the turns of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes lapsed if qualified and suitable candidates were not available. In G.O. Ms. No. 1975, Public (Services), dated 22nd October 1969 it was ordered that the unfilled turns of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be carried forward to two subsequent years at the end of which only the carried forward turns will lapse if not utilised even then. This executive order was, however, not given effect to by amending rule 22 of the general rules for the State and Subordinate Services. Actually the orders were subsequently cancelled in G.O. Ms. No. 245, Public (Services-M), dated 31st January 1973 taking into account the higher reservation of 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 31 per cent for Backward Classes (instead of the previous 16 and 31 per cent respectively) ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 695, Social Welfare, dated 7th June 1971. However, in G.O. Ms. No. 1491, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel-P), dated 20th December 1977 provision was reintroduced for taking into account the lapsed turns of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for one subsequent selection.

PART II:

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS AND RESERVATION OF SEATS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Engene F. Irsohick says that the term Backward Class was used as far back as 1880 to describe a list of groups, also called illiterate or indigent classes, entitled to allowances for study in elementary schools. Socials movements of the Indian Nationalist Movement ; Tamil Nadu in 1930's (Chapter I : The Theory and Practice of Backwardness Mimeographed Draft of Chapter I.)

In 1885, the Government issued the Grant-in-Aid Code to regulate financial aids or capitation grants to educational institutions from the funds of the Government or Local Boards. This list contained concessions for poor students of certain castes, mostly from what were then known as Depressed Classes.

The *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 40 of November 5, 1895, mentions Grants-in-aid to schools for a list of " Backward Classes " which includes most of the " Untouchable " castes of Madras Presidency.

This Grants-in-Aid Code came up for revision in 1906. A list of Backward Classes was drawn up which provided increased capitation grants to aided elementary schools. This, list was amplified further in 1913. In none of these lists was a distinction made between what are now known as Backward Classes and what were then known as Depressed Classes or untouchable groups. There were separate rules under the M.E.R. for regulating fee concessions to children belonging to Backward Classes in Scondary Schools and those studying in Colleges.

In G.O. Ms. No. 855, Law (Education), dated 19th May 1925 the then Government of Madras published two lists,, i.e. (1) Depressed Classes and (2) Caste other than Depressed Classes. In its order the Converts from Depressed Classes were for the first time made eligible for grant of half-fee concessions under Rule 92 of M.E.R. But converts from Backward Classes other than Depressed Classes were, however, not eligible for half-fee concession. During the 1931 Census, the Census Commissioner of India laid down certain sociologically well-accepted criteria for distinguishing Depressed Classes from other Backward Classes. He recommended a fresh list of Depressed Classes. This list was accepted and incorporated in the list of Scheduled Castes in the M.E.R. by G.O. Ms. No. 2116, Law (Education), dated 23rd October 1935. In the same order, a list of Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes was separately drawn up. The castes contained in these lists are eligible for half-fee concessions in schools.

Several ameliorative measures were taken for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes after Independence. Full-fee concessions were given to pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes and aborginal tribes. Two separate lists were drawn-up—one for Scheduled Castes and the other for aborginal tribes now known as Scheduled Tribes.

Recommendations were usually made by the Director of Public Instruction or sometimes by the Collectors of Districts and other authorities for inclusion of any particular caste in this list. The main criteria adopted by these authorities for recommending a particular caste in the list of Backward Classes was educational and social backwardness as well as occupation pursued traditionally by the majority of the members of the caste. Based on such recommendations the list was periodically revised and kept upto date by Government.

For many years before the commencement of the Constitution admissions to professional colleges such as Medical and Engineering Colleges were also being regulated on the basis of the Communal G.O. This was set aside in 1951. At the instance of the State Government the Constitution was then amended and Article 15 (4) was introduced to enable the State to make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and thereby continue the reservation of seats in professional colleges for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government took up the question of declaring socially and educationally Backward Classes for the purpose of the newly introduced Article. Since the previous list was prepared after taking into consideration the social and educational backwardness as well as the traditional occupation followed by the majority of the members of the community, the Government decided that the list maintained previously should be taken as the list of Backward Classes for the purpose of Article 15 (4).

With the advent of Independence there was more awakening on the part of Backward Classes. They clamoured for full-fee concessions as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of them demanded for inclusion of their castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to obtain full-fee concessions. In G.O. Ms. No. 353, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January, 1957 the Government approved the list of Most Backward Classes for the purpose of granting them educational concessions admissible to Scheduled Castes. Most Backward Classes got full-fee concessions while other Backward Classes got half-fee concessions. With the declaration of free education upto Pre-University Course, much of the value of these concessions was lost as far as education upto Pre-University Course was concerned. In

the case of the following communities—Vannan, Maruthuvan and Sembadavan—Boarding and lodging charges were granted at the rates admissible to the Scheduled Castes. Many other concessions such as special fees, examination fee, boarding and lodging charges were given to pupils from the Most Backward Classes and Backward Classes.

The State Government tried several methods to enlarge and distribute more equitably the benefits of reservations to more and more Backward Classes. Admission to higher professional courses particularly medical colleges came to be frequently challenged and hotly contested. Among other things the list of Backward Classes, which contained a list of castes was attacked in courts. It went twice before the Supreme Court once in P. Rajendran *vs.* State of Madras (A.I.R. 1968 S.C. 1012) and again in A. Periakaruppan *vs.* State of Tamil Nadu (A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 2303). On both occasions after examining in depth the Backward Classes list, the Supreme Court held that a caste is also a class of citizens and if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward reservation can be made in favour of such a caste on the ground that it is socially and educationally backward classes of citizens within the meaning of Article 15 (4).

SECTION - II
SITTING OF THE COMMISSION

SECTION II

SITTING OF THE COMMISSION

CHAPTER 4-A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

On constitution of the Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission in G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982 the Commission prepared a comprehensive questionnaire in Tamil and English (*vide* Appendix 5) to be answered by the General Public. Wide publicity was given in all leading dailies, announcements in All India Radio and Television about the issue of the questionnaire by the Commission. The last date for reply was fixed as 15th April 1983. There was very good response to the advertisement from the general public. Even communities which are not included in the current list of backward classes applied for the questionnaire. Responding to numerous requests from the public for extension of time the last date of receipt of the replies was extended upto 16th May 1983. In all, copies of the questionnaire were distributed to 1,464 individuals and 1,084 associations on request, Copies of questionnaires were also sent to all M.L.As., M.L.Cs. and M.Ps., all Chairman of the autonomous Corporations, concerned Secretaries, members of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission inviting their replies. Replies from 546 individuals and associations were received by the Commission (*vide* Appendix 6). Copies of such replies were distributed to all the members of the Commission for perusal before its sittings in the districts.

CHAPTER 4-B
RECORDING OF EVIDENCE

4-B. 01. To record oral evidence of the public, the Commission had its sittings in all district Head Quarters. Before the sittings of the Commission in a district intimations were sent to the individuals/Associations of various communities who have sent replies to the Questionnaire and desired to give oral evidence in that district. Besides the individuals/Associations who have sent replies to the questionnaire, representatives of various communities also filed the replies/memorandum at the time of the sittings of the Commission and gave oral evidence. List of persons who presented petitions to the Commission is in Appendix–7. The list of representatives who have tendered evidence before the Commission is in Appendix-8.

4-B. 02. The Commission commenced its tour in the first week of June 1983 and the sittings concluded in the last week of November 1983. The details are given below :—

Serial number.	*Date of Sittings.*	*Place.*	*District.*	*Total representations received.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2- 6-1983 3- 6-1983	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	83
2	4- 6-1983	Karur	Tiruchirappalli	25
3	6- 6-1983 7- 6-1983	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai	36
4	24- 6-1983 25- 6-1983	Erode	Periyar	103
5	27- 6-1983 28- 6-1983	Salem	Salem	140
6	4- 7-1983 5- 7-1983	Cuddalore	South Arcot	57
7	7- 7-1983 8- 7-1983	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	108
8	25 -7-1983 26 -7-1983	Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu	106
9	19 -8-1983 20 -8-1983	Vellore	North Arcot	113
10	22 -8-1983 23 -8-1983	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	46
11	02- 9-1983 03- 9-1983	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	167
12	05- 9-1983 06- 9-1983	Udhagamandalam	The Nilgiris	39
13	26 -9-1983 27 -9-1983	Madurai	Madurai	146
14	30- 9-1983 01-10-1983	Madurai	Ramanathapuram	93
15	11-10-1983 12-10-1983	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	142
16	13-10-1983 14-10-1983	Nagercoil	Kanniyakumari	85
17	21-11-1983 22-11-1983 23-11-1983	Madras	Madras	129
			Total ..	1,618

CHAPTER 5-A

SEMINAR ON BACKWARDNESS.

5A. 01. In pursuance of a direction from the Supreme Court in Writ Petition Nos. 4995, 4996 and 4997 of 1980 and Writ Petition No. 402 of 1981 the Government of Tamil Nadu set up the Second Backward Classes Commission in G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982. The Commission is expected to review the existing list of backward calsses as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare department, dated 1st February 1980 and in the light of the provisions contained in Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution, keeping in view the various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the subject. The Commission is also called upon to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of backward classes in the State and recommend specific measures for their advancement.

5-A. 02. Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution speak of socially and educationally backward class of citizens. Article 341 enables the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the State to remove such difficulties and to improve the conditions. During the past three decades there have been several decisions of the various High Courts and the Supreme Court on the definition of backwardness—Social and educational. Courts have examined at length the recommendations of the several Backward Class Commissions all over the country and have made valuable observations on the criteria for determination of backwardness. The limit for such reservations for backward-classes has also been gone into. No where in the Constitution is backwardness defined and the determination of backwardness has always remained a complex problem. In order to discuss in detail the various aspects of social and educational backwardness a seminar has been arranged at the campus of the Madurai Kamaraj University on 28th and 29th September, 1983. Sociologists, Social scientists, economists of repute, econometricians, educationalists and research scholars have been invited for the seminar. A list of participants is given in (Appendix 9). background paper on the subjects of the deliberations of the seminar has been circulated (Appendix-10).

5-A. 03. The seminar on socio-educational-*cum*-economic backwardness was held in the Biology Department auditorium of Madurai Kamaraj University on 28th and 29th Setpember, 1983—

(*i*) for identification of backwardness—Social educational and economic ; and

(*ii*) for suggesting measures for the uplift of backward classes—socially, educationally and economically.

5-A. 04. The first day session commenced under the presidentship of Thiru J. A. Ambasankar, Chairman, Second Backward Classes Commission of Tamil Nadu. Prof. J. Ramachandran, Vice-Chancellor, Madruai-Kamaraj University and Chairman of the Organising Committee welcomed the participants. He appreciated the idea of the Commission organising a seminar at the University campus where the experts several fields could examine the vast, sensitive and delicate problem before the Commission in a calm and academic atmosphere. He considered it a privilege to help the Commission organise the seminar on a very vital issue of national importance that will decide the fate of millions of backward classes of the State. He was therefore, extremely happy in placing at the disposal of the Commission all the resources of the University and wished the seminar all success.

5A. 05. Thiru J. A. Ambasankar, President in his welcome speech (Appendix-11) explained the background for the seminar, He invited all the participants of the seminar to make positive and significant contribution on the various topics programmed for discussion. He was sure that with the help of the distinguished gathering it should be possible for the Commission to evolve clear, precise and easily quantifiable criteria for the determination of backwardness and to suggest practical and exhaustive measures for eradicating backwardness.

5A. 06. In his key-note address (Appendix-12), Dr. R. Subbayyan, Vice-Chancellor, Bharathiyar University (read by Dr. Soundararajan in his absence) examined the criteria suggested by the Mandal Commission and the Kaka Kalelkar Commission and suggested useful indicators of backwardness. Having selected a compact set of indicators the next step the Commission should undertake was collecting material either by complete census or by a sample survey. Preparation of a suitable and proper sampling design and conducting a State vide sample survey covering more than 300 communities was a big task. Based on this survey it should be possible to classify communities which are backward socially and educationally. The seminar should them address itself to suggest schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of backward classes.

5-A. 07. After tea break, Dr. P. Thirugnanasambandan explained the background for the present sc amble to get at the backward tag. He suggested criteria for determination of educational backwardness with reference to the student population of the community in the last three classes of the high school, the general level of literacy in the particular caste and the number of first generation graduates. Educational backwardness is closely linked to economic bacwardness. Where educationally backward community is also economically backward such a community deserves to be treated on a special footting. Educational concessions extended to a community mustbe purposeful and linked with performance. Indiscriminate grant of such scholarship would only mean encouragement to inefficiency and incompetence. Progress made by backward classes should be periodically reviewed to determine the progress made by the backward community. Services where the backward communities are poorly represented, as for example, higher echelons of judiciai service, administrative service, etc., might be thrown open to them by making special provisions for reservation. Populist attempts to swell the list of backward classes on irrational and flimsy grounds deserve to be discouraged. More important than all these is the need to boost the morale of the people belonging to such communities by creating in them a feeling of self-confidence, a sense of preparedness to stand on their own legs. This ' moral strategy ' would go a long way in the improvement of the backward classes.

5-A. 08. Thirumathi Soundara Kailsam, Member, Backward Classes Commission pointed out that it has been the policy of independent India to uplift the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and bring them on a par with the rest of the country and bring about a casteless and classless society. Not only poet Bharathi but even ancient Siddhas condemned the distinctions in society on account of caste. In spite of all these, caste is becoming more and more important. The Commission had the benefit of touring the various districts of the State and hearing at first hand the deplorable conditions of the various communities. The Commission will spare no pains to do justice to all the communities to enable them to join the main stream of national life.

5-A.09. Dr. Thirumathi J. K. Pillai, Professor of Education, Madurai Kamaraj University presented a paper on ' Developing a Cumulative Index for Identification of Backwardness '. Backwardness is multi-dimensional. A sample survey on the various dimensions namely, social educational and economical, would help in the determination of indicators with weighted scores, leading to a cumulative index for the determination of backwardness. A food deal of research regarding stratification of society has identified occupation, income, place, of habitation, level of education, literacy among women, the number and genration of qualifying teachers, engineers, scientists and doctors—all these help in the determination of social prestige. The indicators suggested are—

Social	Family background, family size, place of habitation, social participation.
Educational	Educational status, of families, Women's educational status, literarcy percentage, female literacy, enrolment in primary, secondary, tertiary levels as percentage of the age group.
	Girl's enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
	Drop out rate ; Female drop out rate, children's suceess at schools.

5-A. 10. Dr. G. Thimmaiah of the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore along with Thiru S. Gunasekaran presented a paper on the ' Identification of Backwardness '. According to the sample survey of six hundred households drawn from rural and urban areas he found that social backwardness was associated with occupational backwardness and educational backwardness. People belonging to lower castes are backward because their occupation is not merely manual and sometimes menial but it is also unproductive in terms of income. They continue to rot in such occupations because their educational level is low. Thus there is a vicious cricle of backwardness flowing from lower social status leading to a lower occupational status resulting in lower income which results in lower educational status. He would suggest caste, occupation, educational achievements and economic status as the criteria of backwardness. These criteria will have to be translated into quantifiable indictors. The exahaustive socio-educational-*cum*-economic survey conducted by the Commission will help in the determination of backwardness of the various communities.

5-A. 11. Professor N. Subba Reddy of the Department of Anthropology, University of Madras in his paper " How to Figure Out Indicators of Social and Educational Backwardness examined the criteria suggested by Mandal Commission. Among the 11 criteria formulated by the Mandal Commission 4 relate to social backwarness 3 to educational backwardness and 4 for economic backwardness. The first criterion namely " castes or classes considered as socially backward by others " is itself dependent on certain objective criteria. Their identification is important in any enquiry. As regards the second criterion relating to castes/classes mainly depending on manual labour for their livelihood he would comment that this itself needs qualification. Should castes or hereditary groups of small farmers mainly dependent on their own family labour be regarded as socially backward ?A distinction may have to be made between manual labou of the the self-employed and the manual work of those who offer their labour for wages. Regarding the practice of early marriages he would question its relevancy for Tamil Nadu. Here some backward sections may be practising early marriages but some of the most forward sections also practise child marriages at-least until the Sarada Act came into force. Regarding the fourth criterion requiring participation of women in work we should consider whether it should include any kind of work or only manual work and again whether it includes even self-employed sector or only wage-labour.

5-A. 12. Regarding the educational backwardness it is difficult to obtain precise figures from the existing records maintained by schools caste-wise. When exactly does education begin to operate as an effective instrument of social progress or economic advancement ? It is at the stage of Matriculation (10 standard) ? For a general social awareness Matriculation is an important stage to be considered. But for effective advancement of one's status graduation seems to be the minimal required qualification while of course technical professional or post-graduate education is a more certain level of advancement. The Mandal Commission stops at the consideration of the proportion of Matriculates. Perhaps the proportions of all the above three categories the Matriculates the graduates and the post-graduates-*cum*-professionals need to be considered besides the overall literacy among those aged above fifteen years. ' Regarding the economic criteria suggested by the Mandal Commission the difficulty of obtaining the exact precise data is one of important question to be kept in mind. The criterion relating to the distance of the source of drinking water may not be relevant in Tamil Nadu as the State has done a good deal to provide drinking water at the very doorstep of different classes of people even in remote villages. And where the source of drinking water is really at some distance in any village the disadvantage is experience by all castes and classes alike.

5-A. 13. There is one methodological issue in formulating these criteria. The Mandal Commission has adopted a cut-off point in respect of each criterion in such a way that it amounts to a dual option of yes-or-no type. Each of the criteria requires castes to be 25 per cent more or less than state average. In each of the cases castes with criteria which are just less than 25 per cent become backward whereas those with criteria just more than 25 per cent become forward. This might cause unnesessary hardship. A more accurate and senstive yardstick appears to be a graded scale in which we give a certain weight to each reasonable interval in respect of every criterion. After all backwardness and forwardness of castes and hereditary groups fall into finely graded positions along a continuous scale. The overall index of a group's position has to be obtained from the severally graded positions occupied by it in terms of different criteria along the different dimensions of social reality. This may involve a more complex multi-factorial analysis but would definitely be a more sophisticated measuring rod than the one adopted by the Mandal Commission.

5-A. 14. Dr. C. N. Natarajan Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology Madurai College in his paper on " Identification of Backward Classes " pointed out that any society which aims at social development through the establishment of a social order based on social justice has to frame a social policy for the developmental activities in society. This should provide guidelines for the formulation of the programmes and strategiries for adoption of special measures together with preferential treatment to build up a structure based on social justice values.

5-A. 15. Richard Titmuss advanced three models of social policy based on (1) residual welfare (2) achievement performance and (3) institutional redistribution. The residual welfare model assumes that there are ample opportunities availabe in society to each individual which he can utilise for developing his potential. When he is unable to utilise the existing opportunities owing to certain handicaps he must be provided help by the society to use the opportunities to become self-reliant. The achievement performance model imposes on society a responsibilty to develop and promote social and welfare facilities for the individuals. But this restricts the availability of facilities only to those who have ability to pay for such services. Those who do not have the capacity to pay are eliminated. The institutional redistribution model is based on the moral concept. It recognises the right of the individual to obtain the basic social and welfare services irrespective of whether he is able to pay for them or not. This model while providing services universally does so also on a selective basis particularly to the groups which need special care.

In its universalistic role this model recognises no human boundaries. In its particularistic role, it renders social justice to those who need them. The social policy drawn up in the Constitution is based on the third model committed to establish an egalitarian social order on the foundation of social justice. Provisions are found in the Constitution to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections. Eventhough the Constitution mentions about the backward classes, it does not define the term. As a result, a controversy has arisen regarding identification of backward classes. The controversy centres around the detrmination of (*a*) the unit, and (*b*) the criterion. After tracing the history of the development of the term backward classes he concludes that the term backward classes was used from the very beginning to cover the castes which are socially and educationally backward. As regards the criteria of backward classes the question of considering economic criterion for backward classes does not arise. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru rejected its inclusion in amendment to Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. He describes the vertical hierarchical arrangement of the Hindu society with those at the bottom subjected to several disabilities and denied access to education. He quotes in extense the preponderance of a particular community in Government service which continues till this day and pleads for strategies to enable the individual and the groups belonging to backward communities to overcome the historical deprivation to which they are subjected.

5-A. 16. Thiru Chidambaram pleaded for a clear definition of the Backward Classes and development of strategies to help only those who need it.

5-A. 17. Thiru G. Viswanathan, Member, suggested inclusion of economic criterion in the determination of backward classes.

5-A. 18. The seminar divided itself into three groups, dealing with the following subjects :—

Group 1	Determination of the criteria for backwardness.
Group 2	Upliftment of backward classes.
Group 3	Statistical analysis of service.

5-A. 19. The list of participants is given in Appendix and 13. The suggestions made by three groups are given in Appendix 14. The summary of the papers submitted by the participants is in Appendix 15.

5-A. 20. Professsor C. A. Perumal presenting a paper on " Social Backwardness " felt that social backwardness was an abstraction. It relates to the hierarchical classification of Hindu soceity. It is more a ritual classification based on religion than on economic considerations. A rich untouchable is still considered lower than a poor man of high caste. Social backwardness results in educational and economic backwardness. Ritual status, occupation with low social esteem, lack of physical and social mobility, exclusiveness of caste habitation are some of the factors of social backwardness. Ultimately as caste holds the individuals together for differentiated groupings, caste alone can be the basis determining backwardness. He divides the indicators as follows :—

I. Conceptual indicators : (1) ritual status, and (2) endogamous nature of caste.

II. Contextual indicators : (1) place of habitation, (2) occupation, and (3) caste into which one is born.

III. Operational indicators : (1) predominant manual labour for one's livelihood, (2) low age of marriage, (3) high work participation of women and children, (4) Health indicators : infant and maternal mortality ; (5) Employment indicators i.e., employment conditions among teen-agers and others; (6) Educational indicators like status of higher education; and (7) The proportion of professionals.

5-A. 21. Dr. P. Suriyananarayan, Professor of Political Science, Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, Madurai-Kamaraj University presented a paper on " Identificaton of Backwardness ". Identification of backwardness is very complex. Backwardness arised because of lack of opportunities for education, for employment and for the development of a healthy outlook on life, The fact remains that certain social classes had been unable to develop their full potentialities for ages on account of denial of opportunities to them. Constitution provides for steps to be taken for amelioration of their conditions. Economic poverty can be adopted to identify backwardness of social classes as it aggravates social backwardness. Fixation of income as a ceiling for award of scholarships for students of backward communities can continue. Numerous communities have been for ages considered as lower castes and were denied opportunities for participation in avocations available for members of higher castes. Such castes deserve encouragement and given preferential treatment in education and employment. To some extent low occupation determines backwardness. Groups of people denied opportunities available for higher castes have been condemned to live in poor surroundings and in unhealthy dwellings. This is a factor for determination of backwardness.

5-A. 22. Dr. K. Rajayyan traced the backwardness of certain sections of Hindu backward communities. Historically they have been denied opportunities. Even to this day there is no evidence to suggest that proportionate benefits of development flow to the backward groups. These unfortunate people deserve encouragment and all the benefits that Constitution had provided for them.

5-A. 23. Dr. L. Tharabai Department of Sociology, Madurai-Kamaraj University, read a paper on " Backward Classes—Some General Observations ". All over the world there are privileged and underprivileged sections. In India the traditional caste system has given rise to the various hierarchical positions among castes. These were institutionalised by the normative patterns of life and its value system. Constitution signless out three different categories of people —Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for preferential treatment. The Caste System in India is the root of all evils. The polluting caste suffered from several disabilities. The castes were endogamous. To promote welfare of these backward classes Constitution provided for protective discrimination. The fact remains that most of the benefits conferred on backward communities are cornered by certain influential sections. This needs administrative correction to ensure that these beneficial measures reach those sections to whom they are intended.

5-A. 24. Dr. Samarasam, M.L.A., Member of the Commission explained how the members of the Commission extensively tured various districts in the State, received representations and heard at first-hand the miserable plight of the Backward Classes. He pleaded with all the acades mician present to suggest measures for the identification and upliftment of backward classes Their suggestions will be most valuable as they will be free from prejudices and partisanship.

5-A. 25. Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., Member of the Commission expressed satisfaction at the deliberations of the seminar. He explained how people belonging to the backward classes suffered. He would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the participants of this seminar to give correct lead in making recommendations by the Commission.

5-A. 26. Thiru Venkatasamy, Chairman, Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission was very happy to be associated with the deliberations of the seminar. Both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu had a long history of the backward class movement. The movement started by the Justice Party and the Self-Respect Movement demanded proportional representation in Government jobs. Social, educational and cultural backwardness were the criteria put forward for this reservation. The Constitution enshrines only social and educational bakwardness and does not correctly mention economic backwardness. Successive recommendations of the Backward Classes Commissions have been reported for one reason or other by courts. He would look forward to the academicians present at the seminar to give unassailable criteria.

5-A. 27. Professor J. Ramachandran, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai Kamaraj University after watching the deliberations of the seminar felt that something tangble would come out of the deliberations. Though backward classes are socially, educationally and culturally deprived, they are not backward inteilectually Given opportunies they would comeup qulck in life and compete on equal terms with the forward community. He was sure that th deliberations of the seminar would be useful in making the stupenduous task of the Commissioneasy.

5-A. 28. In winding up the discussions the Chairman, Second Backward Classes Commission of Tamil Nadu observed that the deliberations of the seminar were most fruitful. The three groups examined in depth social, educational and economic backwardness and suggested useful measures for their uplift. He was sure that the criteria that might be evolved based on their recommendations might stand the test of the judicial scrutiny. He thanked all those responsible for making the seminar a grand success.

CHAPTER 5-B

SEMINAR ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF BACKWARDNESS

1. The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission arranged a seminar on the legal aspects arising for consideration of the Commission at the Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 26th November 1983.

2. Justice Thiru T. Ramaprasada Rao, Retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, presided.

Thiru T. Venkatasamy, Chairman of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission, and Thiru V. D. Veerakyathiah, I.A.S., Member-Secretary of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission, attended the seminar as special invitees.

3. The following subjects were discussed at this seminar :—

(1) The criteria for the determination of socially and educationally backward classes ;

(2) Relevance or otherwise of the economic criterion in the determination of Backward classes ;

(3) How far does caste among the Hindus determine backwardness ? ;

(4) What is the limit for reservation of backward classes ? Should it not exceed 50 per cent under any circumstanses ? ;

(5) The legality of compartmental reservation among the various backward classes ; and

(6) Can there be reservation exclusively for women ?

4. Several legal luminaries and leading members of the bar took part in the deliberations of the seminar and enriched the discussions with their considered views on the various subjects of the seminar.

5. The following advocates presented papers at the seminar :—

(1) Thiru N. C. Raghavachari, Senior Advocate, High Court, Madras-1.

(2) Thiru T. Chengalvarayan, Advocate.

(3) Thiru R. Sukantha Raj, Advocate.

(4) Thiru P. R. Selvaraj, Advocate.

(5) Thiru P. Balagopal, Advocate.

(6) Tmt. P. Nagabooshanam, Junior Professor, Law College, Madras-1.

(7) Tmt. Ammu Balachandran, Advocate.

(8) Tmt. Mohana S. Nair, Advocate.

(9) Thiru K. Kailasam, Advocate, Namakkal.

(10) Tmt. T. N. Ananthanayaki, Advocate.

(11) Thiru S. Balathandapani, Advocate.

(12) Thiru K. Sellathurai, Advocate.

6. The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission welcomed those present at the Seminar. He explained the background of the seminar. It was arranged with a view to give the members of the Commission a detailed exposure to the relevant constitutional provisions and the latest court decisions on the terms of reference of the Commission. Touching upon the various subjects to be discussed at the seminar, he fervently hoped that the distinguished Judge presiding over the Seminar and the learned members of the bar participating in it might make useful contributions to lighten the burden of the Commission.

7. Justice Thiru T. Ramaprasada Rao, in his presidential address, outlined the legal problems before the Commission and requested the advocates present at the seminar to help the Commission in solving them. Determination of backwardness was an exceedingly difficult problem According to court decisions caste can only be one of the criteria for identifying " backwardness".

and cannot be the sole determinent. In the case of people who, because of lack of education, wealth and other resources, stick to their traditionally low occupation with all the stigma attached to it, occupation may be a primary yardstick for determining backwardness. But this test may not be conclusive. In traditional India, some castes were denied education under the supremacy of a particular caste. Slowly, in secular India this has been put an end to. Still we see a correlation between caste and illiteracy or low level of education due to the hangover of centuries-old caste oppressions. Equally, the income test should not be a sure guide for identification of backwardness. In Balaji's case certain criteria were laid down. Later, in Balaram's case, a departure was made. Such a departure has been justified on the ground that Balaji's case did not lay down any hard and fast rule and it was for the State to consider the matter and decide it consistent with the requirements of the Constitution. He was of the opinion that multiple tests are the only answer for the definition of the term ' backward class '. This could be done only by collecting adequate details about the families, the communities or groups of communities. A considered and co-ordinated assessment of these yardsticks might give sufficient material to the Commission not only to find backward classes in our State, but also to determine the inadequacy of the representation of the backward classes in the State Services. He did not agree with the latest remark of Mr. B. K. Nehru, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, who thought reservations were a threat to national unity.

8. The participants were then requested to present their papers and offer their considered views on the topics chosen for the seminar. The participants subject-wise are as follows :—

(1) *Criteria for the determination of socially and educationally backward classes* :—

(i) Thiru N. C. Raghavachari.

(ii) Thiru P. R. Selvaraj.

(iii) Thiru P. Balagopal.

(iv) Thiru T. Chengalvaroyan.

(v) Thirumathi Ammu Balachandran.

(vi) Thirumathi P. Nagabooshanam.

(vii) Thiumathi T. N. Ananthanayaki.

(viii) Thiru K. Kailasam.

(ix) Thiru R. Sukantharaj.

(x) Thiru S. Balathandapani.

(2) *Relevance or otherwise of Economic Criterion the determination of Backward Classes*:—

(i) Thirumathi Mohana S. Nair.

(ii) Thirumathi T. N. Ananthanayaki.

(3) *How far does caste among Hindus determine backwardness.*

Thirumathi Mohana S. Nair.

(4) *Limits of reservation for Backward Classes* :—

Thiru P. Balagopal.

(5) *The legality of compartmental reservation among various Backward Classes in the B. C. quota* :—

(i) Thiru T. Chengalvaroyan.

(ii) Thiru K. Sellathurai.

(6) *Can there be reservation exclusively for women* ?—

Thirumathi T. N. Ananthanayaki.

9. Thiru N. C. Raghavachari, Senior Advocate in his paper examined in detail the various court decisions on Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution. According to him caste is not a relevant consideration to determine Social and educational backwardness. However, if a particular caste having regard to the occupation is backward, in such a case caste may be relevant to determine that caste as backward. An overall considerstion of the court decisions

would imply that emphasis is on economically weaker section of the community being considered as backward socially and educationally. A limit of the parent's income may also be considered to determine backwardness. Total reservation for backward classes and Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should not exceed 50 per cent.

10. Thiru R. Sukantharaj, Advocate, in his paper traced the origin of the caste system and the inequities perpetuated by it in Hindu society. The stratification and the hierarchy in the Hindu society were mainly the creations of the Hindu caste system. It has imposed various disabilities on the lower castes and denied them access to education. They were taught to be submissive to the castes higher up and subjected to severe civil disabilities. The creation of the four varnas and the exterior caste of panchamas were given a religious tings. His thesis was that the evils of the caste system could be removed only by reservation. He would suggest "the use of a thorn to remove a thorn". He would insist on caste being adopted as the sole criterion for deciding social backwardness. He referred to the reports of both Kaka Kalelkar and Mandal Commissions. The decision of the Supreme Court in A.I.R. 1976 SC at page 2381 approving fixation of the income limit at Rs. 10,000 per annum to measure the backwardness does not echo the spirit of the provisions of the Constitution since the test and measuring rod prescribed by the Constitution are "social and educational backwardness" and not "economic backwardness". Adequate representation, the points out, means sufficient or proportionate representation according to the numerical strength of the backward classes in the total population of India. In order to enable the backward classes to come up rapidly in life reservation should be followed not only in direct recruitment but also in promotion in services in all departments at all levels. This must be done not only in State services but also in Central Government services, Government aided institutions, public sector undertakings, in all banks, in all Corporations as well as private sector undertakings availing of Government help. Encouraging inter-caste marriages by provision of separate reservation to the inter-caste couples and their offspring both in educational institutions and Government service would go a long way in eradicating caste system and all its evils.

11. Thiru P. R. Selvaraj, Advocate wanted proper identification of backward classes which are, in the matter of backwardness, comparable to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Factors like caste, occupation and poverty would help in identification of social backwardness. Communities like washerman, barber and fisherman follow impure occupations and are, there fore, treated with contempt. They deserve special encouragement. For determining educational backwardness communities which are well below the State average can properly be regarded as educationally backward.

12. After an exhaustive study of the conditions obtaining at present among the various communities, Thiru K. Kailasam, Advocate, Namakkal, concluded that caste, without economic considerations, should alone determine social backwardness. The caste system has become the flesh and blood of the Hindu society. The Manu Dharma sastra and the Karma theory have not only imposed the caste system but have legitimised in giving it religious sanction. For ages the lower castes have been born and brought up in deadening customs, debilitating practices and subjected to different disabilities. As a result, they have developed qualities that they cannot easily outgrow in the matter of a generation or two. Steeped in superstition and without proper education they have developed a propensity to crime and use of force on the flimsiest of excuses. Brutal murders, insensible crimes, factious fights have become common among them. The higher castes, on the other hand, with their assiduous training, access to education and enjoyment of all the good things of life have always occupied top positions whatever be the form of Government. They have secured power and influence which they utilised to ride roughshod over the lower castes who continued to be brutes and illiterates. Such backward classes cannot become cultured with acquisition of wealth. Thus the traditionally backward classes alone should be regarded as socially backward. Economic advancement in their case does not remove social backwardness.

13. Only people who have read above the 10th Standard should be regarded as educationally forward.

14. In view of the preponderating population of backward classes imposing a ceiling of 50 per cent for reservation for them is unfair. It should be based on the strength of their population.

15. Quoting Justice Krishna Iyer that "the present system of uncompartmental reservation is benefiting only the elites among the backward classes", he suggested compartmental reservation with the major communities being generous enough to accommodate minor communities with a higher percentage of reservation.

16. Separate reservation for women is called for.

17. According to Thiru K. Sellathurai, Advocate, Madras, there are more than 300 backward communities in the State of Tamil Nadu. Not all of them are uniformly backward. Service communities like dhobi, barber, etc., are worse than the scheduled castes. There are other communities whose backwardness is comparable to the scheduled castes. Some communities are better off. So there is injustice in clubbing them all together. Justice will be rendered only if they are given separate compartmental representation.

18. The paper of Thiru T. Chengalvaroyan, Senior Advocate, Madras was read by Thiru Gandhi, Advocate. It is maintained therein that our Hindu society is highly stratified. Some are born into a rich man's aristocracy of Adyar, some into the solid comfort of Anna Nagar and many other into a mean and miserable existence on the foul smelling banks of Cooum. The distance these fortunate persons travel to reach and achieve success is shorter and the time quicker than the long hard pull necessary for the children of the less fortunate class. In spite of the all talk of equality there is not real equality. Education is the key to rise in social status. As things stand at present whereas 80 per cent of the upper and upper-middle class children go to College, only 20 per cent of the lower class children struggle to get into the college. The educational conveyer belt drops lower class children at the beginning and at the bottom of the educational ladder and carries only those from the higher classes a longer distance, to the end of the journey. It is not correct to say that if we remove economic backwardness, backwardness will disappear. Social backwardness is rooted in the past, based on caste, feudal system of exploitation and the foreign rule. We have succeeded in conferring political justice by the introduction of the adult franchise. But for social and economic justice much remains to be done. Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins the promotion of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. This promotional effort has taken the form of reservation policy. As regards the criteria for the determination of socially and educationally backward classes, he would observe that birth in a big way makes for backwardness. Certain sections of our society remain socially and educationally backward as a result of historical causes. Caste plays a decisive part. In rural areas the domination of the caste system with all its oppression permeates all aspects of social life. Students from rural educational institutions have an initial and inherent handicap. A person's calling in life is a clear index of his social and educational bakwardness. A cobbler may dream of elevating his son to the full stature and status in life. But his calling cripples his effort and shatters his dream. Family background has a bearing on backwardness. If for three consecutive generations a family has not been able to come up in education it indicates backwardness. Though economic condition may be an index of backwardness we cannot assert that economic well-being can overcome the inherent and initial backwardness due to historical causes. Long historic neglect and criminal forgetfullness of afford equal opportunities to all sections of the community are the cases of backwardness. Those in the forward block of the society must be liberal in their outlook and be helpful in the process of elevating those who have been, due to the cruelties of the centuries and atrocities of ages stayed long in the barren banks of backwardness, in chill penury, crying in the night and crying for the light, with no language but a cry. It is admitted on all hands that only equals may be treated equally. Courts should not adopt a doctrinaire approach which might choke and beneficial legislation. Equals protection clause is not intended to hamper State in its discretionary exercise of appropriate sovereign power. In applying the equality clause no narrow, dogmatic constitutional niceties should hamper the true exposition of the Constitution as a living practical instrument of Government. It is conceivable that there are what may be called gradations of backwardness. Some may be higher than the others in the same bracket of backwardness. This principle requires to be recognised in any scheme for reservation. There have been cases where among the backward classes some get selected on their own merit. Such a phenomenon is only a vindication of the social policy of reservation. It was not long ago when it could never be conceived that a person belonging to a backward class could ever reach the meritorious meridian.

19. According to Thirumathi Mohana S. Nair, Advocate, Madras economic criterion should be the only consideration for the determination of backwardness. Certain sections of the Hindu society suffered from many disabilities and were denied access to education. Now that they have been removed it is not proper to harp on them any more. If economic backwardness is removed all inequalities would disappear. It is not desirable to determine backwardness on the basis of caste.

20. Thirumathi P. Nagabooshanam, Junior Professor of Law, Madras Law College, examined the various provisions of the Constitution dealing with backwardness and the recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission, the Naganna Gowda Commission, the Kumara Pillai Commission, the Nettur Damodaran Commission, the Sattanathan Commission, and the Mandal Commission and the various decisions of High Courts and the Supreme Court on the subject. She concluded that caste should not be made a sole or dominant test to identify socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. Multiple tests such as occupation, stigma attached to traditional jobs, education, poverty, habitation, environment, etc., must be

applied to identify groups or communities or classes which are socially and educationally backward. Once such groups or communities are identified as backward classes, the family must be taken as a unit for the purpose of dispensing the privilege of reservation under Article 15(4). After taking family as a unit, economic test, that is income test must be applied.

21. Thiru S. Balathandapani, Advocate, maintained that the Hindu religion was responsible for one of the worst monstrosities of stratifying human society by the caste system with its rigid endogamous nature. Rebels were mercilessly punished. Apart from the four varnas the Panchamas who had no status came into existence and were subjected to inhuman treatment. The higher castes acquired vested interests in trade, commerce and industry and in land holdings besides benefits of education owing to the feudal set up. The advent of British rule helped them further. Thanks to the liberal and egalitarian outlook of the British they took the first step in social reform, to eradicate the glaring anomaly of social stratification brought about by the caste structure. They introduced specific quotas in employment in Government service to the various communities. The justice Party introduced the communal G. O. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru recognised the evils of the caste system. Efforts were made to render social justice by the introduction of Articles 15(4) and 16(4) besides the Directive Principles in the Constitution. These articles only give theoretical equality. It is for the State and the Courts, to infuse life and meaning into Articles 14 to 16 by resorting to Article 46 by removing all sources of exploitation of the weaker sections of society. Otherwise the idea of equality will be quite empty. Certain classes of citizens have become deplorably poor because they belonged to a particular class or caste and for generation they were not given reasonable opportunities which would have enabled them to acquire knowledge and material resources. Classes of citizens belonging to certain castes were relegated to a socially backward position. Poverty added to their misery. Poverty was the result and not the cause of social backwardness as is often observed by the Supreme Court. The statement of Kaka Kalelkar that certain communities had neglected education because they had no use for it and that they should help themselves is the 'unkindest cust' that our society can inflict on the unfortunate brethern of the downtrodden communities who have been in the name of religion denied all access to education and discouraged by severe punishment, if they made an attempt. It may be that the reservation policy during the post-independence years has helped classes who were marginally backward to a considerable extent and did not reach the most needy, But that is not a reason to discard caste criterion and resort to economic criterion. It would be necessary for the State to prevent the resources of the State being utilised by castes which are not really backward and castes which have benefited considerably by the assistance of the State in the recent past and channelise the benefits to the most needy. The communities which have already benefited should also give way to the most needy. Public opinion must be aroused in this regard. The situation calls for magnanimity and integrity of the highest order on the part of the advanced communities to help the State achieve its cherished goal of dispensing social justice.

22. Thiru P. Balagopal, Advocate, asserted that the criteria for backwardness could only be social and educational and could not be economical as Articles 15(4), 16(4) and 340 of the Constitution specify. The entire non-Brahmin community should be included as backward-class. The most backward among them must be included as Scheduled Caste. Local Panchayats and panchayat unions must help in the investigation of backwardness. The reservation for backward classes should be based on the population.

23. Thirumathi Ammu Balachandran, Advocate, Madras, pointed out that the founding fathers of the Constitution realised that certain groups of citizens in our country had suffered a history of deprivation and discrimination. To restore the balance various provisions were included in the Constitution for safeguarding, protecting and uplifting the weaker sections. The three decades after the enactment of the Constitution have thrown into relief various problems in the administration of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for protection of the backward classes. Where caste is taken as a criterion for backwardness it should be remembered that all members of the same caste are not equally backward. The more advanced members should be denied the protection. The occupation followed by the majority of a group of people also offers a guideline to test its backwardness. Members of a group following occupations which are menial or lowly in nature as compared with white collar jobs or big business could be termed as backward. Habitation of people and the areas from which they come may also be responsible for the creation of backwardness. Rural populations do not value education highly. They regard expenditure on education as unnecessary or a waste. At best it can be said that among such people educational expenses are among the low-rating priorities particularly among women. Literacy is a safe guide for the determination of backwardness.

24. Thirumathi T. N. Ananthanayaki, Advocate, Madras, analysed the various articles of the Constitution of backwardness. According to her, castes are the building bricks of the Hindu Society. It can, therefore, be taken as a sure guide of social backwardness. Castes stratify Hindu society and its existence and imposition on the Hindu society with sanctions of

religion for over 3,000 years have made them a stable and sure guide for the determination of social backwardness. Though initially the Kaka Kalelkar's Commission recommended determination of backwardness on the basis of caste, a contradictory note by its Chairman rendered the recommendations useless. Mandal Commission, however, swears by caste for determination of backwardness. While the framers of the Constitution statutorily removed untouchability in Article 17 of the Constitution they have done nothing similar to it as far as caste is concerned beyond expressing a pious hope of, establishing a casteless society. Till caste is legally abolished it would serve as the only reliable basis for the determination of backwardness. The Constitution speaks of social and educational backwardness only. Inclusion of economic backwardness was debatted at length at the time of the first amendment of the Constitution to Article 15 of the Constitution and rejected. In such circumstances she would strongly oppose against introduction of economic backwardness in the determination of backward classes. Till one feels that caste has come up socially and educationally, till that psychological feeling of having come up in society is created, protection for the weaker sections should continue. Based on the social and educational buckwardness of castes reservation should be made proportionate to their population. The state should take particular care to ensure that the so called higher castes who have for centuries kept the lower castes down and enjoyed disproportionate benefits should not any longer be allowed to tyannise over them. Constitution enumerates social and educational backwardness. Economic backwardness is not contemplated. It is not correct to say that removal of economic backwardness will, ipso factor, remove social backwardness. Poverty can keep individuals backward but not the entire community. The founding fathers of the Constitution beginning from Dr. Ambedkar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have considered and rejected economic criterion for determination of social backwardness. Economic backwardness is temporary and can be easily cured ; not so social or educational backwardness. Even as one can assert that economic backwardness is not the only or the main reason for social and educational backwardness one cannot contend that economic advancement is the sole reason for being forward socially. It is wrong to compare the economic backwardness of a section of a forward community with the economic backwardness of communities which have been for ages denied social and educational opportunities to come up. Economic backwardness is elastic and temporary. She quotes with approval Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy the main motive of the communal representation is to eradicate the unequal status amongst the citizens of India. Communal representstion is a " boon " to creat society of equals. The need for the prolongation of the system of communal representation will automatically cease and it will be found absolutely unnecessary to continue the policy any longer, when all the communities are made equal." Considering the large population of backward communities reservation proportionate to their strength is inevitable in the circumstances. It is idle to contend that efficiency is diluted because of reservation. There is a difference of only a few marks between a candidate selected on merit and one coming under reservations. Reservation for the backward classes has been followed in this State for over six decades and even to-day this State is considered as one of the best administered States in India. It is unconstitutional to include economic backwardness and there will be definitely agitation if it is done. She pleaded for reservation for women.

25. Thiru Venkatasamy, Chairman, Karnataka Backward Classes Commission addressed the gathering. He has come to observe and absorb as much as possible the deliberations of the Seminar. From the Balaji's case to that of Balaram the course of identifying backward classes and the percentage of their representation has been considerably changed. Champaka case, Rangachari case and Thomas case have given different interpretation of the law. Some of the participants maintained that caste should be taken as one of the criteria for deciding backwardness. With equal vehemence it is argued by others that economic criteria should be taken as the main criterion. If a man is educationally backward, normally he is poor socially also. If a man belonging to the service classes like dhobies, barbers, etc., is socially poor, he cannot be economically rich or educationally advanced. Such being the case, a synthesis has to be found. He is greatly indebted to all the participants for their valuable contributions to the Seminar.

26. Mr. Justice Ramaprasada Rao in his concluding address commended the great effort put in by the eminent lawyers who participated in the Seminar. He would commend to the Backward Classes Commission to study in depth the various judgments together with all the suggestions made in the Seminar to arrive at a judicious conclusion. The Commission is entitled to have its own views based upon the evidence it has collected. It should possible to evolve a multi-purpose test for the determination of backwardness. A suggestion was made that if concessions were to be given let it be to the most needy among the backward classes. This should be determined out of the survey conducted by the Commission. He sympathised with the members of the Commission who had been asked to do a very vast and difficult task. He wished them all success.

27. Thiru Viswanathan, Member proposed a vote of thank.

CHAPTER—6A.

SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL-*cum*-ECONOMIC SURVEY—STAGE I.

6A.01. The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission was set up in G.O. Ms. No. 3078, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th December 1982 in pursuance of the Supreme Court's decision in writ petition Nos. 4995/1980, 4996/1980, 4997/1980 and 402/1981. The Supreme Court has ordered that the reference to the Commission shall cover all such questions as bear upon the enumeration and classification of Backward Classes. The terms of reference to the Commission included a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the Backward Classes in the State and to recommend specific measures for their advancement. The Commission was expected to review the measures so far taken by the State Government for the welfare of the Backward Classes and the betterment of their conditions and assess the effectiveness of such measures and in particular in matters relating to education and representation in public services in the State. For any meaningful analysis or assessment of the impact of the welfare measures and to examine the adequacy or otherwise of employment of the various communities in the State services accurate figures about the population of these communities are essential.

6A.02. The latest population census figures do not give the population caste-wise. The census of 1911, 1921 and 1931 alone give caste-wise details. In the census of 1921, 88 communities were enumerated.

But in 1931, for reasons of economy, fewer communities only (31) were covered. The castes enumerated in 1921 are those which accounted for more than one per mile (one per thousand) in the State as well as in the district. Small castes or sub-castes which did not satisfy the conditions were not separately recorded. All the Backward Classes Commissions—whether at State level or at All-India level—have found the necessity to have precise figures of the population caste-wise for a proper appreciation and assessment of the advancement made by these communities over the years. They found themselves helpless in the absence of these figures in the latest census. Thiru P. B. Gajendragadkar, Retired Chief Justice of India, who later became the Chairman of the Jammu and Kashmir Commission of Inquiry in 1968, suggested that so far as Hindus were concerned the criterion of backwardness is CASTE, and expressed his disapproval that "it is unfortunate that the State Government do not maintain a separate record of admissions of students belonging to the Backward Classes". The Directive Principles of State Policy give a mandate for their educational and economic upliftment and for prevention of their exploitation. He, therefore, expressed his unhappiness on his inability to make any observation as to the extent to which the State Government had followed the directive principles intended for the advancement of the backward classes. *Another observation of the Court may be relevant in this connection : "Neither the Director of Social Welfare nor the Cabinet Sub-Committee nor the Cabinet had before them the population of each of these classes, their economic conditions, percentage of literacy or education, inferiority of their occupations, their habitation, or their social and economic status vis-a-vis the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ..... The fact that the information cannot be easily obtained from the Census reports can afford no valid ground of justification for sustaining the list of backward classes under Article 15(4). This information could be obtained, if the State required it, and it is not for us to suggest the manner in which it can be done, a duty which it should perform however inconvenient or difficult it may be.....@

6A.03. The Sattanathan Commission attempted to take the census of 1921 as the basis and projected it over a long period of 50 years to arrive at the population figures caste-wise. Uniform growth rate which was the average growth rate for the entire community was adopted. The Commission was alive to the deficiencies of such projections viz., projection over a long period covering a wide area could not be accurate ; adopting average growth rate for individual backward communities would not give precise figures. Further, the formula he used was simple interest method. As everyone knows, population does not increase annually. The method appears to be at best a crude approximation. The Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, Government of India was addressed to enlighten the Commission as to whether these difficulties are real and whether increase of population being a continuous process the exponential method would be a better approximation. He replies "that it would be extremely difficult to suggest any reliable method of making projections by community. As it is, projections for general population at small area level is itself a difficult matter and to attempt such prejections in the case of specific communities would be even more difficult. There does not appear to be any particular methodology which would yield what might be considered reliable estimates".

6A.04. Since on the direction of the Supreme Court the State Government included as one of the terms of reference to cover all such questions and issues as have a bearing upon the question of enumeration and classification of Backward Classes in the State, it was thought

expedient to approach the Government, explain the difficulties and obtain sanction for a door-to-door enumeration of the entire population of the State-caste-wise. When approaching the people for cent percent survey it was considered expedient to collect other relevant information also. Since the educational and economic status are also important in the deliberations of the Commission the questionnaire was designed to include particulars about these also. This socio-educational-*cum*-economic survey Stage I was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1482, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th April 1983.

6A.05. As it was decided to collect details in respect of each community in the State on a complete enumeration basis, it has become necessary to have a complete list of all the Communities in the State. The list of communities maintained by the Directorate of Backward Classes and the Tamil Nadu Public Services Commission contain only the names of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. As the list of other Communities was not available it was decided to collect the names of all the Communities of the people living in the State. This information was collected by the Commissioner of Statistics on behalf of the Commission with the help of his field staff consisting of Assistant Statistical Investigators, Block Statistical Inspectors, Divisional Statistical Officers and Assistant Directors of Statistics in all the 16 Districts in the State.

6A.06. The lists of the Communities received from about 700 Field Staff were examined very closely to avoid duplication not only within each district but also within the State. A final list of 298 Communities classified under the main groups Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and others was prepared. In this preparation, the list of Backward Classes Communities applicable to the Transferred areas namely Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district was also taken care of. In order to identify the Communities and facilitate the processing of the data with the help of Computer, three digit Code numbers were assigned to each of the Communities with the Code '000' for those who preferred either not to reveal their community or not to identify themselves with any community.

6A.07. The Department of Statistics under the control of the Commissioner of Statistics has rich experience in the conduct of surveys right from the designing of questionnaire, Collection of data, processing, analysing and interpreting them for the State. Besides it has expertise and experienced staff in the conduct of Socio Economic Surveys and is participating for more than two decades in the various sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Organisation. Hence it has been decided to utilise this machinery by the Commission in the conduct of the Surveys.

6A.08. A conference of all the Assistant Directors of Statistics and one Statistical Officer from each district was held in the office of the Commissioner of Statistics at Madras on 26th April 1983. The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission explained in details the scope of the Survey, the importance of timely Collection of qualitative data with full coverage. The 3 proforma designed for the Survey, first for collection of Primary data, second for sorting the Primary data Community-wise and third for preparing the Abstract showing Community-wise particulars were discussed threadbare at this conference. The various suggestions given in the course of the discusion and points raised regarding the technical terms adopted were taken note of and the Schedules were revised and the instructions suitably modified.

6A.09. The Director of Stationery and Printing printed the required schedules, lists and instructions (*vide* Appendix 16 A, B, C) and despatched them.

6A.10. The Primary administrative unit in the State is the Revenue Village. But the size of the Revenue Village varies widely both in area and population not only from district to district but also within the district. In order to ensure a uniform work load for the enumerators it has been decided to utilise the Enumeration Block as in the case of population Census. There are about 72,000 Enumeration Blocks with an average population varying from 500 to 750. Each of the Enumerator was allotted a minimum of about 5 Enumeration Blocks. However, this norm varied in the case of Urban areas like cities and Municipal Towns.

6A.11. The Collectors of the mofussil districts and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras in Madras City were put in overall charge of the survey. The Revenue Divisional Officers appointed the required number of enumerators in the divisions in consultation with the Assistant Director of Statistics. Nearly, 25,000 enumerators were appointed for the whole State. They were drawn from all establishments under the control of the State Government and Local Bodies. The Assistant Directors and the Divisional Statistical Officers gave intensive training to all the enumerators. At Panchayat Union level the Statistical Inspector co-ordinated the work of the enumerators in his jurisdiction. He had to test check not less than two households in each enumerator's jurisdiction. The Statistical Officer scrutinised 50 households in his division. The Assistant Director of Statistics was ordered to test check not less than 50 households. Each supervisory official was asked to select for check a household different from the one checked by other supervisory officers.

As regards Madras City the Assistant Director of Statistics has not got sufficient staff to undertake supervision as in the case of other districts. Hence the work of supervision was entrusted to the 150 Junior Engineers in the Corporation working in the 150 Divisions.

6A.12. Detailed instructions were issued to enumerate all those residing on a permanent basis in the lodgings in cities, besides, platform dwellers, inmates of asylums, nomads and convicts serving long term sentence in jails. Specific instructions were also issued to enumerate those staying in College hostels in their respective native places.

6A.13. Several appeals were issued to the public through the press (*vide* Appendix 17-1) requesting them to extend their fullest co-operation to make the survey successful and useful. By another appeal they were informed that they would be helping themselves and their community and incidentally the Commission, if they could ensure that they were enumerated without ommissions. They were also requested to contact the Revenue Divisional Officers and Collectors in the mufussil districts and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras in the City in case of any omission. A final appeal was issued that the Survey which was nearing completion was meant to safeguard the rights of the general public and that they were given a final opportunity to report ommission, if any, to the appropriate authorities.

6A.14. At the district level the Assistant Director of Statistics was expected to ensure that all persons in the district are not omitted to be enumerated as is done in the case of electoral rolls. The Assistant Directors were asked to compare the population as enumerated by the field staff with the 1981 census population corrected upto-date and were requested to explain if there was wide variation between the two figures. One more safeguard was enforced. The Assistant Directors were asked to make test-checks of the survey records received by them with respect to the list of V.I.Ps. in their jurisdiction and the requests of local community representatives. If there were any omissions they were asked to instruct the enumerators to supply them. Thus, the Commission made elaborate and detailed arrangements for enumeration, supervisory checks and safeguards against possible omission in the enumeration.

6A.15. In addition to this, the Officers from the Commission undertook intensive tour of all the districts and inspected the enumeration work in the field. The Backward Classes Commission visited all the districts to receive representations of the various Communities. In the course of these tours the Chairman had detailed discussions with the Assistant Director of Statistics and other Supervisors connected with the survey and also inspected their field work.

6A.16. In spite of the best efforts of the enumerators to cover all the persons there might be some omissions and failure on the part of the informants to include the members of their family staying in College Hostels. Similarly, there might be omissions for other reasons like possible absence of the residents at the time of the visit of the enumerators, want of time to make a second visit to these houses and difficulty of access to remote areas especially in the hilly tracts for lack of conveyance.

6A.17. In order to give chance to those who thought that they were not enumerated, the public were requested through the Dailies, Radio, and T.V. to provide information in respect of their family in a prescribed proforma direct to the Chairman, Tmil Nadu Backward Classes Commission before 15th February 1984. However, the time was finally extended upto 31st March 1984. Special Staff was appointed to scrutinise the representations thus received, so as to avoid duplication and inclusion without proper details. After sorting out the representations to be considered for inclusion, Officers of the Commission, not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors, were deputed to various districts to undertake spot verification of the bonafide and the authenticity of the representations. Thus all steps were taken to admit all genuine representations.

6A.18. The population of the State as per the survey was compared with the estimated population and was found to be less. This question was discussed in detail with experts including Dr. M. N. Murthy, Statistician and Member of Faculty, Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo, and formerly Professor and Head of Division of National Sample Survey, Indian Statistical Institute,

Calcutta. It has been found that such phenomenon is quite common even in regular population census conducted by the State machinery in India or the U.S.A. Dr. Murthy has observe in his book ' Skampling Theory and Method' as follows :—

6A.19. "It is estimated that there was a net under enumeration of 1.1 per cent in the 1951 Indian population census (Registrar General 1953) and of 1.4 per cent in the 1950 population census of the United States of America (Eckler 1953). In fact these estimates of under enumeration themselves are believed to be under estimates. The extent of under or over enumeration is likely to be higher for regional and classificatory break-downs. This shows that even in a population Census, where the main aim is just to get a complete count of persons, comparatively an easy task from the view point of data collection and compilation, the data are subject to some amount of error".

6A.20. He has also suggested that in such cases projections can be made on the basis of the data already collected to bridge the gap. In our Survey of the State the gap is only 4.5 per cent. The Census Authority use to publish the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes besides the total count. The data relating to 1981 Census was available in this respect. Hence this fact was borne in mind and projections were made so as to ensure consistency in regard to the composition of the population besides the refinement in the estimates. Thus the projected population of Tamil Nadu as on 1st July 1983, worked out to 499.9 lakhs.

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* Report of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission Volume I, Part I, Chater XXVIII, P. 333.

@ A. I. R. 1968 AP 165 at P. 187.

CHAPTER 6-B (*i*)

SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL-CUM-ECONOMIC SURVEY—STAGE II.

6B.01. The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission was entrusted, as per the terms of reference, with the responsibility of reviewing the existing list of Backward Classes adopting suitable criteria for identification of social and educational backwardness. For this purpose, the Commission had to collect statistical details on various aspects of all the communities in the State.

6B.02. The Commission, in the first instance, had launched a State-wide complete survey covering all the households for ascertaining the number of members in each family besides other details.

6B.03. An expert panel (Appendix 18) consisting of sociologists, social scientists, social anthropologists and other disciplines deliberated at length to identify criteria and indicators for backwardness—social and educational. Because of its importance the matter was discussed in detail in a seminar at Madurai for two days. With the help of the material so collected, the Commission decided to launch a one per cent sample survey of all the households in the State.

6B.04. The Commission decided to collect information at macro level in respect of each community covering the social aspects from well-informed leaders of the communities in the selected areas. This opportunity was also utilised to assess the impact of the welfare measures already introduced by the Government for the uplift of backward classes. This schedule was called the welfare schedule. With the help of a Committee (*vide* Appendix 19) consisting of experienced administrators, statisticians, anthropoligists, econometricians, the Commission evolved a set of three schedules listed below to be canvassed concurrently in each of the selected areas in the State.

(1) A Household Schedule—to collect details in respect of all the selected households covering all the communities in the selected area (Appendix-20-a.)

(2) A Welfare Schedule—to collect information in respect of each of the households coming under the Backward Community to assess the impact ; (Appendix 20-*b*) and

(3) A Community Schedule—at the rate of one schedule for each of the communities in the selected area to be filled in after enquiry of the well-informed elders of the community in the area (Appendix 20-*c*).

The institutions are contained in Appendix 20-*d*.

6B.05. In view of the limited time at the disposal of the Commission the survey of all the households in the State similar to the earlier survey was out of question as it involves considerable time and cost. Collection of voluminous data covering the entire population of the State by the census survey would also pose greater problems in mobilising the required man-power for enumeration and supervision. Processing and analysing the data even with the help of computers would take considerable time. The Commission was also convinced of these difficulties from its experience in conducting the previous survey. Therefore, it was decided to resort to a sample survey.

6B.06. The services of an expert panel. (Appendix 21) were availed of to evolve a design for sample survey. Development Blocks and Municipal areas in the State were treated as strata for selecting the sample. In each of the strata, a sample if 10 per cent of villages/divisions/wards was selected on a random basis. In each of the selected sample villages/divisions/wards a sub-sample of 10 per cent households selected on a circular systematic basis with a random start was adopted. This would normally ensure a fair representation of all the communities in the State. However, special care was taken to cover all the communities in our survey by instructing the enumerators to survey the households of these communities in the selected areas even if they did not form part of the sample households selected. Similarly, households of these communities in the districts which were not covered in any selected area were also covered.

6B.07. *Types of data collected.*—In the household schedule comprehensive data on sex, age marital status, literacy, economic status, employment status, duration of unemployment were collected in respect of each member of the selected household. In addition, valuable information on size of the agricultural holdings, social status, livestock, assets, liabilities, annual income from different sources, annual expenditure under different heads were also collected in respect of each

of the households. Information on furniture and other facilities such as radio, te.evision, phone, vehicles, etc.. which could throw light on the social status was collected. Further, details of jewels and deposits were also ascertained. The household survey included information on infantile mortality and mater nal mortality as well as use of nutritious food and availability of medical care.

6B.08. *Welfare Schedule.*—In the Schedule relating to welfare measures, information on family's awareness of the welfare measures implemented by the Government for Backward Classes, the number of members who availed themselves of the different welfare measures and their monetary value were collected.

6B.09. *The Community Schedule.*—Covered information on the social status, nature of hereditary, traditional profession, services rendered to other communities and services rendered by other communities and other social aspects. This community schedule was to be canvassed with respectable elders of the community.

6B.10. *Field work.*—The enumeration work was entrusted to a team of about 800 members of the staff consisting of Statistical Inspectors and Assistant Statistical inspectors of the Department of Statistics. These staff are well-qualified and equipped with sufficient experience in the conduct of similar surveys undertaken by the Department of Statistics. However, they have been given intensive training by the officers of the Commission. Their field work was subjected to concurrent supervision by the officers of the Statistical Department and of the Commission. A time limit of two months was set for the completion of this sample survey.

6B.11. In all 1,00,726 households covering a population of 4,80,583 were canvassed. Family Welfare Measures Schedules relating to 67,532 households of Backward Classes Communities besides 14,239 community schedules were canvassed. The canvassed schedules on receipt were analysed with the help of computer by the Commissioner of Statistics. The coverage of the sample survey in respect of both households and population is 0.96 per cent.

CHAPTER 6B (*ii*).

STAGE II SURVEY.

MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO ANTE OF CERTAIN COMMUNITIES.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission conducted a sample survey of 1 per cent households in the State to determine, in particular, the social bakcwardness of the communities. For this purpose each of the Community Development Blocks and Municipalities in the State was treated as a stratum. In each of such strata 10 per cent of the villages/Wards were selected on random basis. A sub-sample of 10 per cent households was selected on a circular systematic basis with a random start in each of these selected Villages/Wards. In order to avoid personal bias in the starting, random numbers were communicated to the enumerators from theCommission itself.

Normally in such a sample survey it is expected that almost all the communities in the State will be reflected. To avoid any possible omission of communities, detailed instructions were given to all the enumerators and to the Assistant Directors of Statistics who were incharge of the survey in the district. They were requested to survey a few households of such of those communities in their jurisdiction which were not included in the sample households already selected.

The enumerators were instructed to follow this principle not only in the case of sample villages but also apply it to the entire stratum after considering the positionin all the sample Villages/Wards Similarly Assistant Directors of Statistics were instructed to adopt this method in the district as a whole. Inspite of these elaborate precautions taken by the Commission it was found in the final tally, that there were 52 communities (14 Backward Classes, 25 Denotified Communities and 13 Forward Communities) for which no schedule was canvassed. This situation arose mainly because of the fact that the households belonging to these communities were only few in number and even these few households were scattered.

As the data from Stage II Survey are utilised to determine the social backwardness of the community no definite conclusion could be drawn about the exact social status of these communities. Hence it is decided to maintain the status quo ante regarding backwardness or otherwise of these communities.

Similarly it is noticed that only one schedule has been canvassed in respect of 30 communities, (8 Backward Classes, 11 Denotified Communities and 11 Forward Communities). As only one sample household has been taken of these communities there are practical difficulties in drawing definite conclusions. With just one schedule for a community its performance would either be cent per cent or zero per cent. This would give a distorted picture of the community and it is not possible to locate precisely the performance of the community among different ranges ofthe several social characteristics. Thus, for all practical purposes, the communities for which only a single schedule has been canvassed are in no way better than the other group where no schedule is canvassed Hence, the same treatment of maintaining the "status quo ante "must be applied in these cases also for determination of social backwardness.

CHAPTER 7-A.

RELEVANCE OF CASTE IN THE DETERMINATION OF BACKWARDNESS.

7A. 01. In the determination of backwardness, caste can be used in two different ways—(1) as a unit of measurement i.e., as an easily identifiable collectivity with well-defined characteristics, and (2) as a measuring rod i. e., the use of rank, standing or prestige of a caste as a measure or criterion of backwardness. We have several decisions on these two points of view, We discuss them below.

7A. 02. *Use of Caste both as a unit of measurement and as a measuring rod.*—In Balaji's decision,[1] the Court accepts the use of "Communities"—including caste groups— as units whose backwardness is to be determined. It also admits the relevance of caste as a measuring rod in terms of hierarchy. Only the Court takes strong objection to the exclusive reliance on caste (i.e., in the sence of rank or standing) as a Criterion of social backwardness. Lest one should stop with caste standing along in the determination of backwardness, it proceeds to lay down the guiding principles to be used in the determination of backwardness of such caste groups viz., place of habitation, occupation and poverty. These considerations are also relevant for the determination of backwardness of the Caste.

7A.03. Castes are permissible units of measurement of backwardness. We quote from Balaji : "It is for the attainment of social and economic justice that Article 15(4) authorises making of special provisions for the advancement of the communities there contemplated even if such provision is inconsistent with the fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 15 and 29 (2)."[2]

7A. 04. In P. Rajendran *v.* State of Madras the Court upheld the use of castes—as a unit of measurement—by which Madras Backward Classes were designated :

> "It must not be forgotten that a caste is also a class of citizens and if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, reservation can be made in favour of such a caste on the ground that it is a socially and educationally backward class within the meaning of Article 15(4)."[3]

In this decision the Court upheld the use of caste as the unit, not caste standing as the measure of backwardness.

7A. 05. In Periakaruppan *v.* State of Tamil Nadu, Justice Hegde provided a straight forward reading : "a caste has always been recognised as a class", and cites P. Rajendran *v.* State of Madras as standing for the proposition that caste units are permissible so long as they are shown as socially backward.[4]

In State of Andhra Pradesh *v.* Sagar, the Court observed :

> "In determining whether a particular section forms a class, caste cannot be excluded altogether."[5].

7A. 06. In State of Andhra Pradesh *v.* Balaraman, the Court reiterates that caste units are permissible : "One thing is clear that if an entire caste is, as a fact found to be socially and educationally backward, their inclusion in the list of Backward Classes by their caste name is not violative of Article 15(4)."[6] Thus caste has been generally accepted by courts as a unit of classification. Caste units are a useful way of identifying backwardness. Caste membership is more readily ascertainable than the income level ; consequently there is relatively little slippage in distribution of the benefits getting into the target group. It is easy to detect a person claiming privileges under a false dissimulation of caste. Misrepresentation of one's income, on the other hand, is easier to accomplish, harder to detect, and evokes little stigma. [7].

7A. 07. *Use of Caste as a measuring rod.*—In Chitralekha *v.* State of Mysore, the Supreme Court confirms that Balaji established three things—(1) "the caste of a group of citizens may be a relevant circumstance in ascertaining their social backwardness", (2) "It—the hierarchy of caste—i. e., use of caste as a measuring road—cannot be the sole or dominant test in that behalf".[8]

7A. 08. "Classes" referred to in Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the constitution would be collections of individuals selected for special treatment because they suffered from one or other form of disadvantage. Constitutional provisions for backward classes aim at overcoming the accumulated disparities of power, wealth, and culture of communities down the ages. Viewed from this angle "classes" refer only to those historic social formations (caste, religious groups perhaps occupations and localities) that were the object of Constitutional policy.

7A.09. Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) are exceptions or provisions to the main Articles forbidding consideration of caste. The term backward classes would, therefore, refer to the forbidden classifications in the main Article. Otherwise, there was no necessity to have any proviso at all, since other classifications would be permissible without it. The history of Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution indicates that they were precisely included for this purpose. The entire debate on Article 16 (4) of the Constitution revolved around the question of which "Communities" were intended to be included. The addition of Article 15 (4) by amendment was for the specific purpose of permitting preferences for caste groups.[10]

7A.10. What is intended to be remedied by the constitutional provisions for the backward classes is not incidents of individual life history or even the history of recent times but the accumulated disadvantages of palpable social groups. These groups may be castes. But they must have some shared traits which can be measured in terms of social and educational backwardness.[11] Members of an entire caste or community may be " treated as a backward class " because of their shared characteristics.[12]

7A.11. As regards the constitutional intent, we have the frank, explicit, outspoken expression of the intent of the Constitution makers in the speech of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar in the course of the discussion of Article 16 (4) has observed that" backward classes are nothing else but a collection of certain castes. "[13]

7A.12. The use of caste as a measure of backwardness provides (1) a convenient way of identifying persons with a low level of opportunity and resources,(2) backwardness is the low level of possession of present resources (such as education, income, cultural accomplishments, even confidence, poise or status itself.....), (3) backwardness is accumulated effect of caste disabilities and (4) backwardness is the result of caste status, or more accurately, of a hierachical caste system in which some groups were assigned low status and were deprived of advantages. The caste group occupies a given status or standing in the social hierarchy. This status or standing in the hierarchy. This status are standing is an important determinant of the general level of opportunities and resources of its members. Those coming from caste of low status suffer from lack of cultural resources, lack of a home environment favourable to educational achievement, and unfavourable self-image, lack of access to opportunities, subjection to disabilities and discrimination.[14]

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CHAPTER 7B.

CASTE SYSTEM

"THE HEREDITARY CURSE" OF HINDU SOCIETY.

7B. 01. Castes have been variously described as the building bricks of Hindu Society and the flesh and blood of Hinduism. We may go one step further and say that caste sytem forms not only the skeletal bones that give Hindu society its shape but its pernicious effects have entered its very marrow. In fact, caste forms an integral part of Hindu culture.

7B. 02. Caste, according to Hutton, is an institution of a highly complex origion. It is of a peculiar nature found only in India. It is an exclusively Indian phenomenon. No comparable institution is to be seen elsewhere which has anything like the complexity, elaboration and rigidity of caste in India. Castes in Hindu society are homogeneous, easily identifiable collectivities characterised by endogamy, hierarchy of high and low based on purity and pollution with an inflexible system of privileges and disabilities and highly ritual ridden.

7B. 03. The four varnas are considered to be of divine creation. The various castes were believed to have divine sanction. The Purushasukta hymn of the Rig Veda states that after the primeval sacrifice, "his mouth become the Brahmin; his two arms were made into the Rajanya (Kshatriya); his thighs in the Vaishyas, from his two feet the Sudra was born". This is usually reinforced by a quotation from the Gita where Lord Krishna was said to have created the four varnas based on quality and action.

7B. 04. The idea of hierarchy is central to caste—the twice born castes were placed at the top and the sudras at the bottom. The Scheduled Castes were exterior to the Chatur-varna and were assigned the most polluting and the most degrading tasks. They were ranked below the Sudras. Andre Beteille describes the caste system as inequality of the most rigid type. It signifies not just inequality but inequality of the most uncompromising kind. India has been viewed as a text-book example of a hierarchical society. Caste system is inequality par excellence.

7B. 05. Caste, some Sociologists would say, was originally the result of assigning different occupations to different castes. Occupations were also classified as high and low, those practised by the high castes being regarded as high. To them were assigned the noble calling of the priesthood, the rare privilege of access to Vedas and the divine practice of meditation. Manual labour was considered low and the lower castes were burdened with these. Certain occupations like swine-nerding and butchery which were polluting in nature were, therefore, allocated to the lowest in the hierarchy.

7B. 06. There is congruence between castes and occupations only upto a certain extent. To associate a caste invariably with a single occupation is an over simplification. For example, Vaisyas to whom trade and commerce were assigned in course of time, owing to circumstances beyond their control, took to cultivation.

7B. 07. In India's dietetic hierarchy, the highest castes were usually vegetarians and tetotallers. Even in meat there is hierarchy. The highest non-vegetarian castes were supposed to eschew chicken, pork and beef. Wild pork was considered superior to domestic pork since the village pig was a scavenger. Eating beef in rural India meant eating carrion and it came accordingly under a double ban. Liquor was prohibited to the higher castes even on festive occasions. Acceptance of drinking water or cooked food also went by caste hierarchy.

7B. 08. Gods too were not spared. Among the Hindu Pantheon there are Gods for higher castes who prefer vegetarian offerings, while those of lower castes are propitiated with bloody sacrifices.

7B. 09. The idea of purity and pollution played a crucial part in the hierarchical caste system. The high castes were considered to be pure and the lower castes polluted. The higher castes became polluted by mere touch, by sight, by the casting of a shadow and even walking on the footprints of the lowest castes.

7B. 10. Even in the dispensation of justice, civil or criminal, the hierarcy of castes played no insignificant part. Punishment for an offence varied according to the caste of the persons who committed and those against whom it was committed. Traditionally the Brahmin was exempt from capital punishment and his land was assessed at a lower rate. In judging criminal offences too the gravity depended upon the hierarchy of castes. The legal order of traditional Hindu society was embodied in the Dharmashastras. Some af the injuncions in the Dharmashastras were plainly designed to safeguard the interests of the privileged at the expense of the under privileged.

7B. 11. The permanent and the deadly grip that the caste system had over the Hindu society was because it had been the exploitation of the society by a highly intelligent but by no means entirely altruistic heirarchy which had evolved a religious philosophy too subtle for the mass of the people. The caste system sought its justification in the theories of Karma and transmigration of souls. The Hindu Law Book of Manu established fear—inspiring punishment as the foundation of internal peace and order. In the hierarchical caste system of the Hindus the untouchable no less than the Brahmin is persuaded to accept his allotted place based on the theory of Karma. Those born in the lower casetes were assured that if they faithfully and rigidly accepted and performed the duties assigned to them, they would, in the next birth, be elevated to a higher caste and the reverse would result if these rules were broken.

7B. 12. Swami Vivekananda at the turn of the century, condemned the upper classes for treating the weaker masses of the lower castes as slaves and savages, and demanded Shudra Raj. Gandhiji felt

"There is on of the face of the earth no other country that has the problem that India has no chronic starvation and slow death—a process of dehumanization. The solution must, therefore, be origional. In trying to find it, we must discover the causes of the tremendous tragedy."

7B. 13. The man primarily responsible for drafting the Constitution—Dr. Ambedkar—chose as an act of public protest to burn the Manu—smriti which for two thousand years occupied a pre-eminent poisition among the Dharmashastras.

7B. 14.The caste system has survived many onslaughts both from within and from without. There was a succession of religious reform movements which challenged the established hierarchy of caste in the name of equality among men. Revolts against the caste system in India only multiplied the number of such castes. Religious sects formed often in defiance of the system found themselves relegated into the position of another caste. Describing the course of the movement for equality started by Chaitanya in eastern India, N.K. Bose wrote, 'The ideas propounded by Lord Chaitanya remained confined to particular sects ; they were not able to break down the intolerance embedded in society as a whole and usher in a new flood of life. The Chitanyas were in effect transformed into a new caste. , This seems to have been the normal cycle of development : what started as a movement for social reform became hardened into a sect which became transformed into a caste which then found a place for itself in the established order of castes.

7B. 15. It survived many an external onslaught. The swords of the fanatic Mohammedans, the bayonets of the aggressive Portuguese and the organised Missions of the proselytising Europeans have all failed to make any significantdent on the caste system. On the other hand the caste system of Hindus spread its tentacles far and wide and made gradual inroads into other religious groups as well. Indian, Muslims and Christians in contact with the Hindus have also adopted the caste system in a way. The institution of caste cuts across diverse religious groups and gives them all a common social idion. Caste even survived conversion to Christianity and Islam. In these religions, however, there are no ethico-religious ideas justifying the hierarchy or regulating inter-caste relations through ideas of purity and pollution. There are no varna categories. In fact conversion to Christianity weakens pollution ideas. Social life among Christian converts is more free than among Hindus.

7B. 16. Castes among Hindus and classes among western countries have no significant correspondence in extent, in character, or in natural tendencies. Caste in India is the Sociologists touchstone while class remains an allien economic political category to them. Sociologists who believe that caste provides the ground plan of Indian society maintain that 'class' is a category of capitalist society or industrial society or Western society and that Indians themselves do not perceive their social world as being divided into classes as Europeans or Americans might. In India ' class ' is nothing but a particular grouping of castes. In Europe with its class system the tribes were originally as numerous as in India. But they had all fused together. Different hereditary classes married among themselves. People born in one class could and did rise to a higher class by their ability. But among Hindus this is impossible. Attempts of some of the castes to adopt and amulate the customs and rituals of higher castes were met with resistance. The Viswakarma community aspiring to reach a higher state in their hierarchy styled themselves Viswakarma Brahmins and adopted all customs and habits of Brahmins. But they were n ubbed by vested interests.

7B. 17. Nobody can deny the strong influence of the caste system in the prevasive inequality obtaining in India, including contemporary India. From the Sociological point of view the whole of Hindu society has been divided and subdivided into a large number of small and well-defined groups, ranked in an elaborate and complex hierarchy. It was these groups, rather than individuals, which constituted the building blocks of Hindu caste society. There had been a strong emphasis on collective as opposed to individual identity and on hierarchy viewed in terms of purity and pollution. Social superiority was defined not so much in terms of wealth as of purity and of high caste. The stigma of pollution rather than poverty defined social inferiority.

7B. 18. Spread of education, industrialisation, urbanisation, westernisation and sanskritisation are usually assumed to be countervailing forces. But the perpetuation of caste stratification and its influence on the structure of social action inspite of all these in several areas of social life puzzles some Non-sociologists. Quite contrary to popular belief urbanisation does not diminish caste differences but only accentuates them. Cities are centres of caste consciousness. There is intense competition in securing educational facilities and Government jobs. Economic competition and frustration increase intercaste tension. With all the terories about sanskritisation and the dominant caste, we find that the researches and findings of social behaviour and relationships in India are actually interpreted only in terms of the norms and patterns of the caste system ignoring altogether the other inter-related dimensions like economic characteristics. In our country the caste group and *not* the individual still functions as a relevant and central unit of social stratification. Caste remains the only or the primary category of stratification.

7B. 19. Pure Hinduism in its original form did not sanction the popular prejudices and the the degrading social arrangements that came to be developed later in Hindu society. It has no religious sanction either. Swami Vivekananda puts this idea in unmistakable terms : " Beginning from Buddha down to Ram Mohon Roy, everyone made the mistake of holding caste to be a religious institution ..... But in spite of all the ravings of the priests, caste is simply a crystallized social institution, which after doing its service is now filling the atmosphere of India with stench ". This was also Gandhi's position. " Caste has nothing to do with religion ", he said. " It is harmful both to spriritual and national growth ". Later Panikkar made himself the principle protagonist for this view.

7B. 20. The Purushasukta hymn of the Rig Veda and the quotations from Bagavath Gita were for a very long time accepted as the authority for the divine sanction and origin of the caste. K. M. Panikkar in ' Hindu Society at Cross Roads' challenged this theory. He maintains that the institution of caste among the Hindus is unconnected with their religion and is based wholly on law and custom. The authority quoted for the divine ordinance of caste from Gita interprets the creation of the four-fold order on the basis of quality and action. He regards this as the most unequivocal repudiation of the divine origin of caste based on birth. But the fact remains that the caste, the " hereditary curse "—in Tawney's phrase—of the Hindu Society, has been exercising evil influence of the worst order for over three millennia.

7B. 21. Hinduism has a philosophy of the highest order developed more than three thousand years ago. It has consideration for human beings, even animate and inanimate objects. It is strange and singularly unfortunate that the heirs of such a profound philosophy have also developed the caste system which has vivisected humanity into water tight compartments, ereating impenetrable barriers among them, conferring privileges on some and condemning other to a permanent life of servitude and degrading tasks which are handed down from generation to generation. This has worked havoc among a section their own brethren who have been denied the very elementary rights due to them as human beings. It is not morality certainly it is not consideration human beings—to reject or to resist attempts to come up on a par with their fellow men. This " hereditary curse " is a blot on Hindu civilisation. The sooner it is removed, the earlier we make amends for it, the better for the nation.

CASTE SYSTEM

" THE HEREDITARY CURSE" OF HINDU SOCIETY.

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CHAPTER 7-C.

HEREDITY *vs.* ENVIRONMENT.

7C. 01. Prof. Laski says "Equality means that adequate opportunities are laid open to all. By adequate opportunities we cannot imply equal opportunities in a sense that implies identity of original chance. The native endowments of men are by no means equal. Children who are brought up in an atmosphere where things of the mind count highly are bound to start the race of life with advantages no legislation can secure. Parental character will inevitably affect profoundly the equality of the children whom it touches. So long, therefore, as the family endures—and there seems little reason to anticipate or to desire its disappearance—the varying environments it will create make the notion of equal opportunities a fantastic one."[1] How very true are these observations in our society with its endogamous caste system.

7C. 02. Are human traits inherent, fixed by the genetic makeup of the species ? Or, is the mind essentially a blank slate, with social behaviour determined by cultural influences? This is what is commonly known as the nature-nurture debate, one of the major recurring controversies among scientists in this century. Margaret Mead in her book. 'Coming of Age in Samoa' asserts the absolute sovereignity of culture over biology. Freeman, an Australian anthropologist would say that this assertion is vinvalid. In his book, 'Margaret Mead and Soma—The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth' he says it is time to reject both extremes in the nature—nurture debate and to work toward a synthesis of anthropology and biology. Just such a synthesis, under the aegis of socio-biology, appears to be the current thought.[2]

7C. 03. We are thus led to the conclusion that mental makeup is the result of both heredity and environment. A long line of gifted ancestors endow their offspring with a certain amount of mental makeup. The chemistry of genes in such a case must, of necessity, be slightly different from that of another who has not had that previlege. Of course, there may be some exceptions but these very exceptions prove the rule.

7C. 04. If the specially gifted offspring has an environment conducive to its full development by way of physical as well as intellectual nourishment there is every probability of its blossoming as years go by. Exactly the reverse is true of one who has neither had the privilege of gifted ancestors nor the luck of enriching environment. Such a person is bound to prove a failure in life. It is no wonder a backward class child born to illiterate parents and brought up amidst squalor, misery, poverty and ignorance grows up into an adult with no better mental makeup. True even in this case there might be some exceptions. Such exceptions are freaks and would strengthen the general rule that illiteracy breeds illiteracy and ignorance paves the way for ignorance and backward classes remain backward unless they are helped out of the backwardness trap.

7C. 05. Brain is after all a muscle of the body—of course, of a special type. The brain cells feed on physical nourishment viz., nutritious food and on intellectual nourishment, viz., pursuits of learning and thinking. The more often such a muscle of a special kind in the human system (viz., the brain) is exercised and the richer the nourishment (physical as well as mental) it feeds on, the better is its function and performance. Unfortunately, the backward classes lack both.

7C. 06. Though complete identity of equality of opportunity is impossible in this world, measures compensatory in character and which are calculated to mitigate surmountable obstacles to ensure equality of opportunity can never incur the warth of the courts or violate the letter and spirit of any of the articles of the Constitution.

7C. 07. Unequal conditions of cultural life at home cause the unequal cultural development of children from different strata of society. Hence members of the backward classes clamour with every moral justification for special reservations and other concessions. No Government with the interest of the backward classes at heart can mercilessly turn down their legitimate claim.

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1. A. I.R. 1976 SC 514 and "Liberty and Equality" in Social Problems and Public Policy : Inequality and Justice, ed. Lee Rainwater, pp. 26 to 31.

2. The American Review Spring 1984, Vol. 28, No. 3 Culturegenes. The Centinuring Debate by Boyce Rensberger at pp 33 to 36.

CHAPTER 7D.

NOT MERIT ALONE.

7D. 01. Sir Francis Galton maintained that human intelligence was both unequally distributed and hereditarily transmitted. The proposition that 'all men are created equal' seems to be a convenient fiction in the case of natural endowment. Perhaps, it might apply to civit or political rights but not merit or ability or talent. [1]

7D. 02. Aristotle argued that to treat equals unequally is unjust, but to treat unequals equally is also unjust. [2]

7D. 03. It is a fact of life that not all are born equal. They should, therefore, be treated differently.

7D. 04. The privileged few with more ability and education are prone to emphasise the claims of merit while those lacking these advantages, for historical reasons, urge the claim of need. [3] Unequal conditions of cultural life at home cause unequal cultural development of children from different strata. Hence the underprivileged Backward Classes support the maintenance and continuance of the reservation system to gain access to institutions of higher education for their children who are less intellectually endowed and developed. Given the limited number of educational places, these preferential principles naturally diminish the chances of children of the intelligentsia to enter the spheres of higher education. Consequently, all principles of selection based upon the results of 'Purely' meritocratic examinations are especially popular among the intelligentsia. But this in turn reduces the chances of children from the backward classes. [4]

7D. 05. It is difficult to achieve equality of status solely through equal opportunity. This becomes abundantly clear in Indian society where the privileged are overwhelmingly successful in every kind of open competition. The examination system as well as the job market favours those who start with better resources and better motivation, both of which are products of their superior privileged position in society. Those who lack these need some compensation in there is to be any prospect of achieving substantive as opposed to be merely formal equality. [4]

7D. 06. It is not a question of choosing between the meritarian and the compensatory principles, but of achieving a proper balance between the two. [4]

7D. 07. In the works of Dr. Ambedkar, 'We have to safeguard two things, nemely, the principles of equality of opportunity and at the same time satisfy the demand of communities which have not had so far representation in the State. [5]

7D. 08. An earnest attempt must be made to balance the requirement of equal opportunities for all with that of special opportunities for the underprivileged of the community. [6]

7D. 09. An equally earnest attempt has to be made to correct the tendency to rush towards a sort of social Darwinism the survival of the most advantaged. [6]

7D. 10. We are to balance somehow various competing criteria, for example, the claims of skill, training, effort, responsibility and the hazards of the job, as well as to make reasonable allowance for need. No one presumably would decide by any one of these precepts alone, and some effective compromise between them must be struck. [3]

7D. 11. The idea behind the meritarian principle is that society must remove all artificial barriers against free competition, and then leave each individual to find his proper place according to his merit or his deserts. The idea behind the compensatory principle is that society must intervene in order to ensure that the competition is fair, and not just free. The first seeks merely to remove discrimination, and takes little account of the unequal needs of individual who are unequally placed. The second seeks to take needs into account, and, at the same time, provides some cushion against the excesses of untempered competition. [4]

7D. 12. The meritarian principle draws its strength from the notion of equality of opportunity. But this notion itself show a different aspect when we turn from the ideal to the real conditions of competition. In his Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lectures, Justice Mathew had said, using the words of Tawney, 'In the final analysis, equality of opportunity is not simply a matter of legal equality. Its existence depends, not merely on the absence of disabilities, but on the presence of abilities. Where these abilities have been damaged or destryoed by the agency of known historical forces, society has an obligation to restore them to life. [4]

7D. 13. Nehru says, " .....that does not and cannot mean that everybody is physically or intellectually or spiritually equal or can be made so. But it does mean equal opportunities for all and no political, economic or social barrier in the way of any individual or group ; or, in other words, reward must bear some proportion to ability, merit or talent. Nor is this all ; for ' not only must equal opportunities be given to all, but special opportunities for educational, economic and cultural growth must be given to backward groups so as to enable them to catch up to those who are ahead of them ; that is to say that there must be compensation for need and not just reward for merit ".[4]

7D. 14. The idea behind protective discrimination is that certain castes have special claims on society that cannot be scarificed altogether to the pursuit of individual excellence.[4]

7D. 15. R.H. Tawney in his classic work " Equality " argued that equality of opportunity enables only individuals of exceptional ability to overcome the disadvantages of birth ; by itself it can be of little help to individuals of average or ordinary ability.[6] But for for the vast majority of unprivileged no substantial change of social position will be likely to occur as a result of the benefits conferred by the Constitution. The structure of unequal life chances established under historical deprivations will continue to operate, despite the privileges guaranteed by the constitution unless an imaginative target oriented programme is adopted.

7D. 16. Tawney's objection was not to equality of opprotunity as such, but to its being used as an excuse for denying the elementary privileges to the underprivileged people. Without the distribution of such privileges to all the member of the society, equality of opportunity would remain an empty formula.[6]

7D. 17. An unqualified acceptance of the meritarian principle in Indian society where there are great inequalities will, instead of reducing inequalities, tend to perpetuate and possibly worsend them.[7] Unbridled competition not only entails inequality of result but also reproduces and aggravets existing inequalities to a large extent. Equality of opportunity therefore, if practised in India normally ledas to inequality of result.1.

7D. 18. It is one thing to recommend eqiality of opprotunity as a way of eliminating discrimination : it is quite another when equality of opportunity becomes only an excuse for relentless competition without any regard for those who lose out in the race.[4] The human point of view which is a reasonable consideration to those who have suffered too many disabilities and for too long a time must finally prevail. For after all they also form an integral part of society to which the privileged belong. The healthy society is somewhat like the family to the extent that it takes responsibility for its backward children and not just for its gifted ones.[6]

7D. 19. The idea of careers open to talent is comparatively a new one. It had its origin and was introduced into Europe in the wake of the French Revolution. It was a revolutionary idea. In the old regime careers were not open to talent, but were determined by birth.[4]

7D. 20. It was in the nineteenth centuary that the meritarian principle come into its own, expressing as it did the spirit of liberal capitalism with its faith in competition and the free market.[4]

7D. 21. In the west the very people who welcomed the idea of careers being thrown open to talent have now begun to be dismayed by the prospects of meritocracy. The publication in 1958 of Michael Young's satirical book. The Rise of the Meritocracy, struck a responsive chord in many, and some began to wonder whether a meritocratic society can accommodate the human point of view any better than an aristocratic one.[4]

7D.22. John Rawls has a refreshing look on this vexed question. It is important, in Rawls view, to ensure that the principle of equality of opportunity does not lead to ' a callous meritocratic society'. His proposal for ensuring this is to try to fit the principle of redress to the principle of fair equality of opportunity.[6]

7D. 23. Too much emphasis on native ability and personal achievement might lead to a meritocratic society whose severe limitations from the human point of view have been exposed by many, In such a society, as Rawls points out, ' Equality of opportunity means an equal chance to leave the less fortunate behind in the personal quest for influence and social position '.[6]

7D. 24. Critics of meritocracy say, with some justice, that merit is an elusive thing, and that there is an arbitrary element in all judgments of merit. Measurement of merit is difficnlt and the methods now in vogue leave so much to be desired, that swearing by marks as measure of merit may even be stark superstition. Merit is not measured by marks alone but by human sympathics as well.[8]

7D.25. The compensatory principle came to be recognised more recently. It owes its inspiration to socialist rather than to liberal thought. It relies more on the State than on the market for achieving its objective. Our Constitution has drawn inspiration from both liberal and socialist ideals. Therefore both principles are present in it.[4]

7D. 26. While the Constitution gives free play to merit, it also seeks to accommodate needs—between individual merit and the needs of groups or classes of citizens.[4] The relevant Constitutional provisions are among the most far reaching of their kind in the contemporary world.

7D. 27. A fair preference, a reasonable reservation, a just adjustment of the prior needs and real potential of the weak with the partial recognition of the presence of competitive merit—such is the dynamics of social justice which animates the three egalitarian articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution.[10]

7D. 28. Not merit alone, but need also should be taken into account in the allocation of State's scarce resources.[4]

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4. Andre Beteille—The B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lectures, 1980.
5. Constituent Assembly Debates : Official Report, Vol. VII, p. 702.
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7. J. Nehru, 'The Discovery of India'.
8. R.H. Tawney, 'Equality', Union Books, Fourth ed. 1964.
9. "Equality and Inequality : The Legal Framework by B. Sivaramayya in "Equality and Inequality : Theory and Practice" edited by Andre Beteille.
10. Jagadish Saran *v.* Union of India, A.I.R. 1980, S.C. 820.

CHAPTER 7E

LIMITS TO RESERVATIONS.

7E. 01. The Constitution enables the State Government to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for reservation of seats for them in educational institutions including professional Colleges and Instutitions of higher learning under Articles 15 (4). Similarly Articie 16 (4) empowers the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. Both sections are generally viewed as exceptions to the respective main articles. Being exceptions they should be so construed that they do not render the quality principle guaranteed in the constitution altogether nugatory or illusory. Hence reservations under Article 15 (4) in educational institutions including professional colleges and institutions of higher learning must not be so excessive as to deny a reasonable opportunity for members of other communties. [1—8]

7.E. 02. Similarly, the doctrine of equality of opportunity in Article 16 (1) should be reconciled with the provision in Article 16 (4) relating to reservation of appointments in favour of backward classes in such a way that the latter while serving the cause of backward classes shall not unreasonably encroach upon the filed of equality. [9] The State cannot reserve all the appointments under the State or even a majority of them. Thus the sum and substance of successive Supreme Court decisions is that the reservation shall not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent of the seats in educational institutions or posts under the State.

7E. 03. We shall now look into the intent of the framers of the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman of Drafting Committee, believed that reservations 'must be confined to a minority of seats'. He stated : "Supposing, for instance, reservations were made for a community or a collection of communities, the total of which came to something like 70 per cent of the total posts under the State and only 30 per cent are retained as unreserved, could anybody say that the reservation of 30 per cent as open to general competition would be satisfactory from the point of view of giving effect to the first principle, namely, that there should be equality of opportunity ? "[10]

7E. 04. The interests of the weaker sections of society which are a first charge on the State and the Centre have to be adjusted with the interests of the community as a whole. The claims of merit and those of need should be carefully balanced. A reasonable limit for reservation is one which strikes a just balance between the claims of the backward classes and those of the other citizens, between the claims of merit and those of need. This would, of course, mean tight rope walking and the State is compelled to do so. Any deviation from it will be subject to judicial review.

7E. 05. It is generally assumed that a reservation should be at about the same level as the representation of that group in the population. Seats or posts are normally reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes roughly in proportion to their percentage of the population. In Pandit vs. State, the Bombay High Court [11] found the beneficiaries percentage of the State's population "an objective and just test for determining the proportion of seats to be reserved in the medical colleges". There is "perhaps.....no better basis for such reservation than the proportion of the population of the backward classes to the whole population of the State. It is this proportionality theme that provides the basis for Justice Fazl Ali's argument that the 50 per cent limit on reservations is not a definite limit but merely "a rule of caution". If the Governmentof a State with " backward classes of citizens which constitute 80 per cent of the population.....reserves 80 per cent of the jobs for them, can it be said that the percentage of reservation.....violates the permissible limits of.....[Article 16 (4)]? The answer must necessarily be in the negative, since the object of this provision is to secure adequacy of representation (State of Kerala vs. N.M. Thomas, A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 490 at 555).

7E. 06. The articles of the Constitution 15 (4) and 16 (4) do not set any specific limit for the reservation. But this question has been specifically raised in the debates of the Constituent Assembly and has been answered categorically by the architect of the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar that the reservation of something like 70 per cent of the total posts of the State would violate the principle of equality of opportunity. The State is charged with the responsibility of striking a just balance between the claims of the weaker sections and those of the rest of the population. The principles of natural justice will also require that the claims of need should be reasonably adjusted to the claims of merit. Successive Supreme Court decisions held that Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) being exceptions to the general rule should not be used for unreasonable and excessive reservation, that is, more than 50per cent. There is, of course, the observation of Justice Fazl Ali in the State of Kerala vs. N.M. Tomas, A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 490 at 555 which holds that reservation in excessive of 50 per cent is also justifiable.

Some members of the Commission have pointed out that reservation for backward classes should be commensurate with their population and in no case less than 50 per cent which is the existing reservation for backward classes, quoting the judgment of Supreme Court in Thomas and ABSK Sungh and Judgment of Madras High Court (Mohan.J) in Writ Petition Numbers 6425—6961 of 1980.

In Thomas the court regarded the concession granted to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as falling under the rubric of "reasonable classification" permitted under Article 16 (1) and held the concessions granted as valid. Except for Fazl Ali J. the other Judges did not express any opinion about reservation of appointments falling under Article 16 (4). Krishna Iyer J. who supported Fazl Ali had also pointed put "I agree with my learned brother Fazal Ali J in the view that the arithmetical limit of 50 per cent in any one year set by some earlier rulings cannot perhaps be pressed too far. Overall representations in a department does not depend on recruitment in a particular year but the total strength of a cadre" [12]. In ABSK Sungh, Krishna Iyer J. has qualified his stand by observing "All that we need say is that the Railway Board shall take care to issue instructions to see that in no year shall Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates be actually appointed to substantially more than 50 per cent of the promotional posts. Some excess will not affect as a mathematical precision is difficult in human affairs, but substantial excess will void the selection" ([13]) ".

The judgment of Mohan J. is based on these two judgments and the observation of Fazl Ali J. Obiter dicta of Supreme Court are entitled to considerable weight but for valid reasons and when circumstances are not on all fours the High Courts have also deviated.

The 50 per cent limit for reservation set out in Balaji and reiterated in subsequent judgments including Devadasan has not expressly been overruled.

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10. Constituent Assembly Discussions, Vol. II p. 701.
11. A.I.R. 1972 Bombay 242.
12. Thomas *v.* State of Kerala A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 490.
13. ABSK Sangh *v.* Union of India A.I.R. 1981 S.C. 298.

CHAPTER 7F.

DEVIATION FROM STATE AVERAGE FOR DETERMINATION OF BACKWARDNESS.

Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions including professional colleges and institutions of higher learning and reservation of appointments in the services of the State under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) are for Socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. The courts have held that caste in relation to Hindus, poverty, occupation and place of habitation, etc., are some of the relevant factors for determining social backwardness. But the courts have not laid down the relevant, factors for determination of educational backwardness. However in Balaji *vs.* State of Mysore the Supreme Court has observed as follows :—

" It is only communities which are well below the State average that can properly be regarded as educationally backward classes of citizens. Classes of Citizens whose average of student population works below 50 per cent of the State average are obviously educationally backward classes of citizens. Therefore, in our opinion, the State was not justified in including in the list of Backward Classes, caste or communities whose average of student population per thousand was slightly above, or very near, or just below the State average. " In the same decision the Court observed " If the test has to be applied by a reference to the State average of student population, the legitimate view to take would be that the classes of citizens whose average is well or substantially below the State average can be treated as educationally backward. On this point, again, we do not propose to lay down any hard and fast rule ; it is for the State to consider the matter and decide it in a manner which is consistent with the requirements of Article 15 (4). "

In State of Andhra Pradesh *v.* U.S.V. Balaram,[2] this principle had been confirmed and clarified that " This Court has only indicated the broad principles to be kept in view when making the provision under Article 15 (4)".

While trying to fix the cut-off point the Mandal Commission in Chapter XI,[3] made the following tobservations :—

" 11.20. In Balaji's case the Supreme Court held that if a particular community is to be treated as educationally backward, the divergence between its educational level and that of the State average should not be marginal but substantial. The Court considered 50 per cent divergence to be satisfactory. Now, 80 per cent of the population of Bihar (1971 census) is illiterate. To beat this percentage figure by a margin of 50 per cent will mean that 120 per cent members of a caste/class should be illiterates. Infact it will be seen that in this case even 25 per cent divergence will stretch us to the maximum saturation point of 100 per cent.

" 11.21. In the Indian situation where vast majority of the people are illiterate, poor or backward, one has to be very carefull in setting deviations from the norms as, in our conditions, norms themselves are very low. For example, Per Capita Consumer Expenditure for 1977–78 at current prices was Rs. 991 per annum. For the same period, the poverty line for urban areas was at Rs. 900 per annum and for rural areas at Rs. 780. It will be seen that this poverty line is quite close to the Per Capita Consumer Expenditure of an average Indian. Now following the dictum of Balaji case, if 50 per cent deviation from this average Per Capita Consumer Expenditure was to be accepted to identify 'economically backward classes, their income level will have to be 50 per cent below the per Capita Consumer Expenditure i.e. less than Rs. 495.5 per year. This figure is so much below the poverty line both in urban and rural areas that most of the people may die of starvation before they qualify for such a distinction ."

" The Mandal Commission tested the ' Indicators for Backwardness ' against various cut-off points. It found that " the deviation of 25 per cent from the State average in the case of most of the ' Indicators ' gave satisfactory results. In view of this, wherever and ' Indicator ' was based on, deviation from the State average, it was fixed at 25 per cent, because a deviation' of 50 per cent was seen to give wholly unsatisfactory results and, at times, to create anomalous situations ".

Even this self-imposed norm of adopting a deviation of 25 per cent whenever a State average was referred to, was abandoned by Mandal Commission in one of the indicators, as for instance.

A. Social :

" (iii) Castes/Classes where atleast 25 per cent females and 10 per cent males above the State average get married at an age below 17 years in rural areas and atleast 10 per cent females and 5 per cent males do so in urban areas."

In the Socio Educational -*cum*-Economic Survey conducted by this Commission it was found that a deviation of 50 per cent from the State average was found to be unworkable even in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In fact in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students the levels of achievement were found to be as follows taking state average as 100 :—

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes.	*Medicine.*	*Engineering.*	*Veterinary*	*Agriculture.*	*Legal studies.*	*Teaching.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Students ...	56.71	39.23	45.68	50.55	53.43	50.79

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe.	*Post Graduate Courses.*	*Other Degree.*	*Technical Diploma.*	*11th and 12th Standard.*	*10th Standard.*	*8th and 9th Standard.*	*5,6,7th Standard.*
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Students ...	41.68	43.17	49.61	54.42	67.65	77.00	87.93

Therefore, if we apply the ruling of Balaji even Scheduled Casetes/Scheduled Tribes are to be declared forward. The norm of 50 per cent deviation for the State average cannot, therefore, be fixed for declaring a class as backward, Further, even the 25 per cent divergence from the State norm adopted by Mandal Commission breaks down in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students in the 8th and 9th standards and 5th, 6th, and 7th standards.

The implications of fixing the cut off point at ' below 50 per cent of the State average ' will be to declare those whose average is avove 50 per cent of the State average as forward and make them ineligible for the benefits of reservation. Though they have not finally and fully emerged out of their age long backwardness and are still below the State average, they will be forced to complete with the other forward classes with a better social background. The competition will then be among unequals. These poor groups who are pushed out of the backward class list will have absolutely no chance as the competition will be heavily loaded against them. That their average is more than 50 per cent of the State average must not prove to be a sin or a curse to impede their onward march for equality with the rest of society.

If the deviation from the State average is not made as high as 50 per cent but fixed at a level which is reasonably below the State average the competition can be more or less among equals. Justice and equity require it.

Inspite of the great efforts of the Government the literacy rate in the State has been increasing only at a very slow pace. In thirty years between 1951 and 1981 it has increased from 20.8 to 46.8 per cent only. More than half the population is still illiterate.

As a single test to determine Social and Educational backwardness may not reveal a correct and reasonably accurate picture, the Commission has proposed to apply three tests each to determine social and educational backwardness. To fix the cut off point so low as 50 per cent below the State average in each and every test will have a devastating effect cumulatively.

By prescribing a divergence of only 10 per cent from the State average for declaring a class/ community as backward there will be only two groups (i) Backward classes who will be eligible for reservation and (ii) others who though slightly below the state average are not drastically below the state average. This second group will then have a reasonably fair chance when they are deprived of reservation and compelled to compete with others for the non-reserved vacancies.

Therefore taking all these factors into account the Commission has held that it will be just and proper to apply a divergence of only 10 per cent from the state average instead of 50 per cent for determination of social and educantioal backwardness. To reduce the divergence still further is to incur the wrath of the court which was declared "Therefore, in our opinion, the State was not justified in including in the list of BackwardClasses, castos or communities whose average of student population per thousands was slightly above, or very near, or just below the State average."[1]

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CHAPTER 7G

ANATOMY OF BACKWARDNESS.

Abysmally low living standards, high levels of morbidity and mortality—especially infant and maternal mortality—physical and mental lethargy and inability to sustain hard work on a regular basis, limited ability to recognise and to respond to the problems and challenges of life ; lack of full awarness or proper appreciation of events happening around them, in action or poor motivation towards improvement and learning, often hostility and resistance to intervention by outside agencies—this is the anatomy of (social and educational) backwardness.

Social backwardness is the result of age-old caste stratification. Doing manual labour or unclean, degrading work is the symbol of lowly status, just as not doing it is the symbol of high status in social hierarchy.[1] Glaring inequalities, total dehumanisation, the hierachical caste system with its graded disabilities right from birth and humiliating, unclean, undignified and unremunerative traditional occupations till death are the main features of social backwardness.[2]

The unjust social stratification is not commonly challenged by the under—privileged and exploited lower strata. The low castes are made to believe that such a situation is natural and deserved a result of their karma and a fate ordained by the Gods.[3] How sickening is this picture of our unfortunate backward classes ?

Backward Classes are the victims of social injustice over the past several centuries. Malnutrition saps their energy, stunts their bodies and forecloses their future. The miraculous gift of life itself, and all its intrinsic potential—so promising and so rewarding for the rest of humanity—is eroded and reduced for them to a desperate effort to survive. Preventible diseases maim and kill their children[4]. These children have the option to die at birth or be born with disease and live in dirt and squalor or exercise the freedom to shuffle off their mortal coils, even at the infant, stage. This pathetic picture of shock and shame is the heritage of our backward classes, persisting exasperatingly despite several developmental decades after Freedom.[2] The self-perpetuating plight of the really backward tends to cut them off from economic and educational progress that takes place around them in their own societies. They remain largely outside the entire developmental effort, neither able to contribute substantially to it because of their low productivity nor benefit fairly from it because of vested interests[4].

Social backwardness as envisaged in the Constitution would seem to distinguish between handicaps imposed accidently by nature and those resulting from societal arrangements such as caste structures and group suppression. Society, meant in the broad sense, is responsible for these, latter conditions. Therefore, it will also have the duty to compensate for them.[5]. Statistics however, elaborate or refined, cannot completely capture social backwardness. What is beyond the power of statistics to illustrate, is the inhuman degradation of the vest majority of the individuals who have been condemned to this state of affairs[4] for no sin of theirs except being born in a low caste.

Social backwardness, being a complex phenomenon, can be identified, assessed and quantified only by applying more than one test. " Evolving proper criteria for determining which classes are socially backward is obviously a very difficult task ; it will need an elaborate investigation and collecting data and examining the said data in a rational and scientific way ".[6]

The elaborate surveys conducted by the Commission is a real eye-opener. The surveys reveal that among the backward classes there is a substantial section which is almost on a level with and sometimes even below Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Becasue of their extreme backwardness, socially, educationally and economically this section is not organised or articulate, does not attract public attention and hence hidden from the public view. On the other hand, attention is always focussed on a small advanced section among the backward classes and a hue and cry is raised for withdrawing the reservations and other concessions allowed for the backward classes as if backward classes no longer exist or their problems have all been solved. Unfortunetely, such an impression is often erroneously created among the public and at times even in courts.

Judicial decisions are to the effect that apart from caste, occupation, poverty and place of habitation are relevant factors for determining social backwardness. The Commission will, therefore, make use of the surveys conducted by it and determine social backwardness on the basis of three tests namely, caste, occupation and poverty.

Social backwardness leads to educational backwardness which in its turn leads to economic backwardness. Failure to take advantage of educational opportunities is considered as the best indicator of social backwardness. There are many "sectors of the population of backward classes which show extreme apathy towards education due to age-old customs and habits of living, fostered

by poverty, ignorance, superstition and prolonged social suppression". "While other sectors especially in the rural areas, deserve encouragment by the State, these apathetic sections require to be goaded into the social main stream by positive efforts of the State".[7]

The area of darkness that is illiteracy among the really backward is vast and deep—vast in the sense that it covers many lakhs (115 lakhs to be more precise) of people ; deep in the sense that the present illiterate is the end-product of a long line of ancestors who could have had no better education.

In a country of our size with a preponderantly large section of the unprivileged and the under-privileged. the number of casualities on the educational highway—the drops—out—is legion. Though Constitution lays down that free, compulsory education should be provided between the ages of 6 to 14 and the State is making earnest efforts in that direction, for a variety of reasons many drop out. There are as many as 80 lakhs of them among the Backward Classes to-day. More and more of young people (especially girls) are reaching maturity without the blessings of an effective and enduring course in education.

Among the vast multitude of the really backward classes every third person is an illeterate ; every alternate person is either an illeterate or a drop-out. These educationally disadvantaged people are socially and educationally helpless and economically doomed.

The level of literacy is an "intelligible" and, in the existing circumstances, a reasonable. quantifiable measures of educational backwardness.[8] There are two important considerations which militate against the backward classes receiving satisfactory and adequate education. The first is the difficulty to complete with the more privileged. The second is the relatively high cost of education. The really backward classes cannot send their children to good schools, and those who go to poor schools have poor chances in the competition for places in the Universities[9] and. therefore, have poorer life-chances.

For centuries the Hindu society was under the twin vice grips of untouchability and casteism. In the name of non-interference in religious matters nothing substantial was done for the social improvement of the really backward classes and for their educational or economic development.

Independence came and equality was proclaimed. The enlightened leaders at the dawn of freedom were alive to the fact that equality would have no meaning for the downtrodden until their shackles are broken and their disabilities removed. They fully realised that removal of disabilities alone is not enough. It should be followed by creation of abilities as well. It was for this reason that they have provided for them concessions even as exceptions to the universally recognised principle of equality of opportunity. Our Constitution empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and for reservation of appointments or posts in their favour.

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2. V.R. Krishna Iyer—Indian Social Justice in Crisis.
3. Gunnar Myrdal—Asian Drama, Vol. I, Anatomy of Backwardness.
4. Thinking Aloud : The Other Side of Security. By Robert S. McNamara. The New Leader, June 18, 1979.
5. State of Kerala *v.* N.M. Thomas, A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 490. at 538.
6. Balaji *v.* State of Mysore, A.I.R. 1963 S.C. 649.
7. Janki Prasad Parimoo *v.* State of Jammu and Kashmir, A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 930 at 938
8. Partha *v.* State of Mysore, A.I.R. 1961 Mysore 220.
9. Andre Beteille—"Equality and Inequality".

CHAPTER 7-H

BACKWARDNESS SYNDROME : CRITERIA AND INDICATORS.

(*i*) Social Backwardness.

Reservation of seats in educational institutions including professional colleges and institutions of higher learning are made for " Socially and educationally Backward Classes " under Articles 15 (4) of the Constitution. Though article 16 (4) refers to reservation of appointments or posts in Government service in favour of any backward class, courts have held that the benefits of reservation of appointments under the State referred to in that Article are available only to socially and educationally backward classes. It is well settled law that backwardness is not *either* social *or* educational but it is both " social *and* educational ".

Neither social backwardness nor educational backwardness has been defined in the Constitution. The Supreme court has itself observed that " the laying down of criteria for ascertainment of social and educational backwardness of a class is a complex problem depending upon many circumstances which may vary from State to State and even from place to place in a State."[1]

Gajendragadkar in Balaji [2] has observed "the problem of determining who are socially backward classes is undoubtedly very complex. Sociological, Social and economic considerations come into play in solving the problem, and evolving proper criteria for determining which classes are socially backward is obviously a very difficult task ; it will need an elaborate investigation and collection of data and examining the said data in a rational and scientific way. "

To assess or quantify social backwardness by applying any one test is extremely difficult, if not impossible. It is the sum total of several factors and not any one particular factor. Hence one will have to apply multiple tests to determine social backwardness.

While interpreting the relevant articles of the constitution the courts have laid down certain broad guidelines. It has been held that caste is one of the relevant factors for determining social backwardness apart from poverty, occupation and place of habitation. "A caste is also a class of citizens "[3] In determining the social backwardness of groups or classes of citizens, "..... it (caste) cannot be made the sole or the dominant test in that behalf "[2]. Bearing in mind these observations of the courts, the Commission has to lay down the criteria for determining social backwardness.

The special problems of backward classes can be undertsood only in terms of the basic character of Indian Society, namely, its age-old division into a multitude of closed status groups of unequal rank, each associated with a variety of privileges and disabilities supported by traditional sanctions.[4] In our society caste factor plays an important role in every sphere of activity. It cannot be overlooked or brushed aside. Objection is only for making caste the sole or dominant test and not for considering it as one of the tests for determining social backwardness.

Two other tests based on occupation and poverty may also be applied for determining social backwardness to get a comprehensive integrated picture. For this purpose the surveys conducted by the Commission can be made use of. On the basis of those surveys information has been gathered on the occupational front about castes/classes depending on manual labour or unclean or degrading occupations, participation of women in manual labour and also child labour. The survey would also give details about castes/classes taking subsistence loan or loans from money lenders and pawn brokers and those living in kutcha houses for determining poverty.

Caste system is peculiar to Hindu Society. In the list of backward classes in vogue there are several castes Identified as backward classes. Besides it also includes certain sections of Muslims and Christians now recognised as socially and educationally backward and, therefore, enjoying the benefits of reservation. Customs and usages are als relevant factors for determining social backwardness. Though there is no caste system as such among Muslims or Christians there are separate identifiable sects among Muslims and Christians that are, by custom and usage, treated as socially backward till now. In some cases (e.g., Meenavar Christians, Mukkuvar or Mukayar Christians and Dudekula among Muslims) the very names indicate their profession or occupation. To make any disctinction between the Hindu Caste identified and included in the list of backward classes and the classes or sects of Muslims and Christians already included in the list of backward classes because of their socil backwardness will be making an inviduous distinction. We may consider all of them as satisfying one of the three tests, viz., caste/class recognised as backward for determining social backwardness.

In our society governed by tradition and customs, occupation involving hard manual labour or degrading or polluting are, assigned to the socially backward. Participation of woman in manual labour is also a good index of social backwardness.

The incidence of child labour is another sure sign of social backwardness. Those who send their children to work instead of to school cannot be socially forward.

Social backwardness leads to educational backwardness which in its turn leads to economic backwardness. On account of their poverty a large section is compelled to take subsistence loans or loans from money lenders or pawn brokers usually at very high rates of interest. Because of their all round backwardness they fall an easy prey to money lenders and are seldom able to redeem themselves from their clutches. As a rule the socially backward live in small huts with barcly sufficient space even to stretch themselves fully.

Therefore to determine social backwardness the Commission proposes to apply the following three tests :

(1) *Caste/Class* accepted as socially backward ;

(2) *Occupational Backwardness.*—Caste/Class which mainly depends on manual labour or unclean or degrading occupations for its livelihood.

Or

Caste/Class whose percentage of women engaged in manual labour is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Or

Caste/Class whose percentage of children employed is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

(3) *Poverty.*—Caste/Class whose percentage of households living in Kutcha houses is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Or

Caste/Class whose percentage of households taking subsistence loans is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

Or

Caste/Class whose percentage of households getting loans from money-lenders/pawn-brokers is more than that of the State by at least 10 per cent of it.

It is proposed to award three points for each indicator for social backwardness making a total of nine points. Educational backwardness will also be determined by applying three tests described separately. For educational backwardness each indicator has been assigned only 2 points making a total of 6 points. Higher weightage is given to social backwardness as it is the result of birth which cannot be easily overcome. Thus in all we have 15 points. A caste/class in the existing list of Backward Classes which gets a total of more than 7 points alone will be eligible for being classed as backward provided it obtains a minimum of 2 points under educational backwardness. As the maximum points under educational backwardness is only six all classes/communities will have necessarily to qualify at least under one head of social backwardness for being declared as backward to become eligible for reservation.

When considering the claims of those who are not at present included in the list of Backward Classes caste factor will not be applied as test and social backwardness will be determined by applying the other two tests only. In their cases the maximum points will only be 12. All those who get more than six points with atleast two points under educational backwardness will be eligible to be declared as socially and educationally backward.

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1. Chitralekha Vs. State of Mysore, A.I.R. 1964 Sc. 1823.
2. A.I.R. 1963 Sc. at p. 649.
3. P. Rajendran Vs. State of Madras, A.I.R. 1968 Sc. 1012.
4. Andre Beteille - "Essay's in Social structure and social straliligation" Chapter 4. The Future of the Backward Classes.

CHAPTER 7-H (*ii*)

EDUCATIONAL BACKWARDNESS

Article 45 of the Constitution reads " The State shall endevour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." Thus one of the directive principles of State policy is to provide free and compulsory education for all children from the age of six to fourteen. We may start with eight years of study in school guaranteed by the Constitution as a convenient bench mark for measuring educational achievement. The entire population may be divided into three broad categories, (1) total illiterates who had never been inside a school and cannot read and write, (2) those who have attended the school but not had the benefit of eight years of school education stipulated in the Constitution, and (3) the rest. These three divisions can be called (1) illiterates, (2) drops out, and (3) other literates.

Illiteracy.—Illiteracy is variously described, as a disease that seriously affects millions of people in India. It is really a much greater functional handicap than is, for instance, the loss of limbs. Illiteracy is also considered as a national disaster—a disaster that could remain with us well into the twenty-first century and from which we may never completely recover unless something is done about it. Illiteracy affects a person's life style, his career and his future well-being. But all these individual situations create cumulatively a national disaster which is very real but invisible. And simply because it is not as visible in its totality as a hurricane, or an earthquake, or an economic depression, it does not mean that its affects are not as destructive or as damaging. In fact, they are probably more so because of the time span involved. [1] In Indian conditions this area of darkness of total illiteracy is vast and deep—vast because it covers a large area of many millions ; it is deep because an illiterate to-day is the end-product of a long line of ancestors who could have had no better education. For illiteracy breeds illiteracy. We may, therefore, recognise illiteracy as a sure sign of backwardness. A Caste/Class is considered backward if its percentage of illiteracy is more than that of the state by atleast 10 per cent of it.

Drops out.—The phenomenon of dropout in Indian conditions is mainly due to historical deprivation and denial of elementary principles and due to social and economic cause. Drop out rate is high when the parents do not understand the value of education and if they are not motivated. Parent's educational level and the necessity for boys to look for a job or for the girl to look after the family chores are the main casuses.

For the Backward Classes—most likely to dropout—dropping out only worsens job opportunities or income levels already extremely low. Social structure and the practices obtaining to-day punish individuals harshly who dropout. They are last in the queue for jobs. The income of their family already meagre suffers a further set back because of their dropping out. As passing 8th Standard is a passport for the post of even a Last Grade Servant. the dropout renders himself ineligible even for these. Those educationally disadvantaged people develop a sense of rootlessness, of alienation from the rest of their fellow men, and are condemned to frustration in life. They are socially and educationally helpless and economically doomed. [2] The higher the percentage of droput the greater is their educational backwardness. We may thus utilise the rate of drop out as an indicator for educational backwardness. We define a group as educationally backward if its percentage of droput is more than that of the state by atleast 10 per cent of it.

Other literates.—Among the others, i.e., those who have had eight years of school eduction and more we may consider only two groups, viz., (1) Those who have had high school education only, and (2) those who have passed higher secondary and above. A caste/Class is considered educationally backward if its percentage of population who have passed only the 10th Standard, the Higher Secondary or its equivalent and above is less than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it.

The indicators under " Other literates " may appear to be high judged in the light of the observation in Balaji that "it is doubtful if the test of average of student population in the last three High School classes is appropriate in determining the educational backwardness..... it may not be necessary or proper to put the test as high as has been done ". But we have to look into the object of reservations.

The object of reservations is to ensure that the socially and educationally backward classes get atleast a minimum number of seats in educational institutions and professional colleges as well as minimum number of posts in the services under the State. For admission to professional colleges the minimum qualification is Higher Secondary (Previsouly Inter, or P.U.C.) Similarly,

reservation of seats is for degree courses or post graduate courses. In the matter of appointments also the qualification required except in the case of semi-skilled or unskilled is S.S.L.C. (i.e, 10th Standard) degree, post graduate degree, or professional degree or diploma. As the qualification for admission to professional colleges is Higher Secondary and the qualification for appointment to most of the posts is S.S.L.C., Higher Secondary, Degree, Post graduate degree, etc., the Commission has included both S.S.L.C. (i.e., 10th Standard) and " Higher Secondary or its equivalent and above " as appropriate tests for determining educational backwardness.

The three indicators for educational backwardness will therefore be as follows :—

Level of educational achievement :

1. Caste/Class whose percentage of population who have passed only the 10th Standard or its equivalent is less than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it.

2. Caste/Class whose percentages of population who have passed the Higher Secondary or its equivalent and above is less than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it.

Extent of Educational backwardness :

3. Caste/Class whose percentage of illiteracy is more than that of the State by atleast 10 per cent of it.

Or

Caste/Class whose percentage of drop out is more than that of the State by atleast 10 percent of it.

Each of these three indicators will be assigned two points.

Sources and References :

1. Blumenfeld : "The Illiterates."

2. Dropping out : The Ideology of School and work.
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CHAPTER 7-H (*iii*).

TRANSFERRED TERRITORIES

Tamil Nadu consists of 16 districts with a population of about 5,00 lakhs as on 1st July 1983. Of these, the district of Kanniyakumari and taluk of Shencottah in Tirunelveli district originally formed part of the erstwhile State of Travancore-Cochin. They were transferred to Tamil Nadu on 1st October 1956 as a result of the States re-organisation. The population of these areas according to the Commission's survey is 15.53 lakhs as on 1st July 1983.

The princely State of Travancore-Cochin had a different tradition, culture and level of education. In fact the people were so much tradition bound that while the communities of Panar, Paravar and Vedan, etc., are treated as backward in the rest of Madras State. they are considered as untouchables and included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the transferred territory. Thanks to the enlightened policy followed by princely rulers of the States and the large number of schools opened and maintained by the Christian Missionaries the level of education in these areas was fairly of a high order. It was much better than Tamil Nadu. This may be evident from the high rate of literacy, even now, of 62.05 per cent of the transferred territories when compared to 42.78 per cent for the State of Tamil Nadu. In these circumstances it is but proper to compare the educational achievements of the backward communities in the transferred area with those of the averages relating to that area instead of comparing them with those of Tamil Nadu as a whole.

In fact even the present list of Backward Classes maintained by Tamil Nadu gives separate treatment to the 19 Communities peculiar to the transferred territory. The Commission, therefore, decided to apply the educational yardsticks treating the transferred territory as a separate unit.

CHAPTER 7-H (*iv*).

RELEVANCE OF ECONOMIC CRITERIA IN THE DETERMINATION OF BACKWARDNESS.

Article 15 (4) of the Constitution specifically lays down that the protective discrimination contemplated therein is for socially and educationally backward classes. Though article 16 (4) speaks of " reservation of appointments of posts in Government Service in favour of any backward class ", courts have held that the benefits of reservation of appointments referred to in that Article will be available only to socially and educationally backward classes subject to certain additional conditions. Economic considerations have not been specifically included as a determining factor in these Articles. At the time of the discussion in the Parliament on the amendment to Article 15 of the Constitution K. T. Shah strongly felt that the word " economically " must be added to " Socially and educationally backward calsses ". Nehru, however, was not willing to accept this amendment. He dismissed it by saying that " sccially " is a much wider word including many things and certainly including economically.[1]

In Balaji *v.* State of Mysore[2] it was laid down that " caste cannot be made the sole or the dominant test " in the determination of backward class. Caste, poverty, occupation and place of habitation are some relevant factors for determining backwardness. " Social backwardness is in the ultimate analysis the result of poverty to a very large extent ". It is likely to be aggravated by considerations of caste of the poor people . "This only shows the relevance of both caste and poverty in determining backwardness ".

Economic criterion can be used in two distinct types of cases. In the first place it can be applied to whole castes :—

(*a*) as an additional norm apart from caste for determining social backwardness ;

Or

(*b*) as the sole criterion for determination of social backwardness of castes without reference to the hierarchy of caste at all.

The second set of circumstances is for identifying and isolating individuals belonging to castes/communities already declared as sociallly and educationally backward either—

(*a*) only for the purpose of granting of financial concessions to the poorer among them ;

Or

(*b*) for denying reservations of seats in educational institutions under Article 15 (4) and reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution to the more affluent person of the backward classes.

We will now examine the implications of these four propositions :—

(i) *Economic criterion as an additional norm for identifying social backwardness.*—Backward Classes are those that are socially and educationally backward. Social backwardness contributes to educational backwardness ; educational backwardness perpetuates social backwardness ; and both of them often result in the extremes of poverty owning to the deadening weight of custom and tradition. Of course, economic considerations have not been specifically included as a determining factor in the Constitution. Since socially backward classes are inherently poor and since poverty arising from social and educational backwardness is implied in such backward classes we may, as laid down by the court, accept poverty (i.e.) economic criterion as an additional norm to the limited extent of determining and identifying social backwardness.

(ii) *Economic consideration as the sole criterion.*—It may, on a first examination, appear tempting to restructure the definition of the backward classes and to view their problems in economic terms. But this would be diverting attention from the specific nature of backwardness in our society. Backward Classes are by no means homogeneous economically. One's economic position is not a determining factor in one's membership of the backward classes ; rather, membership is determined generally by birth.[3]

Backward classes have, as a group of communities, certain distrinctive problems that derive from the status ascribed to them in traditional Indian society. The very nature of the Backward Classes and most of their special problems can be understood only in terms of the basic character of Indian Society, namely, its age-old division into a multitude of closed status groups of unequal rank, each associated with a variety of privileges and disabilities supported by traditional sanctions.[3]

If this historical background is fully appreciated the total abandonment of the communal element in the identification of backward classes will be readily accepted as not feasible. In fact the proposal of the Government of India to all the States to apply an occupational test with an income ceiling completely excluding caste was later found unworkable in 1961.[4]

The object of the special provisions regarding reservations is as is well known, to give special opportunities for the growth of the socially and educationally backward classes who have suffered from historic deprivations. They are meant to overcome the accumulated disparities of power, wealth and culture of communities down the ages. As Nehru observed " not only must equal opportunities be given to all, but special opportunities for educational, economic and cultural growth must be given to the backward groups so as to enable them to catch up to those who are ahead of them "[5].

Income tests are by no means mandatory and the absence of economic tests has not troubled the courts.[6] Mere income tests would club the poorest among the historically unprivileged communities with the poor of the privileged communities. In such a heterogeneous group the result of a rat race among them for scarce—resources is a foregone conclusion. Those who belong to the privileged community would easily score against those from the unprivileged or underprivileged communities. It is unfair to carve out such backward classes in the Indian society. Constitution does not require it. It would be a fraud perpetrated on the historically and socially disadvantaged communities who were denied access to education down the ages. It would spell disaster to the backward communities.[7] Justice must be rendered to the entire castes and communities which have in the past been denied justice. The new economic forces have not fully effaced but have only added other inequalities to those already in existence.[8] Even when the income of the rural economy as a whole may increase, the weaker sections may not share proportionately the increase directly or indirectly.[9] Therefore, income as the sole test without reference to caste would be a denial of justice to the backward classes. In A.I.R. 1973 S.C. at 941 the Court finds it erroneous to use " economic consideration " as the exclusive test for the determination of social backwardness.

(iii) *Economic criteria among individuals for granting financial concessions alone.*—The income cut-offs are a common feature in schemes like fee concessions, hostel facilities and other financial benefits. In these cases they really serve to define priorities. They provide a crude measure of ability to pay or at least they isolate and identify those with the most pressing and unrefusable need.[7] They exclude the most prosperous sections who are not in need of such concessions. Use of appropriate economic criteria for this particular purpose is, therefore, unexceptionable.

(iv) *Economic criteria applied to individuals of a Backward Class for denying them reservation under Articles* 15 (4) *and* 16 (4).—The superimposition of income limit for reservations in educational institutions and for appointments stands on a different footing. Based on the recommendations of the previous Backward Classes Commission, the State Government had actually introduced such a measure in July 1979.[10] The High Court also upheld the legality of the measure. But public opinion was strongly against this measure and the State Government ultimately revoked their orders. Those who opposed the measure were arguing that all socially and educationally backward classes are, under the Constitution, eligible for the benefits of reservation and it was imporper to introduce a new restriction not contemplated in the Constitution. Accurate determination of income is difficult except in the case of fixed income earners. Therefore, the benefits of reservation will be availed of by all other classes except the fixed income earners by producing certificates of income which cannot be verified easily. Misrepresentation of one's income is easy to accomplish, hard to detect, and evokes little stigma. The validity of the certificate can, at best, be on the date of issue of the certificate only. Morevoer, the flat ceiling on income of a family cannot and does not take into account the number of members of the family which is a very important consideration. While denial of fee concessions and the like for the economically better off can be justified, it is just not fair or equitable to deny reservation in educational institutions and for appointments to persons belonging to the socially and educationally backward classes on the basis of the income of the family. During the sittings of the Commission several witnesses from Backward Classes vigorously protested against the imposition of such income ceiling. Though the legality of the measure has been upheld, this Commission does not support the superimposition of the income limit for excluding individuals from the benefits of reservation under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4).

Summing up this Commission does not subscribe to the relevance of economic criteria as a sole test for determination of Backward Classes or applying the same to individuals and denying them the benefits of reservation. Poverty i.e., economic criterion can be applied as a relevant

factor in addition to the caste status to the limited extent of determining social backwardness of a caste as a whole, and also for excluding individuals of a backward community from the benefits of financial concessions only.

Sources and references.

1. Parliamentary Debates, Vol. XII-13 (Part II) at Col. 9830.
2. A.I.R. 1963 SC. 649.
3. Andre Betille—" Essays in Social Structure and Social Stratification ", Chapter-4. The Future of the Backward Classes.
4. RCSCST 1960-61 : II, 366.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru, " The Discovery of India ".
6. Marc Galanter read with P. Rajendran *v.* State of Madras, A.I.R. 1968 S.C. at P. 1012.
7. Marc Galanter—" Competing Equalities—Law and the Backward Classes in India ", Chapter 8 : The Measure of Backwardness ; G. Economic Tests.
8. Andre Beteille—" The Idea of Natural Inequality and other Essays ".
9. Report on the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community (Chairman : Jayaprakash Narayan), Government of India, Ministry of Community Development, 1963 (Two Volumes). *See* Vol. I, p. 10, para 2·20.
10. G.O. Ms. No. 1156, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1979.

CHAPTER 8A

RESERVATION IN SERVICES.

A. Survey of Employees.

8A.01 According to the terms of reference, the Commission has to review the conditions of Backward Classes in the light of Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution keeping in mind the various decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject. Article 16 (4) states that " Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. "

8A.02. One of the writ petitioners strongly contended that the claim of the Tamil Nadu Government that the backward classes enumerated by them were not adequately represented in the services with reference to Article 16 (4) of the Constitution was not supported by statistics. He quotes an observation of the first Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission that a group of 9 backward castes constituting only 11·3 per cent of the total backward class popualtion have secured 37·3 per cent in the case of non-gazetted and 48·2 per cent in gazetted posts. He further asserted that the position should have become more alarming since the Government raised the reservation for backward classes from 25 per cent to 31 per cent after receipt of the Backward Classes Commission's Report in 1970.

8A. 03. In order to enable the Commission to examine the adequacy or otherwise of any backward class of citizens being represented in the services under the State, full particulars were called for, from more than 12,000 drawing officers in the State. A suitable schedule for the purpose was designed in consultation with the Commissioner of Statistics. Detailed information on sex, educational qualification, caste of the employee, his scale of pay of the post were collected (furnished in Appendix 22) in respect of each employee in Government, Local Bodies and State Public Sector undertakings. The Commission addressed each of the Drawing Officers individually to furnish the particulars of the employees in their office as on 1st July 1983. The Heads of Departments were addressed to instruct their subordinate officers to furnish the particulars of the employees to the Commission. The Commission also addressed the Collectors to arrange to get the particulars in the district and send them to the Commission. The work of collecting the schedules in the offices located in the district headquarters was entrusted to the District Backward Classes Welfare Offieer while the Assistant Director of Statistics was to collect the schedules from the Drawing Officers in the mofussil area.

8A. 04. The Principals and Professors in the Education Department, the employees in the Transport Corporations and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board were having scales of pay different from those of Government employees. Suitable Codes were fixed and communicated to the Education Department, Transport Corporations and the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for adoption (*vide* Appendix 22).

8A. 05. At the district level the Assistant Director of Statistics of the Department of Statistics was incharge of the survey. The Assistant Director of Statistics with the help of his staff namely the Statistical Officer at Divisional level, Statistical Inspector at the Block level and Assistant Statistical Investigator were in-charge of imparting training to the staff appointed by the Drawing Officers for filling up the schedules, scrutiny, collection of the filled in schedules from the District Backward Classes Welfare Office. The Officers and Staff from the Backward Classes Commission also attended to this item of work in addition to the Statistical staff in the office of the Assistant Director of Statistics, Madras.

8A. 06. The data collected were scrutinised and computerised and the required tables were generated by the Commissioner of Statistics for detailed examination.

CHAPTER 8B

RESERVATION FOR RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER

One of the Writ Petitions W.P. No. 4996/80, was against the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for appoint of an Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service as A.C.T.O. in the Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Surbordinate Service. In this petition it has been stated " that it is only by making reservations in favour of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, even at the stage of promotion, the petitioner's claim for appointment as A. C. T. O. has been overlooked and K. S. Guruswamy, C. Arumugam and Thangeswaram have been promoted, This reservation at the stage of promotion is peculiarly available only in the five different services viz.,—

1. The Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).
2. The Madras Highways Engineering Service.
3. The Madras Survey and Land Records Service.
4. The Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service.
5. The Madras Commercial Taxes Service.

There cannot be this sort of hostile discremination between Government Servants in the matter of promotion only in these five different departments. By perpetuating this hostile discrimination in violation of Article 16 (4) of the Constitution of India, the respondents are likely to promote persons belonging to Backward Classes, Schudled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the forthcoming vacancies even though the petitioner by virtue of his seniority, merit and ability has a preferential right to the post."

2. The post of A.C.T.O. is inlcluded in the Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service (non-gazetted). The five services referred to are all State Services (gazetted). Therefore the application of communal rule for the five State services has no direct application to the case of the writ petitioner. His appointment is a case of recruitment by transfer from one subordinate service to another subordinate service while apopintments to the five services will be cases of recruitment by transfer from a subodrinate service to a State service.

3. Recruitment to the various services under the State is by one of the following three methods viz., (1) Promotion, (2) Recruitment by transfer and (3) Direct Recruitment.

These three terms have been defined as follows in Part I of the general rules for the State and Subordinate Services :—

Promotion.—" Promotion " means the appointment of a member of any category or grade of a service or class of service to a higher category or grade of such service or class ;

Recruitment by transfer.—A candidate is said to be " recruited by transfer " to a service—

(*a*) If, at the time of his first appointment thereto, he is either a full member or an approved probationer in the Madras High Court Service or in any other service, the rules for which prescribe a period of probation for members thereof ; or

(*b*) in case, at the time of his first appointment thereto, he is the holder of a post which has been included in another service but for which no probation has been prescribed, if he has put in that post satisfactory service for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years.

Explanation.—Where the special rules for a service provide for recruitment to that service or to any class or category thereof by transfer from any specified service, class or category, a candidate need not, for the purposes of such recruitment, be a full member or an approved probationer in the service, class or category so specified, provided he is a full member or an approved probationer in any other service, class or category ;

Direct Recruitment.—A candidate is said to be " recruited drirect " to a service, class, category or post when, in case his first appointment thereto has to be made in consultaion with the Commission, on the date of its notification inviting applications for the recruitment and in any other case, at the time of his first appointment thereto, he is not in the service of the Government of India or the Government of a State ;

Provided that for the purposes of this definition a person shall be deemed to be not in the service of the Government of India or the Government of a State—

(i) If a period of five years has not elapsed since his first appointment to a service of the Government of India or the Government of a State ; or

(ii) if he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes ;

4. Promotion is within the same service and in this State the communal rule (now rule reservation of appointments) is not applied for such promotions in any service, State or Subordinate.

5. Recruitment by transfer can on the basis of the definition given to it be (i) from one subordinate service to another subordinate service (ii) from a subordinate service to a state service or (iii) from one state service to another state service.

The appointment of an Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service as A.C.T.O. in the Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Subodrinate service will be a case of recruitment by transfer from one subordinate service to another subordinate service. The special rules for the Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service provide for the application of the rule of reservation of apppintments for such recruitment by transfer as A.C.T.O. Similarly the rule of reservation of appointments is applicable for recruitment by transfer as Deputy Tahsildar in the Tamil Nadu Revenue Subordinate Service from Assistants of the Tamil Nadu Ministerial service. Only in these two cases the rule of reservation of appointments is applicable for recruitment by transfer from one subordinate service to another subordinate service.

Appointments to the five state services referred to in the writ petition are cases of recruitment by transfer from a subordinate service to a state service. The special rules for the said five services specifically provide for the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for such recruitment by transfer.

6. The rule of reservation of appointments does not also apply for direct recruitment to all services but only for such services and for such posts for which specific provision has been made in the special rules.

7. At one time the Public Services came to be dominated by a particular community. To rectify this anomalous position and to ensure fair representation to all sections, the communai rule (now rule of reservation of appointments) was ordered to be followed.

8. Appointments to the provincial services were by promotion from the surobdiate service i.e. recruitment by transfer or by direct recruitment. Direct recruitment was either by selection or by competitive examination.

On 26th October 1927 at a meeting of the cabinet the following decisions were arrived at regarding the general principles that should regulate recruitment to provincial services (gazetted):—

(i) The rule or formula devised shall apply to future recruitments only.
(ii) If qualified men are available recruitment shall be in accordance with either the proportion rule or the rotation rule as provided for.
(iii) The rules to be made governing recruitment to the provincial services shall follow the existing rules and practice.

9. Recruitment to the Madras Engineering Service was solely by promotion from the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service (i.e recruitment by transfer). The application of the communal rotation rule for recruitment to the Madras Enigneering Service from the members of the Madras Engineering Subordinate Service it was argued would result in Junior Officers going over the heads of persons senior to them both in standing and experience. There was a doubt as to whether the cabinet had taken this aspect intoconsideration or whether the cabinet decision of application of communal rotation applied for direct recruitment only. In August 1928 after considering this question in detail the cabinet denided as follows :—

" The Communal principle and the rule of rotation adopted in October 1927 will apply not only to recruitment from outside but also to recruitment from a subordinate service."

10. The rotation rule did not take into account the existing distribution of appointments in the service. On the other hand, the propotion rule (communal principle) took into account the existing distribution of appointments and future recruitment was made from the least represented community.

11. The service rules for most of the provincial services (Gazetted) were issued in 1928, 1929 and 1930 and the rules issued specifically laid down whether the communal rule was applicable or not. Under those rules the communal rule did not apply for certain services presumably after taking into account the technical nature of the services, the qualifications required and the availability of candidates, etc. The communal rule was not made applicable for recruitment to the services mentioned in Annexure-I. While it applied for services mentioned in Annexure-II.

12. In the rules issued in 1929 for serial Numbers 1 to 8 in Annxeure II appointments from the subordinate services to the State Services have been termed as promotion. In the rules issued in 1930 for the Madras Industries Service (item 9 of Annexure II) the term ' transfer ' came to be used instead of the term ' promotion ' for appointment from the surbordinate service to the State Service. In all the nine cases mentioned in Annexure II the rotation rule applied whether the method of appointment was direct recruitment or promotion from the subordinate service to the State Service which is actually recruitment by transfer.

13. In accordance with the cabinet decision of August 28 and on the basis of the rules issued, the communal rotation applied for appointment to the Madras Police Service from the Madras Police Sub-service referred to as promotion. On the representation from the Inspector-General of Police the Government ordered in August 31 that the comnunal rule will not apply for promotions to Madras Police Service from the Madras Police Subordinate service as the application of the rule resulted in senior officers being over looked by their Juniors resulting in inefficiency and discontentment. For the same reason it was decided in 1934 that the application of the communal rule be dispensed with in the case of appointment to the Madras Veterinary Service from the Madras Veterinary Sub-Service. Subsequently the rules for other services were also modified dispensing with the application of the communal rule for appointment from the subordinate services to the State services except in the case of Madras Civil Services (Executive Branch) and the Madras Survey Service.

14. The General rules for the Provincial Services were issued in G.O. No. 794, Public Services, dated 25th September 1933. These rules took effect from 1st October 1933. Under these rules there was provision for the application of both the communal rotation and communal proportion rules. The General rules however laid down that the proportion rule will not apply for recruitment by transfer from the corresponding subordinate service to the Provincial service (State Service) or for promotion. In other words the proportion rule applied for direct recruitment only.

15. After the issue of the General rules in 1933 the Government revised and re-issued the special rules for the various State services. These rules can be found in M.S.M., Vol. I (1936 edition).

It is seen from the service rules that the communal rule did not apply for the services given in Annexure III. The proportion rule applied for the services mentioned in Annexure IV.

The significance of this change from the rotation rule where it applied previously to the proportion rule was that the communal rule became inoperative for recruitment by transfer from the subrodinate service to the provincial service since proportion rule applies for direct recruitment only.

16. Under the 1936 rule the communal rotation rule applied for direct recuirtment to the Madras Educational Service. The application of the communal rule for recruitment by transfer to this service was deleted. The rotation rule applied for direct recruitment to the Madras Medical Service also. In all other cases where the communal rule was made applicable except the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) and the Madras Survey Service it was the proportion rule that applied and the proportion rule applied for direct recruitment only. In the case of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) and the Madras Survey Service the method of appointment was recruitment by transfer from the subordinate service and the rotation rule was made applicable for such recruitment. In the case of the Madras Engineering Service the proportion rule was applicable. But in G.O. P. No. 1726, Public (Service), dated 16th October 1939 the special rules for the Madras Engineering Services were amended and the rotation rule was prescribed for direct recruitment instead of the proportion rule. In reply to the Public Service Commission's enquiry for the proposed change from proportion rule to rotation rule the Government stated as follows : "Appointment to the class of Assistant Engineers is by direct recruitment as well as by transfer from the Madras Engineering Subordinate service. As there is a large preponderance of Brahmins in the Subordinate service, application of communal proportion to direct recruitment will shut out Brahmins from such recruitment for many years and as such a result was considered undesirable and unnecessary for administrative reasons, the rule of communal rotation was adopted. This rule now applies for direct recruitment to the Madras Educational Service and the Madras Medical Service (General Branch),

17. We will now trace how the rule of reservation of appointments came to be applied for recruitment by transfer to the five services mentioned in the first paragraph.

Under the 1929 rule the only method of appointment for the following two services was promotion from the subordinate service (recruitment by transfer) and the rotation rule applied :

1. Madras Civil Services (Executive Branch)

2. Madras Survey Service.

The provision for the application of the communal rotation rule was originally made in 1929 for recruitment by transfer to these two services and it is still being continued uninterruptedly. Even when provison was made for direct recruitment and for the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for such direct recruitment, the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer was retained. In the case of the Madras Survey Service the provision for direct recruitment which was introduced has again been deleted and now recruitment by transfer is the only method of appointment for this service.

18. The Madras Commercial Taxes Service and the Madras Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service were separated from the Revenue Department and constituted as separate services from 1st April 1948.

The rules for the new Services followed the pattern of the rules for the Madras Civil Services (Executive Branch) and the Madras Revenue Subordinate Service. In the case of appointment by transfer of Deputy Collectors, in the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) from Tahsildars of the Madras Revenue Subordinate Service the rotation rule applies. The rotation rule was therefore made applicable for recruitment by transfer to the Madras Commercial Taxes Services from the Madras Commercial Taxes subordinate service. In the case of recruitment by transfer of Deputy Tahsildars in the Madras Revenue Subordinate Service from Assistants in the Madras Ministerial Service the rotation rule is applicable. Therefore the rotation rule was also made applicable for recruitment by transfer of A.C.T.O.s in the commercial Taxes Subordinate Service from Assistants in the Madras Ministerial Service.

19. The Madras Highways Engineering Service was constituted as a separate service with effect from 1st April 1946 after abolishing the Madras District Board Engineering Service. Originally the rotation rule applied for promotion of L.F. Assistant Engineers to the District Board Engineering Service. When the Madras Highways Engineering Service and the corresponding Madras Highways Engineering subordinate service were constituted the rules issued for those service made specific provision for the application of the communal rule for appointment of Assistant Engineers from the corresponding subordinate service. Recruitment of Assistant Engineers is from different categories like Junior Engineers and supervisors with Upper subordinate or L.C.E. qualification, supervisors with lower subordinate qualification, etc., in aecordance with a prescribed ratio. There were, therefore, practical difficulties in applying this ratio and the communal rotation rule at the same time and the Madras Public Service Commission had at one time suggested that the communal rule for Madras Highways Engineering Service might be dispensed with as in the case of the Madras Engineering Service. But the Government decided in June 1982 that the reservation rule shall continue to be followed.

20. Under the special rule in force in 1936 for the post of District Munsif in the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch) there was only direct recruitment and the communal rule did not apply. Later the rules were revised and provision was made for recruitment by transfer from Assistant Public Prosecutors, Superintendents, Bench Clerks, Shorthand writers, Sherastadars, etc.,for 9 out of 20 appointments and for the application of the rotation rule. The rule of reservation of appointments applies for direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer taken together and not separately. Recruitment by transfer in this case is now made on the results of an oral test in the shape of an interview as in the case of ditect recruitment. Recruitment by transfer in all other cases is made after a scrutiny of the confidential reports (personal) files, of the concerned officers.

21. There is an additional reason for the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer to the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), Madras Commercial Taxes Service and the Madras State Judicial Service.

There is no common seniority for Tahsildars of various districts from whom appointment of Deputy Collectors in the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) is made. Similarly there was also no common seniority for Deputy Commercial Tax Officers from whom appointments of JCTOs in the Madras Commercial Taxes Service is made. Therefore, the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer did not generally result in hardship or discontentment.

In the case of the Madras State Judicial Service the rule of reservation of appointments applies for direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer taken together and the recruitment is on the results of an oral test. Recruitment by transfer is from different classes of persons and, therefore, the question of supersession of seniors on account of the application of the rule of reservation of appointments does not arise.

22. This is the background of the application of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer to the five state services.

Article 16 (4) of the Constituion provides for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward clases of citizens in cases where they are not adequately represented in the services of the State. This Commission has been constituted to review the existing list of Backward Classes in the light of the provisons contained in Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) and to make suitable recommendations. It has conducted various surveys including employment survey for identifying the backward classes and for determining adequacy of representation. There are several backward classes who are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Reservation should be consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration. Article 16 (4) is an enabling provision and it is left to the discretion of the Government to make provision for reservation of appointments. No person can demand reservation as a matter of right where no reservation has been made. Similarly no person can demand its cancellation where it has been made so long as the conditions laid down in Article 16 (4) are satisfied.

23. Merely because the rule of reservation of appointments is now applicable only for recruitment by transfer to lhe posts of Deputy Tashildars in the Madras Revenue Subordinate servicesand ACTOs in the T.N.C.T.S.S.,andthe five StateServicesrefcerred to in the writpetition it cannot be termed as discrimination.It is entirely a matter to be left to the discretion of the State Government to decide the services and posts for which the rule of eservation of appointments should apply taking into account various factors like qualifications prescribed for the posts, cadre strength, prestige and power attached to the posts, scope for future promotions, administration efficiency etc. This discretion cannot be questioned or considered as discrimination. If it is considered as discrimination the application of the rule of reservation of appointment for direct recruitment will also have to be considered likewise as the rule of reservation of appointments is not applied uniformly for all direct recruitments to all services. There are several cases where the rule of reservation of appointments is not applied uniformly for all direct recruitments to all services. There are several cases where the rule of reservation of appointments is not followed at all for direct recruitment. The writ petitioner's contention is, therefore, not tenable.

24. The Sattanathan Commission had recommended that the applicability of the rule of reservation of appointments for recruitment by transfer termed as promotion should either be revoked where it applied or it should be extended to all departments and a uniform policy adopted. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects decided to continue the rule of reservation of appointments wherever it was being followed. It did not extend it to other services where it was not followed.

25. The rule of reservation of appointments has been in force for the five State services and two subordinate services for quite a long time now with no impairment to the efficiency of the services. Only those who are not adequately represented in services under the State are being included among backward classes who will be eligible for reservation of appointments under Article 16(4). The Commission is, therefore of the considered view that in the case of the services refe.red to there is every justification for the continuenc of statis qou.

26. While reviewing the existing recruitment procedure followed for the various services particularly the State services the commission finds that in some services there is now both direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer. In the case of certain services the posts are invariably filled by recruitment by transfer without invoking the provision for direct recruitment even where provision for direct recruitment exists. Persons already in service will no doubt be opposed to the very idea of direct recruitment as it would be against their interests. But efficiency of administration has to be given prime consideration. For this young blood should be inducted into the services, by restricting to direct recruitment young energetic persons with higher qualifications can be drafted into the services. Then highly qualified persons will be available for promotion to the higher posts in the services. At present direct recruitment to the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), Madras Police Service, Madras Co-operative service, Madras Commercial Taxes Service, etc. is almost an annual feature. In the case of many other services (especially technical) direct recruitment is seldom resorted to. In order to improve the efficiency of services the Commission recommends that the Government may review the existing special rules for State services and provide for direct recruitment to a certain percentage of the vacancies (permanent and Temporary) in the lowest cadre. Such direct recruitment may be

made annually or at fixed intervals depending upon the cadre strength and occurence of vacancies. In the case of subordinate services also direct recruitment may be resorted to where there is no direct recruitment at present and at more than one level or grade where there are several levels or grades of posts in the subordinate services.

ANNEXURE I.

1. Madras Excise Service	G.O. 286, Public, dated 21st March 1928.
2. Madras Engineering Service	G.O. 449, Public, dated, 16th May 1928.
3. Madras General Service, Translators to Government.	G.O. 509, Public, dated 5th June 1928.
4. Madras Port Service	G. O. 620, Public, dated 23rd July 1928.
5. Madras Jail Service	G. O. 642, Public, dated 1st August 1928.
6. Madras Factory Service	G.O. 690, Public, dated 16th August 1928.
7. Madras Registration Service	G.O. 745, Public, dated 3rd September 1928.
8. Madras Survey Service	G.O. 746, Public, dated 3rd September 1928.
NOTE.—The rotation rule was made applicable for this service in G.O. 1072, P. (S), dated 23rd October 1929.	
9. Madras Forest Service	G.O. 767 (Press), Public, dated, 10th September 1928.
10. Madras General Service—Judge City Civil Court,	G.O. 926, Public, dated 22nd October 1928.
11. Madras Public Health Service	G.O. 14, Public, dated 4th January 1929.
12. Madras Engineering Workshop Service	G.O. 79, Public, dated 24th January 1929.
13. Madras Boiler Service	G.O. 472, Public, dated 24th April 1929.
14. Madras Fisheries Service..	G.O. 1000, Public, (S), dated 3rd October 1929.
15. Madras Medical Service (Special Branch)—Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators in Anatomy and Physiology.	G. O. 1028, Public (S), dated 9th October 1929.
16. Madras Agricultural Service—Class II Assistant Agriculture Engineers and Lecturer in Engineering.	G.O. 1104, Public (S), dated 28th October 1929.

ANNEXURE II.

1	Madras Police Service	Deputy Superintendent of Police ..		Direct or Promotion from subordinate service or transfer from Provincial service.	Rotation rule for promotion from subordinate service.	G.O. No. 746, Public, dated 12th July 1929.
2	District Board Engineering Service.	District Board Engineers selection Grade	1	Direct or promotion from L.F. Assistant Engineers.	Rotation rule for promotion.	G.O. No. 1019, Public(S), dated 8th October 1929.
		I Grade	5			
		II Grade	19			
3	Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).	Deputy Collectors	134	*Promotion* from Revenue subordinate service.	*Rotation rule.*	G.O. No. 1022, Public(S) dated 8th October 1929.
4	Madras Survey Service	Assistant Director.		*Promotion from* sub-Assistant Director.	Rotation rule.	G.O. No. 1072, Public (S), dated 23rd October 1929.
5	Madras Agricultural Service	P.A. to Director	1	Direct or promotion of upper subordinates in General Branch.	*Rotation* for promotion of *Upper subordinates.*	G.O. No. 1104, Public (S), dated 28th October 1929.
		Statistical Assistant to Director.	1			
		Lecturer in Agriculture ..	3			
		Assistant Directors	14			
		Assistant Res. Officers ..	11			
		Agricultural Bacteriologist	1			
		Curator	1			
			32			
6	Madras Veterinary Service	P.A. to Principal, Veterinary College	1	Direct or promotion from Veterinary subordinate service or transfer from other service.	*Rotation rule for promotion.*	G.O. No. 1116, Public (S), dated 29th October 1929.
		Deputy Veterinary Officer ..	12			

7	Madras Educational Service ..	(*a*) Administrative Section. (*b*) Collegiate.	Men's and Women's Branches. p om. tion from Edd. Sub-Service	Rotation rule for prom tion in each Branch	G. O. Ms. No. 1152 pub (s) dated 5—11—1929
8	Madras Medical	Civil Surgeons .. .. .. 39 Professor of Bacteriology .. 1 Police Surgeon .. .. 1 Assistant Surgeon 198 (M)+30 (W) +27 Leave reserve.	*Director of Promotion of sub-Assistant* Surgeons	*Rotation for Direct recruitment.*	G.O. No. 1029, Public (S) dated 9th October 1929,
9	Madras Industries Service ..	14 Classes of posts	Director transfer from Madras Industries sub-services or from any other service.	Class III Assistant Industrial Engineers 6 (posts).	*Rotation rule.* G.O. No. 1340 Public(S) dated 6th October 1930

ANNEXURE III.

1. Madras Boiler Service.
2. Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch) District Munsif.
3. Madras Electrical Service.
4. Madras Factory Service.
5. Madras Fisheries Service.
6. Madras General Service.
7. Madras High Court Service.
8. Madras Jail Service.
9. Madras Port Service.
10. Madras Sanitary Engineering Service.
11. Madras Stationery and Printing Service.

ANNEXURE IV.

1. Madras Agricultural Service.
2. Madras Co-operative Service.
3. Madras District Board Engineering Service.
4. Madras Engineering Service.
5. Madras Excise Service.
6. Madras Forest Service.
7. Madras Industrial Service.
8. Madras Police Service.
9. Madras Public Health Service.
10. Madras Registration Service.
11. Madras Veterinary Service.

CHAPTER 8C.

RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES IN THE SERVICES UNDER THE STATE.

8C.01. One of the main terms of reference to the Commission is to review the existing list of Backward Classes as approved in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980, in the light of the provisions contained in Articles 15(4) and 16(4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution keeping in mind the various decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on the subject.

8C.02. Article 16(4) reads "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments of posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

8C.03. Three points arise for determination with respect to this article. They are (1) determination of "any backward class of citizens", (2) adequacy of representation of such backward class in the services under the State in the opinion of the State, and (3) limit to reservation for such backward classes as a whole including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8C.04. Article 16(4) enables the StateGovernment to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of backward class of citizens. In Article 15(4) the expression used is "any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." The expression "any backward class of citizens" used in Article 16(4) will include Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is clear from the Constituent Assembly discussion on this article. P. Kakkan (Madras) Generally urged for the reservation of appointments for the Harijans for some years. V. I. Muniswamy Pillai (Madras General) was apprehensive as to whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were left out in this expression.

In his reply K. M. Munshi said ;

"I cannot imagine for the life of me how, after an experience of a year and a half of the Constituent Assembly any honourable Member of the Scheduled Castes should have a feeling that they will not be included in the backward classes aa long as they are backward..... the word "backward" signifies that class of people—does not matter whether you call them untouchables or touchables belonging to this community or that—a class of people who are so backward that special protection is required (for them) in the services....." This is confirmed in the Supreme Court Judgment in T. Devadasan *v.* India.

8C.04. In Triloke Nath Tiku *v.* State of Jammu and Kashmir the Supreme Court clearly indicates that backwardness in Article 15(4) is commensurate with that in Article 16(4). The principles of Balaji, which turned on Article 15(4), are "equally applicable" to the area of Government employment, regulated by Articles 16(4). In other words, only sich of those classes that are socially and educationally backward will be considered eligible for reservation of Government posts. Thus any backward class to be eligible for reservation of appointments or posts under Government under Article 16(4) must first be declared as socially and educationally backward under Article 15(4) of the Constitution.

8C.05. *Adequacy of representation.*—In General Manager, Southern Railway *v.* Rengachari it has been held that the condition precedent for the exercise of the powers conferred by Article 16(4) is that the State ought to be satisfied that any Backward Class of citizens is not adequately represented in the services under the State. This condition precedent may refer either to the numerical inadequacy of representation in the services or even to the qualitative inadequacy of representation. The advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes requires not only that they should have adequate representation in the lowest rung of services but that they should aspire to secure adequate representation in selection of posts in the services as well. Adequacy of representation in services will, therefore, mean adequacy in both quality and quantity. A percentage of representation in Services lower than a group's population in the State is the commonly accepted measure of inadequate representation. That the community is not represented in the services of the State in proportion to its population appears to indicate inadequacy of representation. The disparity between the two need not be massive to support a judgment of under-representation. In Thomas case, the Court concluded that the fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made up only 8.7 per cent of employees in the Registration Department (while they were approximately 10 per cent of the population of the State) clearly shows that they were under-represented, Also in Harpartap Singh *v.* Union of India, it wasais held that provisions to overcome such under-representation are not automaticalyl inzal d if tney produce "over-representation" of the beneficiaries in a particular g aRe.

8C.06. *Limit to reservation.*—Reservation of posts under the services of the State under Article 16(4) is circumscribed by Article 335 of the Constitution which requires that such reservation should be consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration. It has been held that there is some overlaping between Article 335 and Article 16(4) in as much as the reservation for "backward classes" in Article 16(4) includes reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 6-8. The Supreme Court has further held that Article 335 which refers to maintenance of efficiency of the administration in relation to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes operate as a limitation to the provision contained in Article 16(4) though Article 16(4) does not specifically refer to Article 335. What applies as limiting factor for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will apply with greater force for the reservation for the other Backward Classes also. As Article 15(4) and 16(4) are in the nature of exceptions to the main rule, we cannot make reservation for in excess of permissible limits. Any provision under these exceptions cannot be in excess of 50 per cent. The Commission will, therefore, be in order to advise the Government that reservation of appointments under Article 16(4) for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes should not exceed 50 per cent. While special concession should certainly be shown to the historically disadvantaged class of citizens the efficiency of the services is of paramount importance to the nation. Neither the claim of merit nor that of efficiency of the services should be sacrificed unreasonably by the State for any other consideration.

8C.07. Bearing in mind that these points we will now proceed with the determination of the representation of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens in the services of the State. The Commission has collected complete particulars about the employees in State Government, Local bodies and State Public Sector Undertakings. These data have been computerised. From the computerised tables such of those backward communities listed under Article 15(4) whose representation in all the sectors taken together is less than the State average will be considered eligible for reservation under Article 16(4).

8C.08. There are communities whose numerical representation in the services is more than the State average. These communities are taken up separately for individual examination. The Court decisions are that adequacy of representation must not only be quantitative but also qualitative. We then proceed to examine whether these communities have qualitatively adequiate representation. For this purpose All-India Services for which reservation for backward classes does not apply is left out of consideration. For ascertaining the qualitative representation the 22 different scales of pay to which all the employees fit into have been grouped into five groups as shown below :—

Scales of Pay.

Group I—

Codes 1 Rs. 2,000—125—2,500.

2 Rs. 1,600—75—1,750—100—2,250.

3 Rs. 1,500—75—1,800—100—2,100.

Scales of pay.

Group II—

Codes 4 Rs. 1,300—75—1,900—100—2,000.

5 Rs. 1,150—70—1,850.

6 Rs. 1,000—60—1,300—70—1,650.

7 Rs. 850—50—1,200—60—1,500.

8 Rs. 750—50—1,350.

Scales of pay.

Group III—

Codes 9 Rs. 675—35—885—45—1,200.

10 Rs. 600—30—750—35—890—40—1,050.

11 Rs. 525—25—675—30—855—35—925.

Scales of pay.

Group IV –

Codes 12 Rs. 450–20–590–25–740–30–800.

13 Rs. 400–15–490–20–650–25–700.

14 Rs. 350–10–420–15–600.

Scales of pay.

Group V—

Codes 15 Rs. 325—10—445—15—550.

16 Rs. 310—10—470—15—500.

17 Rs. 295—5—315—10—475.

18 Rs. 280—5—320—10—450.

19 Rs. 265—5—325—10—425.

20 Rs. 250—5—330—10—400.

21 Rs. 200—5—300.

22 Below Rs. 200.

The qualification for members of service in Group V is very low. Majority of them are semi-skilled or unskilled. This group is, therefore, not considered in the examination of qualitative adequacy of representation. In the remaining four groups if the representation of any class or community is less than the State average in any two that caste or community may be regarded as not adequately represented qualitatively. They are also commended by the Commission to be included in the list under Article 16 (4).

Sources of references.

1. A.I.R. 1964 S.c. 179.
2. A.I.R. 1967 Sc. 1283 at 1285.
3. A.I.R. 1962 S.c. 36.
4. A.I.R. 1976 S.c. 490 pras 26, 41, 42, 216.
5. 1970 S.L,R. 40 (Punjab and Haryana).
6, Ref. Item. 1 *ibid.*
7. Ref. Irem 3 *ibid.*
8. Baiaji V. State of Mysore.
A. I. R. 1963 S.C. 649 (664)

Commission Report

Volume II

SECTION III

ASSESSMENT OF WELFARE MEASURES SO FAR UNDERTAKEN AND SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9A(1).

SCHOOL EDUCATION SURVEY.

9A. 01 The Second Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission as per the terms of reference, has to review the position of reservation for Backward classes in educational institutions. But details are not available for different communities classified under Backward Classes. Hence the Commission decided to collect community-wise details from the educational institutions in the State.

9A. 02 There are 37,382 schools under various categories viz. Primary Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the State. As the total number of school is very large it will not be possible to collect the details from all the schools since it would take considerable time in collection of details besides processing them. Therefore it was decided to collect the details on a sampling basis, by selecting schools at random. It was decided to have a five per cent sample for this purpose and the number of schools to be covered worked out to 1,869. This figure was rounded to the nearest thousand viz. 2,000. This works out to approximately 5.4 per cent of the total number of schools in the State.

9A. 03 The number of schools coming under the first two categories viz. Primary and Middle constitutes a major portion covering about 90 per cent of all the schools in the State. Further, these schools are spread over in all the villages of the State. In order to assess the real effect of reservation for backward class communities in educational institutions we should review their position in the last two categories of schools viz. Secondary Schools and Higher Secondary Schools since these would lead to the admission to the higher educational and technical courses. Further, the diversion of children from the educational institutions will be more in the case of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools when compared with that in the other two categories. The students of these cstegories are more vulnerable in the sense tha the temptation on the part of the parents to divert their children to economic activity is more Besides, as the children have to travel a long distance to go to High Schools and Higher Secondary School and expenditure on education being much higher, the chances for drop-out are very high. In view of this it was decided to select a greater percentage of schools from the Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

9A. 04 In order to give equal representation to all the 411 administrative educational units at the lower level, schools were seclected at the rate of two Primary Schools and one Middle School from each of the 411 Ranges of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. In this process 1,233 schools consisting of 822 Primary Schools and 411 Middle Schools were selected in the State. The remaining 767 Schools one of 2,000 Originally Contempleted are selected from the Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

9A. 05 As the Secondary Schools and Higher Secondary Schools are not mutually exclusive no distinction has been made between them in selecting the schools for the survey as in the case of Primary and Middle Schools. There are 51 District Educational Divisions besides another 17 Divisions under the control of the Inspectress of Girls Schools in the State. The more the distance the students have to travel to study High School Class/Higher Secondary School Classes the greater the rate of drop out especially in case of girls students. Hence Boys' schools and Girls' schools are treated separately in selecting the sample so as to give sufficient representation for Girls' schools. The number of schools selected for the survey from these 68 administrative divisions are ir proportion to the strength of the students in the schools in these divisions during the year 1981–82. In order to give equal chance in selection of the schools in each of the divisions and Ranges, the schools in each of the divisions and Ranges were arranged according to the alphabetical order of the names of the places where they are located. The Schools were then selected with the help of random numbers. The statement given below will indic te the total number of schools and the number percentage of schools selected under each category for the survey

Serial number.	*Category of Schools.*	*Total number of schools under the category.*	*Number of Schools selected under the category.*	*Percentage of Schools selected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	28,290	822	2.9
2	Middle	5,565	411	7.4
3	Secondary	2,167	767*	21.8
4	Higher Secondary	1,369		
	Total ..	37,832	2,000	5.4

*120 Girls' Schools and 647 Boys' Schools.

9A. 06 A questionnaire and a proforma were prepared in consultation with the Director of School Education. Copies of them are given in Appendix. The questionnaire elicited information about various aspects of school education. The head of the selected educatioal institutions and inspecting officers of the Education Department were required to offer their considered opinion based on their long experience in the field and intimate connection with the problems of school children. They were also requested to suggest ways and means of raising the standard of education of the backward class students. Improvements in the existing methods of awarding scholarships, supply of books and admissions in hostels were also invited.

9A. 07 The replies received from them were analysed after computerisation.

CHAPTER 2A (*ii*).

SCHOOL EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU—AN ANALYSIS.

1. *Introduction.*—The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission has conducted a survey of School Education in Tamil Nadu. A questionnaire specially designed for the survey with the help of the Department of Education has been completed by the headmasters of the schools reference to the academic year 1981–82. The findings of the survey have been briefly presented in the form of a report hereunder.

This report on School Education in Tamil Nadu is mainly focussed on the school population of the backward classes in the State. The three major parts of this report relate to :—

(i) the school stage-wise enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Tribe, Backward Classes and others

(ii) the judgments of the headmasters relating to the stagewise enrolment of children of Backward Classes and

(iii) reasons for low enrolment of children of Backward Classes and suggestions for improvements.

2. *School stage-wise enrolment.*—Tamil Nadu is following the National pattern of education namely 10 + 2 + 3. The plus two stage is located in Higher Secondary Schools. Therefore there are four stages in the School Education consisting of—

(i) Primary (Standard I to V)

(ii) Middle (Standard VI to VIII).

(iii) Secondary (Standard IX and X) and

(iv) Higher Secondary (Standard XI and XII).

The enrolment of children belonging to the 4 major caste categories in the four stages of School Education is presented in Table I.

TABLE I.

School stage-wise and caste-cateogry-wise enrolement of pupils (in percentage) in Tamil Nadu' 1981–82.

School stages.	*Caste Categories.*					
	Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	*Most backward.*	*Backward.*	*Most backward and backward combined.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary (1—5)	24.5	16.7	51.4	68.1	7.4	100.0
Middle (6—8)	22.0	18.0	48.3	66.3	11.7	100.0
Secondary (9—10)	18.9	20.5	45.1	65.6	15.5	100.0
Higher Secondary (11—12) ..	16.4	17.9	41.0	58.9	24.7	1000.

68.1 per cent of children cenrolled at the primary stage belong to Backward Classes' 2 .1 per cent belong to Scheduled Caste and Tribe and the balance of 7.4 per cent belong to other communities. The children belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Tribe and the Backward Classes tend to dropout of the school, as they progress in the school cadre. Since these Communities continue to be in a state of backwardness they are unable to appreciate educational opportunities and avail of in them fully. On the other hand' the children belonging to the other communities steadily progress in their school courses. As a result of this' we find the percentage of children belong to the other communities progressively increases. It is 7.4 in Primary' 11.7 in Middle' 15.5 in Secondary and 24.7 in Higher Secondary Schcol stage. A reverse trend is

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noticeable in the case of (i) the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (ii) the combined categories of the most backward and the backward classes' reflecting their prevelent state of backwardness. The percentages of enrolement of pupils belonging to the combined categories of most backward and backward classes is 68.1 in Primary' 66.3 in Middle 65.6 in Secondary and 58.9 in Higher Secondary school stage. This reveals clearly that only diminishing number of pupils among the backward classes avail of educational opportunity as they proceed from lower to higher levels of School Education. Many drop out enroute.

3. *Enrolment Status of Backward Class pupils.*—The School Headmasters have to be been requested to judge and rate the enrolment of pupils belonging to Backward Classes at the four stages of School Education on a three point rating scale namely Good' Satisfactory and Poor.

TABLE 2.

Judgment of headmasters on stage-wise enrolement of pupils of Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu and its basis.

(IN PERCENTAGE)

School stages.	*Judgment of headmasters on enrolment of pupils of Backward Classes.*				*Basis for the judgment of the headmasters.*				
	Good.	*Satis-factory.*	*Poor.*	*Total*	*Satis-factory.*	*Obser-vation.*	*Guess.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Primary	29.6	47.7	22.7	100.0	66.7	22.0	11.3	100.0	
Middle	25.4	46.9	27.7	100.0	68.1	18.8	13.0	99.9	
Secondary	27.3	53.5	19.2	100.0	54.2	26.4	19.4	100.0	
Higher Secondary ..	34.2	50.2	15.6	100.0	58.6	21.7	19.8	100.0	

Table 2 presents information relating to the judgment of the headmasters regarding the school stage-wise enrolment of pupils of the Backward Classes and the basis for such judgement. i.e.' what percentage of them have based their judgment on (i) Statistical evidence' (ii) Observation and (iii) Guess-work. Many headmasters think that the state of enrolement among the backward class children is either satisfactory or good. But what is more significant in an analysis of this kind is that 22.7 per cent of the headmasters find their enrolment is poor at the Primery stage and 27.7 per cent of headmasters find it poor at the Middle stage. The percentages of headmasters viewing the enrolement of pupils of Backward Classes at the Secondary and Higher Secondary stages are respectivey 19.2 and 15.6.

In the context of the Constitutional directive that free and compulsory education should be provided to all children below the age of fourteen and the more recent drive of the Government at the Centre and in the State towards universallising Elementry Education in the country, the enrolment of children belonging to the backward classes deservices special attention.

The headmasters have judged the enrolement of backward class children largely on the basis of reasoning. 66.7 per cent of them have been guided by statistics' and 22.0 per cent of them by their observation in their judgment with reference to the primary. Only 11.3 per cenr of the headmasters have hazarded a guest while so judging. The percentago headmasters relying on guess is increasing at higher school stages. However' it is significant that by and large more than four-fifths of the headamsters depend on the statistical evidence or observation for their judgments relating to this issue.

4. *Causes for low enrolment and measure for Improvement.* It is necessary to eidentify the causes responsible for the low enrolement of the pupils belonging to the Backward Classes. variable such as parental awarness' teachers' sense of duty availability of school provisions and

the motivational level of the children themselves are to be considered seriously. Table 3 presents some of the reasons for the enrolement situation and the percentage of headmasters reporting them.

TABLE ..

Reasons for low-enrolment of pupils of backward classes.

Reasons for low-enrolment pupils of Backwar d Class.	*Number of headmasters marking.*		
	Yes.	*No.*	*Total.*
1. Inadequate school facility in the district (school seat shortage.)	69 (18.2)	311 (81.8)	380
2. Lack of parental interest in school education..	278 (73.2)	702 (26.8)	380
3. Poverty of parents	321 (85.8)	54 (14.2)	380
4. Teachers, negligence in Government schools ..	99 (26.1)	281 (73.9)	380
5. Teachers, negligence in private schools ..	67 (17.6)	313 (82.4)	380

Among the 380 headmasters who have responded to the question of reasons for low enrolment of pupils of the Backward Classes 85.8 per cent of them attribute this to the poverty of the parents and 73.2 per cent of them feel it is specifically due to lack of parental interest in school education. It is no doubt true that parents of the children constitute the most important variable in the school enrolment phenomenon. Next come the teachers. 26.1 per cent of the headmasters find that the teachers are not showing adequate concern to the backward class pupils in the Government schools. In the case of private schools, only 17.6 per cent of the headmasters feel that the teachers are negligent towards this category of children. The physical provision of schools leading to the availability of school seats is yet another variable. It is significant that after many years of educational expansion, 18.2 per cent of the headmasters still think that the schools are not adequate in their districts. Educational provision is a State obligation and as such this aspect needs to be taken up on a priority basis in educational planning and administration in the State.

Nearly fifty per cent of the headmasters feel that these children suffer from notable deficiencies, while the other headmasters do not share this view. Similarly they also think that the pupils of backward classes, apart from exceptional cases' are not progressive in the way they should at the secondary school stage. However, 39 per cent of the headmasters do not subscribe to this view.

93 per cent of the headmasters express the view that the environmental deficiencies of the children of the Backward Classes are responsible for their rather low performance in the school. They also find slow learners among pupils of the Backward Classes in rural areas. The rest of them say that the slow learners are found in the urban schools. A majority of the headmasters feel that these children by and large suffer from nutritional deficiencies which perhaps is one of the most important causes for their low academic performance.

58 per cent of headmasters suggest that the boys and girls of backward classes may be provided with hostel facilities for overcoming their environmental deficiencies. A still larger number of them (85 per cent) suggest that in the absence of hostels, "Reading hall,, facilities may be provided in towns where it is not possible to provide additional hostel seats.

75 percent of the headmasters think that the existing scholarship rates is inadequate in view of the ever increasing cost of living and they suggest upward revision of the scholarship amount. At the same time there is a complaint that a section of the students misuses the scholarships scheme. Three-fourths of the headmasters feel that measures must be taken against misuse of the scheme. Another interesting idea that has emerged is to use the scholarship scheme to motivate the students for more qualitative work in the school and better their school performance. With this object in view the headmasters suggest a new scheme of graded scholarship in the place of the existing one. Under this scheme the scholarship amount to be paid shall match the academic performance of the pupil. Four-fifths of the headmasters have agreed to this proposal.

The pupils belonging to de-notified communities are being provided with free school dress. 84 per cent of the headmasters have suggested that this scheme may be extended to cover the childen of Backward Classes as well.

86 per cent of the headmasters recommend special coaching for pupils of Backward Classes. Only a small fraction is against it. Almost all the headmasters feel that teachers will offer such special coaching only if they are paid some remuneration for such extra work. A view has been expressed that students associated with college planning forum, social service and seva samaj may also be utilised to offer special coaching. This view of employing student talent for giving special conching is acceptable to only 62 per cent of the headmasters.

During the past few years, under the Talent Search Scheme in Tamil Nadu, common competetive examinations have also been conducted for selecting four candidates from each one of the Panchayat Unions in the State for a special scholarship scheme. For the suggestion to enhance the allocation by two more for each Panchayat Union is in the State, 81 percent of the headmasters have agreed. Recently the Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a scheme for conducting special supervised study for the pupils of standards VIII to XI belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Majority of the head masters (69 per cent) consider that this scheme has been working effectively. 81 per cent of the headmasters have favoured the idea of extending this scheme to cover the pupils of the Backward classes.

5. *Conclusion.*—In the educational map of India, Tamil Nadu occupies a responsible place. However, in the case of pupils belinging to Backward Classes there is an urgent need to improve their school enrolement as well as their school status. In the light of the studies made certain urgent measures such as provision of hostel facilities. " Reading Hall " facilities. "Balar Pallis," Graded Scholarships Special Coaching are suggested and for the improvement of the schcol Education of the Backward Classes. What is called for is a determined will to act in the direction shown sooner than Later.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

9-A. (*ii*) 01.—By virtue of Article 15 (4) of the Constitution seats in educational institutions are reserved for members of the backward classes. This provides opportunities for unprivileged backward class students to secure admission in educational institutions resulting in considerable diffusion of educational opportunities among backward classes. While reservation can of course, help in equalising educational opportunities between different communities, it is a very slow and tedious process and will take several generations to produce tangible results.

9-A. (*ii*) 02.—The intellectual potential of the child is fixed by the age of 2 or 3. In order that reservation for members of backward communities might produce maximum results it is important that we should catch them young. Provision of suitable pre-school educational facilities throughout the State, in the interior most parts of the country, would go a long way in helping the hereditarily unprivileged backward child acquire sufficient stimulation for studies and desirable attitudes for school tasks. This would largely wean away the backward class children from the gloomy environment in which they are placed and compensate for the total absence of guidance from their illiterate parents.

9-A. (*ii*) 03.—The first kindergarden school was established in indian in 1879. However, the earliest official recognition of the importance of Pre-school education came only in 1944 with the publication of the Sargent Report. The Central Social Welfare Board established in 1953 set in motion the establishment of pre-school centres. Subsequent committees and commissions have dealt with this subject in detail. The Tarabai Committee of 1960-62 and the Ganga Saran Sinha Committee of 1968 insisited on giving overriding priority to pre-school education and mooted the concept of total development of the child. The Education commission (1964–66) pointed out the importance of pre-school education and outlined several objectives to develop the welfare of pre-school child. The 1972 Study Group on Pre-School child appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education recommended an integrated package programme for nutrition, health, education and welfare for the total development of the child. A variety of operational models was suggested. Effective co-ordination between various departments was also insisted upon.

9-A. (*ii*) 04.—Earlier in 1960 the Committee on Child Welfare recommended that the "responsibility for starting pre-schools should be left to the voluntary agencies with adequate assistance from the Government". Since then both the Central and the State Government have been making efforts to spread pre-school programmes.

9-A. (*ii*) 05.—In metropolitan and urban areas avaricious private agencies and individuals took the initiative and converted pre-school education into a profitable business. The two models, kindergarden and Montessori, widely popular in urban areas today are ditortions of their original concept. But yet they cater only to the needs of the rich who are ready to spend lavishly to help their children acquire pre-school education along these models.

9-A. (*ii*) 06.—Exploitation of the parents in the education of their children is the meanest method we can think of. But it has taken deep roots and should be effectively curbed, controlled and guided by the Government.

9-A. (*ii*) 07.—While in urban areas at least private initiative though with the profit motive has provided pre-school education it is completely lacking in rural areas where the need is the most. Government should immediately launch on a massive scale establishment of pre-school centres, one for almost every village to cater to the needs of the rural areas where backward class children are in large numbers.

9-A. (*ii*) 08.—Pre-school education is a package programme of integrated services. It visualises promotion of child health, raising of nutritional standards and balanced growth of emotional and social aspects of the child's personality Children with less cognitive abilities are given sufficient stimulation to acquire apititude for school tasks. Promotion of a sense of security and love decvelops desirable attitudes and behaviour in the child. It is also meant to protect the child from the hazards of unfavourable environment.

The programme is also expected to create commodity awarness but the needs of the pre-school child.

9-A. (*ii*) 09.—A part of the programme is already in practice through the Chief Ministser's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme and the Balwadi Centres. These institutions can with advantage be converted in a phased manner, into full-Pedged pre-schools, either on the Kindergarden or Montessori model. This would require specially trained and qualified supervisions, medical attendants, counsellors and social workers.

But active involvement of both the Government and community on a co-operative basis appears to be necessary for their eventual success. Organisation and control of the pre-school education should rest with the Government. Their implementation can in part, be allotted to institutions who have proved their bonafide in the field of social service in the past.

9-A. (*ii*) 10.—The pre-school programme when implemented seriously and on large scale would provide a wide base for selecting backward class children to fill seats reserved for them with competence. They will be able to compete with others on terms of equality. Reservation to be effective has to be prepared at the infant stage. It is too late to talk about it or insist on it at the college level when a small privileged class of students have already had some 15 years of uncomparably superior educational headstart.

CHAPTER 9-B (*i*)

COLLEGE EDUCATION SURVEY

9-B. 01.—Another important task the Backward Classes Commission undertook was the survey of higher education among backward class students in all the colleges in the State. On the same model as the questionnaire for school education, an exhaustive questionnaire for college education survey was prepared in consultation with the Director of Collegiate Education for obtaioning information from the principals of all the colleges in the State. Based on their long experience in the educational field the principals were requested to offer their considered opinion on the performance of the backward class students and proper utilisation of scholarship by them. Suggestions were also invoted from them for improving the standard of education among backward class students for any new supporting schemes to enable them to acquire higher education as well as ways and means streamlinging the award of scholarship.

9-B. 02.—During March, 1983 these carefully prepared questionnaires were sent to the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras for distribution among the principals of all the colleges and the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities in the State. The Director of Collegiate Education promptly distributed these questionnarires to 232 colleges and 7 universities with a specific request to fill up the questionnaires and send them to the Commission within the shortest time possible.

9-B. 03.—In order to analyse the information, furnished by the principals, a proforma was prepared by a leading educationalist of the State Council of Education, Research and Training, Madras. On receipt of replies from all concerned they were analyses with the help of computer according to the proforma already prepared.

CHAETPR 9-B (*ii*)

COLLEGE EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU

*An Analysis of the Survey.**

1. *Introduction.*—A survey of "College Education in Tamil Nadu in 1981–82", was camied out during 1983 by the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission. A specially designed questionnaire was sent to all the 233 college Principals of Tamil Nadu for collecting the data of whom only 213 responded. The survey covered three major areas: (1) the enrolment of students in the major fifteen courses of the Universities in the State in general and with special reference to the students of the Backward classes: (*ii*) the percentage of passes of the backward class students as compared to the pass percentage of the total students in the system and (*iii*) the views of the College principals relating to certain select issues associated with the general performance and Welfare of the Backward Class students. Identification of causes related to backwardness and suggestions for improving the lot, of the backward community students were also invited. The major findings of this survey are given in the following paragraphs:—

2.0. *Enrolement:*

2.1. *Sanctioned capacity and utilisation.*—During 1981–82, the sanctioned strength for the fifteen collegiate University Courses was 1,26,710 in Tamil Nadu taking the University of Madras, Madurai-Kamaraj University, Bharathiar University, Bharathidasan University and Annamalai University together. However only 1,11,464 candidates were admitted into these courses, resulting in 88 per cent of utilisation of facilities. 14,246 seats remained vacant' constituting wastage of educational provision. Wastage was noticed in all the courses. Based on the percentage of utilisation of sanctioned capacity, rank status was awarded to the courses. Wastage was highest in the B.Litt., Course followed by the Diploma Courses. The B.A. course and the other courses came next. When the variable of College management was considered, Government colleges showed 90.79 per cent of aggregate utilisation, while it was only 86.69 per cent for the private colleges. The percentage of utilisation was higher in the Government sector for all the courses except the M.A., M.Com., and M.Phil.. please *see* Table 1.

2.2. **Caste—Category—Wise Enrolment:**

2.2. 1.—The Government of Tamil Nadu has reserved 18 per cent of the sanctioned seats for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However the enrolement of the students in the different courses showed that in none of those courses was this fully utilised by this category of students [*vide* Table 2 (*a*)). The percentage of the students in M.Ed., (5.39) : M.Phil. (5.86) ; Certificate courses (6.16) ; B.E.d. (6.44) : and in M.Sc. (7.88) was very. low. Private Colleges admitted a lower percentage of Sheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate to all their courses, compared with the Government Colleges.

2.2.2. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reserved 50 per cent of the seats in all the courses except the Ph.D. for the candidates belonging to the Backward Classes from the year. In the case of nine courses, namely, B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Com., M.Sc., B.B.A., M.B.A., B.Ed., and M.Ed., this enrolement had been higher than the quota, possibly because they got admitted on the basis of merit too. In the other six courses, they had not utilised the quota of seats fully. In this regard certificate courses, the B.Litt., and the M.Phill., courses deserve special mention. Piossibly their backwardness itself could be a causative factor for not utilising the quota completely. When the enrolment pattern was analysed management-wise, it was found that the Private Management Colleges admitted a lower percentage of Backward Class candidates than the Government Colleges in all their courses wit the exception of the Diploma Courses (*vide* table 2). It was quite possible that the backward class students found a more conducive environement for themselves in the Government Colleges rather than the Private Colleges. It is also quite probable that the Government Colleges were more earnest in enrolling the students of the Backward Classes thereby translating Governmental policy into action. Plsease *see* Table 3.

Among the several reasons cited by the College Principals for their failure in making full utilisation of the sanctioned capacity of the courses, the three important reasons that could be mentioned were : (*i*) Lesser number of applications received by the Colleges : (*ii*) the phenomenon of Dropout in the colleges, and (*iii*) Lower number of women students admitted than sanctioned due to general backwardness of the district concerned.

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*This survey analysis is prepared by Professor (Dr.) M. Raghuram Singh, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., P.G.E., M.A., (Edinburgh) Head, Evaluation Division, State Council of Educational Research and Training, Madras.

3.0. Examination — Performance of Backward Class Students.—As could be expected, the percentage of passes of Backward Class candidates in University examinations is lower than the average of all the candidates in all courses except the M.Com., M. Phil Certificate and the Diploma Courses, taking all the Government and Private Management Colleges together. The socially neglected backward classes had suffered severe deprivations and handicaps for a very long time and this should have certainly contributed to depress their examination-performance in the Collegiate/University system of education.

3.2. —The percentage of passes of all the students inclusive of the students of Backward Classes in the Private Management Colleges was higher in all courses except M. Com., and M.Phil., as compared to the students in the Government Colleges. One could think of two factors in this connection. Firstly the Private Management Colleges might admit better candidates than the Government Colleges. Secondly the climate in the Private Management Colleges might have been more conducive for better performance of the students in the examinations.

3.3.—The percentages of passes of the Backward Class students in the Private Management Colleges was considerably higher than their counterparts in the Government Colleges in B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc., certificate and Diploma Courses. The most backward among the BackwardClasses could have joined the Government Colleges and could have lead to this situation. *Vide* Table 4.

4.0. **Principal's Perceptions of Certain Problems :**

4.1. Issues.—A study of the perception of College principals was made with regard to a variety of issues associated with the Quota System of Admission, the performance of the Backward Class candidates and certain suggested measures to improve their lot. The following were the questions posed to the 213 College Principals in Tamil Nadu :—

(1) Are the Backward Class candidates getting admitted over and above their quota as consideration of their merit ?

(2) Is there an increasing trend of admission of Backward class candidates in the college beyond the reserved quota on the basis of merit ?

(3) Will the Backward Class students be affected in the absense of the Governmental policy of reservation ?

(4) What are the communities among the Backward Class that would get affected but for the quota system of College admission ?

(5) How far are the College Principals in touch with the performance and progress of the Backward Class students ?

(6) What are the views of the College Principals regarding the rate of examination-failure of the Backward class students ?

(7) Do the College Principals view the Backward Class students as Slow-learners or not ?

(8) Is the mutabie deficiency of the Backward Class students cruable or not ?

(9) What are the various causes for the performance standards of the Backward class students ?

(10) What are the measures that would help to improve the performance standards of the Backward Class students ?

(11) What are the views of the Principals in the matter of certain recommendations to improve the lot of the students of the Backward classes ?

4.2. **Perception of Issues :**

4.2.1. **Quota System and Merit Consideration.**—There has been a lively debate on the Quota System of admission to colleges in the country and this has been sometimes quite heated too. The justification for the system, its functions, its benefits to the Backward Classes and the social consequences thereof are some of the aspects under discussion all over the country.

Many of the College Principals in Tamil Nadu feel that the Backward Class candidates are getting admitted over and above the Quota earmarked for them on consideration of educational merit, as shown in Table 4. This means that the educational motivation of a section of students of the Backward Communities is strong enough to secure them College/University admission on the strength of thei educational achievement.

4.2.2. *Trend of Admissions and Percentage of Passes among Backward Class students.*—quite a number of the Principals agree with the view that there is a trend that more and more Backward Class students are getting admitted solely on merit. But this view is not accepted by others. (*vide* Table 5).

It is pertinent to note from Table 4 that the percentage of pass of the Backward class students is generally lower than the average percentage of pass of the entire student population. Among the 173 Principal sexpressing a view on this subject, 128 think the percentage of failure in examinations is low while 45 deem it to be high. Please refer Table 5. A large number of Principals seem to have perceived the rate of pass and failure in a distorted manner because their impressions seem to be different from the factual situation.

4.2.3. *The Impact of Absence of "Reservation".*—Approximately 45 per cent of the Principals who responded feel that the Backward class candidates will not get admitted into the colleges but for the "Reservation" made for them, as shown in Table 6. This establishes the need for the continuance of the well meant system of reservation for the Backward Class students in general. Reservation on community basis needs to be continued as long the Backward classes develop on a par with the rest of the community.

4.2.4. *Backward Class Communities dependent on Reservation.*—Some of the communities in the Backward class were so backward that the students belonging to these communities are completely dependent upon the Reservation of seats made for them by the government. The College Principals had attempted to identify some of these communities and this is presented in Table 7.

4.2.5. *Examination-Performance of Backward Class Students.*—By and large, most of the College Principals are in touch with the Backward class students and are aware of the examination—performance of these candidates over the years. *Vide* Table 8. It is a healthy sign that many Principals are showing a concern for the progress of the students of the Backward class. Nevertheless it is a pity, that 17 Principals had no idea of the performance of these candidates and eight of them happen to be in Government Colleges.

4.2.6. *Rate of failure among Backward Class Students.*—It has been noticed earlier that the pass percentage of the Backward Class students in the University examinations is generally lower than the average percentage of the entire student population. Among the 173 Principals who have expressed their views in this matter, 128 think the rate of failure is low while 45 consider the rate to be high. (*Vide* Table 9.) This impression among the Principals of the former group does not agree with the fact that the percentage of Backward Class students having the examination is generally lower in many courses than the total College/University percentage of passes.

4.2.6. *Are Backward Class Students slow-learners ?.*—67 Principals have viewed that the Backward Class students are slow-learners while the others do not agree with this view. *Vide* Table 9. There appears to be retardation of atleast some of the Backward class students who might need some props.

4.2.7. *The Extend of Deficiency of Backward Class students.*—Among the 117 Principals who responded to the question 'Are the mutable deficiency of Backward class students curable or not', 94 hold the view that such deficiency is remediable and the others do not share that view as presented in Table 10. 'Mutable' Deficiency is defined as the deficiency that is curable. Only 23 Principals thought the deficiency of Backward class students was not remediable or curable. The deficiency noticed among the students, whatever that might be, is the result of historical factors and hence it needs correction by taking appropriate steps.

4.2.8. *Causes for certain Deficiencies.*—A good number of College Principals feel that there were several reasons for some of the deficiencies of the Backward class students. *Vide* Table 11. 80 of them think these students suffer from poor environmental facilities. Several educational research studies have shown that educational achievement is very much dependent upon both innate abilities of the students and the environment. In fact achievement is a product of interaction of these two variables. The poverty of the parents and the want of special care have been mentioned by a considerable number of Principals as accounting for the defiiency of the Backward Class students. The most significant cause for the deficiency of the students according to the survey is the lack of interest in studies of the Backward class students themselves. The age-long ignorance illiteracy and poverty of the parents coupled with their depressed social status have resulted in the poor motivation of a large number of Backward class students. That is why educational equality of the disadvantaged sections of society is given high priority leading to a policy of protective discrimination in their favour.

4.3. Steps towards improvement.

4.3.1. *Hostel accommodation.*—The Principals suggest certain steps to improve the lot of the Backward Class students. 106 of them are of the view, that if the hostel facilities are improved, it will help to remove some of the defects of the Backward Class students. At this stage, it should be noted that 41 Government Colleges and 132 Private Management Colleges have hostels attached to them, while there is no such facility for 17 Government Colleges and 40 Private Management Colleges. Besides in some colleges (28 Government Colleges and 27 Private Management Colleges) the hostel capacity is limited. Therefore, they can not admit all the candidates who apply. It is pertinent to mention here that the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission is separately submitting a very comprehensive proposals for establishing a net work of Government Hostels for Boys and Girls belonging to Backward Classes during 1985–86 to 1989–90. In these proposals, hostel facilities include provision of library, sports goods, nutritious food, special dresses and footwear, health facilities, etc. When the package proposals of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission get implemented, the hostel facilities for these students will certainly improve and may bring about significant improvement in their educational performance.

4.3.2. *Scholarships for Backward Class students.*—(1) There is a strong feeling among the College Principals that the amount paid to the Backward Class students is inadequate. This view is held by as many as 130 of them.

(2) 187 Principals consider that the amount due to the College Hostels from the Backward Class students may be paid to the Hostel account directly from the scholarship funds by the College office. But 17 Principals do not agree to this proposed change.

(3) 179 Principals agree to a suggestion, that a new scheme of Graded Scholarship linked to the student's progress could replace the existing scholarship scheme.

4.3.3. *Free Meal and other supplements to Backward Class students.*—(1) It is interesting to note that 75 College Principals agree that free mid-day meal should be provided to the students of the Backward Classes as they feel that many of them do not get a balanced meal. An equal number of College Principals feel otherwise. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission, in its proposals for establishing a net work of hostels for the students of the Backward Classes during 1985–86 and 1989–90, has also worked out in detail the weekly menu for the College hostels for providing nutritious diet at a daily rate of Rs. 5 per inmate. The college hostels may immeidately adopt this suggestion and help improve the health standards of these students.

(2) Another interesting item is this. College Principals agree that food supplements in the form of Tonic and Vitamin tablets can be distributed to the Backward Class students. But this suggestion was rejected by an equal number of Principals. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission is recommending the issue of Health Cards to the hostel inmates and monitoring of the health standards of the inmates by linking them with the staff of the Primary Health Centres.

4.3.4. *Providing Special Classes to Backward Class Students.*—Possibly the most significant step that is recommended to improve the lot of the students of the Backward Class is the provision of special classes. Among the 158 College Principals, responding to this item, 134 accept it while the others do not. The poor performance of the Backward Class students is no doubt due to various hereditary and environmental causes. Hence providing various inputs for them as well as specialised attention in the form of special classes will certainly go a long way to improve their educational standards.

5. *Conclusion.*—The anlysis of the survey conducted by the Backward Classes Commission reveals that the backwardness of the students of the Backward Class is multi dimentional in nature. This has thrown ample light on various causative variables involved. Determined target oriented programme implementation will help more and more Backward Class students realise the relevance of the higher education courses in determining their future and seek enrolment therein. The steps suggested by the Backward Classes Commission will lead to the provision of a qualitatively better and a socially more equitable educational service to the Backward Class students in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 1.

UTILISATION OF SANCTIONED CAPACITY IN COLLEGES IN TAMIL NADU DURING 1981–82.

Serial number and Courses.		Total Utilisation.		College-Management wise Utilisation.	
		Percentage.	Rank Status.	Government.	Private.
				(PER CENT.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	B.A.	78.44	13	86.15	74.37
2	B.Sc.	91.68	6	93.30	90.80
3	B.Com.	94.90	4	97.18	94.90
4	M.A.	89.91	9	85.15	91.44
5	M.Com.	89.53	10	79,19	92.21
6	M.Sc.	90.57	8	97.18	89.02
7	B.Ed.	95.07	3	96.30	94.19
8	M.Ed.	82.97	11	123.25	73.65
9	B.Lit.	40.39	15	..	40.39
10	Diploma	54.63	14	81.01	38.09
11	B.B.A.	94.58	5	..	94.58
12	M.B.A.	100.00	1	..	100.00
13	M.Phil.	97.34	2	96.11	97.54
14	Ph.D.	82.80	12	100.00	77.54
15	Certificate	91.57	7	88.54	92.96
	Total ..	88.00		90.79	86.69

TABLE 2.

Caste—Category-wise Percentage of students admitted in Government and Private Colleges in Tamil Nadu (1981–82).

Serial number and Courses.		Government Colleges.			Private Colleges.			Total.		
		SC&ST	BC.	Others.	SC&ST	BC.	Others.	SC&ST	BC.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3) (a)	(4) (b)	(5) (c)	(6) (a)	(7) (b)	(8) (c)	(9) (a)	(10) (b)	(11) (c)
1	B.A. ..	21.51	52.11	26.38	13.60	47.67	38.72	16.34	49.21	34.43
2	B.Sc. ..	17.64	60.22	22.13	7.73	56.16	36.00	10.66	57.36	31.96
3	B.Com. ..	19.21	58.93	21.86	8.59	51.91	39.50	9.99	52.82	37.18
4	M.A. ..	15.94	56.73	27.31	14.18	56.39	29.42	14.49	56.45	29.05
5	M.Com. ..	14.68	62.71	22.60	12.27	56.13	31.59	12.62	57.10	30.28
6	M.Sc. ..	9.09	59.80	31.11	7.62	57.08	35.29	7.83	57.46	34.00
7	B.B.A. ..	..	..	..	8.35	63.27	28.39	8.35	63.27	28.39
8	M.B.A. ..	..	..	..	8.90	64.38	26.71	8.90	64.38	26.71
9	M.Phil. ..	14.71	47.06	38.24	4.69	40.63	54.69	5.86	41.35	52.76
10	Phd. ..	..	28.57	71.43	2.49	43.78	53.73	2.33	42.79	54.08
11	Certificate	8.68	42.56	48.76	4.46	23.70	61.84	6.16	37.27	56.57
12	Diploma	14.99	34.55	50.45	..	54.02	45.98	8.38	43.15	48.48
13	B.Ed. ..	14.65	67.84	17.50	5.75	67.99	26.26	9.65	67.93	22.43
14	M.Ed. ..	19.51	68.29	12.19	3.63	53.53	43.03	5.39	54.97	39.62
15	B.Litt. ..	..	..	..	14.29	38.51	47.20	14.29	38.51	47.20

TABLE 3.

Caste—Category-wise Number and Percentage of Students admitted in Colleges in Tamil Nadu (1981–82).

Serial number and Colleges.	SC/ST.		B.C.		O.C.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1 Government Colleges ..	5,668	18.86	17.050	56.73	7,335	24.40
2 Private Colleges ..	7,833	9.83	42,233	52.99	29,624	37.17
Total ..	13,501	13.02	59,283	53.58	36,959	33.39

TABLE 4.

Pass Percentage of Students in University Examinations in Tamil Nadu (1981–82).

Serial number and Course.	Government Colleges.		Private Colleges.		Total Colleges.	
	Total.	B.C.	Total.	B.C.	Total.	B.C.
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 B.A.	42.87	44.02	71.77	62.99	61.20	56.27
2 B.Sc.	42.23	39.24	65.44	62.83	57.49	54.21
3 B.Com.	29.40	27.23	66.49	61.32	58.18	51 98
4 M.A.	51.95	56.37	78.98	76.59	73.08	72.05
5 M.Sc.	54.22	53.72	75.56	68.52	71.72	65.84
6 M.Com. ..	83.49	86.30	70.85	81.02	72.73	81.97
7 B.B.A.	..	..	73.04	55.78	73.04	55.78
8 M.B.A.	..	..	97.33	97.56	97.33	97.56
9 M.Phil. ..	90.56	94.73	73.52	86.67	83.91	92.45
10 Ph.D. ..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
11 Certificate ..	59.11	62.70	87.83	88.00	69.50	72.14
12 Diploma ..	39.34	28.57	44.00	90.00	42.24	44.74

TABLE 5.

Principals' views regarding Rate of failure in examinations among Backward Class students.

Views.	Number of Principals.		
	Government.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High rate of failures	11	34	45
Low Rate of failure	41	87	128
Total responding ..	52	121	173

TABLE 6.

Principals' views as "Backward Class candidates not getting admitted but for Reservation Policy".

Principals' views.	*Principals.*		
	Government.	*Private.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Yes	31	59	90
No	26	86	112
Total responding ..	57	145	202

TABLE 7.

Communities among the Backward Class that would have been affected but for the Quota System, as identified by Principals.

College Management.	*Codes of Communities.*
Government	102, 135, 136, 201, (2) 206, 208, 220, (3) 436, 445, 802 (2)
Privat	001, (3) 002, 105, 115, 119, 126, 128, 136 201, 210 (2) 218, (2) 222, (2) 231, (2) 243, (2) 264, 272, 276, 279, (2) 311, 436, (2) 445, 901
Total	001, (3) 002, 102, 105, 115, 119, 126, 128, 135 136, (2) 201, (3) 206, 208, 210, (2) 218, (2) 220, (3) 222, (2) 231, (2) 243, (2) 264, 272, 276 279, (2) 311, .. 436, (2) 445, (2) 802, (2) 901

TABLE 8.

Awareness of Principals of the Examination—Preformance of Backward class students over the years.

Awareness.	*Number of Principals.*		
	Government.	*Private.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aware	51	142	193
Not Aware	8	9	17
Total responding ..	59	151	210

TABLE 9.

Principals' Reaction to the view that Backward Class students are slow-learners.

Reaction.	*Number of Principals.*		
	Government.	*Private.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agree	22	45	67
Disagree	37	99	136
Total responding	59	144	203

TABLE 10.

Principals' views relating to "Mutable deficiency of Backward Class students being curable and not curable".

Views.	*Number of Principals.*		
	Government.	*Private.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Curable	24	70	94
Not curable	16	7	23
Total responding	40	77	117

TABLE 11.

Causes for the deficiency of the Backward Class students as judged by the Principals.

Serial number and causes.	*Number of Principals.*		
	Government.	*Private.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Want of environmental facilities	27	53	80
2 Want of free nutritious food	13	26	39
3 Want of special care	23	48	71
4 Poverty of the parents	18	52	70
5 Want of interest on the part of the students	28	55	83

CHAPTER 9-C

REVIEW OF BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS ADMITTED TO PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

Professional courses require higher standards of educational equipment than those required for non-professional ones. The selection, therefore, for professional courses is made adopting rigorous procedures. The more backward among the backward classes, therefore, normally fail to gain entry in these prestigious disciplines.

Material has been collected in four brancnes of professional courses viz., medical, engineering, veterinary and law relating to the three vear period of 1980–81 to 1982–83. These form the basis of the analysis.

Two important dimensions are relevant to locating the representative status of the different backward classes in acquiring professional competence (i) the demand for these courses from the backward classes in terms of number of applicants seeking admission, and (ii) the actual number of applicants admitted to the course. A serious handicap to making a comprehensive analysis of all the dimensions involved is that the data that were available covered only one fact viz. the number of students admitted; nothing is known about an equally important aspect relating to the pattern of demand for these courses among the backward classes. Even as to those admitted, there is no information on, to how many of them selection against the Open Competition quota was within reach except in the case of medical admissions. As such, in the remaining three cases we had to desist from attempting a qualitative dissection of those selected into (i) entrants through the supportive provision of reservation, and (ii) the others, if any, securing entry in their own rights except through an indirect metnod. The figures collected relate to the number of students admitted to each individual course community-wise. Since the total number of candidates admitted is available for backward classes to whom a reservation of 50 per cent is made the number filling the Other Community quota is deduced by implication. The total number of backward classes selected minus 50 per cent of the total number selected in all categories is taken as the number of backward classes entering through open competition.

During the sittings of the Commission many of the backward communities raised a hue and cry that they were not getting enough representation—even proportional to their population—in professional courses like medicine and engineering with the result that they were not able to have even a handful of members of their community occupying any of those respectable professions. This analysis is, therefore, focussed on the opportunities availed of by backward classes in relation to their population. Following these principles the performance in each of the individual professional courses is examined in detail. Analysis of the various communities combining all the four courses is not attempted as it would disguise the achievements in each of the courses and may throw up a distorted picture.

ADMISSIONS TO ENGINEERING COURSES.

AN ANALYSIS AT MICRO LEVEL.

To analyse the admissions to the Engineering courses the Commission called for particulars from the Director of Technical Education and the Vice-Chancellor, Anna University, Madras. Despite hectic efforts, the particulars as required by the Commission were not received. However, the particulars received have been analysed.

The particulars received relate to the 3 years 1980–81 to 1982–83. Annexure I contains of admissions to the Engineering course during each of the three years community-wise. It also contains the total admissions for all the 3 years. The admissions secured by the Backward Classes during each of the three years work out to 55.2 per cent, 55.3 per cent and 57.4 per cent. This works out to an average of 56.1 per cent for all these 3 years. Thus the percentage of admissions secured by the backward classes over and above their quota is only 5.2 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent the total for all these three years being 6.1 per cent only.

Annexure II shows the distribution of candidates sex-wise selected to the Engineering course year-wise and also for all the three years. Though there was improved trend in admissions of Backward Class women between 1980–81 and 1981–82, there was fall in the subsequent year. Still the average for all the 3 years works out to 9.89 per cent.

Admissions—Analysis at the micro level.—Annexure III gives the performance of the Backward Communities from which candidates have been selected during all these years. The ratio of the number of candidates selected in each community is given with reference to its population. This is arranged in descending order. Their achievement is, therefore, in the ascending order. The State average has also been indicated for comparison. This would enable us to know as to who have done better than the State average and those who have not done so.

Another aspect that could also be noticed from this Annexure III is the large number of Backward Communities who have not had any candidates selected from them during these three years. Names of such Backward Communities have been listed out in Annexure IV which are 125 in number. Only 10 out of 39 Most Backward Classes have secured admission. As many as 65 out of 70 Denotified Communities have not secured admission at all in all the three years.

This position might be due to various reasons. It might be because some were not able to produce a single candidate eligible to apply for this course ; or it may be due to some not being anxious to study in this professional course which may not be to their taste. Some might prefer a luctative job for course. There might be some other communities which do not want to change their traditional occupation and therefore continue to remain backward.

ANNEXURE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS SELECTED FOR THE ENGINEERING COURSE DURING 1980–81 TO 1982–83.

MICRO LEVEL.

	1980–81		1981–82		1982–83		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.	218	14.5	291	16.9	320	15.5	829	15.7
Backward Classes ..	831	55.2	949	55.3	1,183	57.4	2,963	56.1
Forward Classes ..	456	30.3	477	27.8	559	27.1	1,492	28.2
Total ..	1,505	100.0	1,717	100.0	2,062	100.0	5,284	100.00

ANNEXURE II.

NUMBER OF BACKWARD CLASSES CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE ENGINEERING COURSE—MICRO LEVEL.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio to Backward Class population.	Percentage of Lady candidates selected to the total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980–81	775	56	831	1 : 40378	6.74
1981–82	835	114	949	1 : 35375	12.01
1982–83	1,060	123	1,183	1 : 28378	10.40
Total ..	2,670	293	2,963	1 : 11330	9.89

ANNEXURE III.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES (MICRO LEVEL)—DURING THE YEARS 1980–81 TO 1982–83.

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	Total Population.	Student.	Ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	436	Maravars	433346	1	1 : 433846
2	445	Piramalai Kallar	346252	1	1 : 346252
3	804	Rowther (B.C.)	541798	2	1 : 270899
4	311	Naicker	312299	2	1 : 156150
5	136	Vannar	445637	3	1 : 148545

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the community.*	*Total population.*	*Student.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	135	Valayar	283580	3	1 : 94527
7	133	Thottiya Naicker	271318	3	1 : 90439
8	102	Andipandaram	223770	3	1 : 74590
9	132	Thelungupatti Chetty	58375	1	1 : 58375
10	242	Muthuraja	406700	7	1 : 58100
11	901	Converts from Scheduled Caste (B.C.).	634291	12	1 : 52858
12	270	Urali Gounder	96722	2	1 : 48361
13	128	Meenavar	271764	6	1 : 45294
14	101	Ambalakarar	446759	10	1 : 44676
15	126	Vanniyakula Kshatriya	6504855	151	1 : 43079
16	274	Vallamber	41019	1	1 : 41019
17	105	Boyar, Odder	409567	10	1 : 40957
18	267	Thuluva Naicker, Vethalakara Naicker	117698	3	1 : 39233
19	447	Padayachis	34459	1	1 : 34459
20	214	Illathu Pillaimar	139993	5	1 : 27999
21	319	Krishnavaka	26906	1	1 : 26906
22	119	Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mongala, Vilakkathalavan, Vilakkathalava Nair, Pronopakari.	426427	18	1 : 23690
23	221	Kalveli Gounder	23411	1	1 : 23411
24	117	Kurumbar	183689	8	1 : 22961
25	272	Vaniyar, Vaniya Chettiar (including Gandala Ganika.—Telikula and Chekkalar)	446426	20	1 : 22321
26	202	Archakara Vellalar	107183	5	1 : 21437
27	112	Jogi	19848	1	1 : 19848
28	911	Converts from Paravar	56384	3	1 : 18795
29	139	Yogeeswarar	18618	1	1 : 18618
30	909	C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C. (Kanyakumari district only) (B.C.)	201033	11	1 : 18276
31	908	Latin Catholic (Kanyakumari District only) (B.C.)	200668	11	1 : 18243
32	138	Vettuva Gounder	125886	7	1 : 17984
33	220	Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar) ..	800466	47	1 : 17031
34	240	Moniegar	16838	1	1 : 16838

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	Total population.	Student.	Ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
35	279	Yadhavar (including Idayar, Telugu speaking Idayar known as Vadugar, Aayar Vaduga Idayar, Golla, Asthanthira Golla)	1512587	95	1 : 15922
36	106	Dasari	15907	1	1 : 15907
37	430	Koravars	45899	3	1 : 15300
38	252	Parguvakulam (including Surthimar Malayamar Nathamar)	501067	33	1 : 15184
39	115	Kulula (Kuyavar and Kumbaran) ..	301179	20	1 : 15059
40	269	Uppara (including Uppilya Sakara)	59046	4	1 : 14762
41	223	Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikkar.	14509	1	1 : 14509
42	236	Mahratta (non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta)	38754	3	1 : 12918
43	222	Kammalar or Viswakarma and Viswakammala Thattar (Porkollar) (including Kannar, Karumar. Kollar, Thachar, Kalthachar, Kamsala, Viswa Brahmin)	1226061	95	1 : 12906
44	801	Dhakkini Muslim (B.C.)	246088	23	1 : 10699
45	231	Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Thirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosar Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Santhala: Gounder, Pavalankattai Vellala Gounder, Palà Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder, Rathnagiri Gounder)	2369666	229	1 : 10348
46	203	Badagar	144505	14	1 : 10322
47	802	Labbai (Tamil and Urudhu speaking) B.C.	1413717	140	1 : 10098
48	277	Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappaliar, Kappalia, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda) ..	288934	29	1 : 9963
49	239	Maravar (including Karumaravar) ..	529168	54	1 : 9799
		State ..	49990743	5284	1 : 9461

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	Total population.	Student.	Ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50	111	Jangam	71951	8	1 : 8994
51	213	Idiga	34420	4	1 : 8605
52	104	Bhatraju (other than Kshatriya Rajus).	15700	2	1 : 7850
53	305	Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, Pudukottai Chetty)	51588	7	1 : 7370
54	273	Vedar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is a Scheduled Caste)	13771	2	1 : 6886
55	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani	2306209	351	1 : 6570
56	131	Sozhia Chetty	82556	13	1 : 6350
57	245	Nangudi Vellalar	23885	4	1 : 5971
58	250	(*a*) Pannirendam Chettiar .. .. } (*b*) Uthama Chettiar .. .. .. }	11896	2	1 : 5948
59	201	(*a*) Agamudayar of Southern districts belonging to Mukkulathor. (*b*) Agamudayar of Northern districts. (*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala ..	1741852	294	1 : 5925
60	264	Sozha Vellalar (including Sozhiiia Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar, Keeraikarar)	459293	80	1 : 5741
61	258	Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty and 24 manai Telugu Chetty)	356056	63	1 : 5652
62	276	Veerakodi Vellalar (throughout State).	243459	44	1 : 5533
63	275	Vellan Chettiar	82197	15	1 : 5480
64	224	Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar and Dasapalanjika of Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris districts) ..	68540	13	1 : 5272
65	262	Senaithalaivar, Senakkudayar, Illai Vaniar..	131116	25	1 : 5245
66	205	Bondil	5158	1	1 : 5158
67	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	159453	31	1 : 5144
68	251	Pannayar (including Kathikarar of Kanyakumari District)	9758	2	1 : 4879
69	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	4562	1	1 : 4562
70	232	Koppala Velama	4453	1	1 : 4453
71	241	Mukkuvar or Muhayar	4358	1	1 : 4358

Sertal number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	Total. population.	Student.	Ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
72	113	Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore district)	43531	10	1 : 4353
73	266	Thogatta Veera Kshatriya	4268	1	1 : 4268
74	211	Gowda (including Gammala, Kallali and Anuppa Gowder)	37249	9	1 : 4139
75	109	Isaivellalar	58327	15	1 : 3888
76	218	Kaikolar Sengunthar	876365	227	1 : 3861
77	210	Gavara, Gavarai, (Vadugar) (except Kamma, Balija and Reddi) ..	919598	243	1 : 3784
78	209	Gangavar	3610	1	1 : 3610
79	302	Arayar (Nulayai)	3409	1	1 : 3409
80	318	Veluthodathu Nair	5733	2	1 : 2867
81	206	Devangar (Sedar)	404805	142	1 : 2851
82	230	Khatri	22114	8	1 : 2764
83	260	Saliyar (Padmasali, Pattariyar, Pattu Sali, Adaviyar)	132396	49	1 : 2702
84	443	Pedda Boyas :	2655	1	1 : 2655
85	225	Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegai, Sii Karuneegar, Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti Karuneegar, Mathuavazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar)	97139	39	1 : 2491
86	263	Sourashta (Pattunulkarar)	189523	86	1 : 2204
87	308	Ezhava	12775	6	1 : 2126
88	127	Paravar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is Scheduled Tribe) ..	37183	18	1 : 2066
89	248	Pamulu	1953	1	1 : 1953
90	130	Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani, Sattadi, Sathatha, Srivaishnava)	15354	10	1 : 1535
91	244	Nagaram	19210	14	1 : 1372
92	204	Billava	3863	3	1 : 1288
93	233	Koteyar	1155	1	1 : 1155
94	227	Kavuthiyar	3118	3	1 : 1039
95	253	Peniki	923	3	1 : 308

ANNEXURE IV.

BACKWARD CLASSES COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH NONE WAS SELECTED TO THE ENGINEERING COURSE DURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83 MICRO LEVEL.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the Community.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	103	Bestha, Siviar.
2	107	Dommara.
3	108	Eravallar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the Community is a Scheduled Tribe).
4	110	Jambavanodai
5	114	Koracha
6	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi
7	118	Kuruhini Chetty
8	120	Mondu Kolla
9	121	Moundadan Chetty
10	122	Mahendra, Medara
11	123	Mutlakampatti
12	124	Narikoravar
13	125	Nokkar
14	134	Thondaman
15	137	Vettaikarar
16	207	Dudikula
17	208	Enathi
18	212	Hegde
19	215	Jetty
20	216	Kabbora
21	217	Kambar
22	219	Kalingi
23	226	Katesar or Pattamkatti
24	228	Kerala Mudali
25	229	Kharvi
26	234	Kunchidigar
27	235	Lambadi
28	237	Malayan
29	238	Mali
30	246	Odiya
31	247	Ovachar
32	249	Panar (except in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is Scheduled Tribe).
33	254	Poraya
34	255	Pulluvar
35	256	Poosala
36	259	Salivahana
37	261	Savalakarar
38	265	Srisayan
39	268	Thoriyar
40	271	Valmigi
41	278	Wynad Chetty (Nilgiris district).
42	280	Yavane
43	281	Yerukula
44	301	Azhvar, Azhavar and Alavar
45	303	Aryavathi
46	304	Chavalakkarar
47	306	Ezhuthachar
48	307	Ezhavathy
49	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panicker).
50	310	Kudumbi
51	312	Nanjil Mudali
52	313	Odar
53	314	Perumkollar
54	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi)
55	316	Tholkollar
56	317	Veerasaivar

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.
(1)	(2)	(3)
57	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars
58	402	Attur Melnad Koravars.
59	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar.
60	404	Ambalakkarar Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai district (Government Memo. No. 1201 BC-1-76-1, dated 19th February 1976).
61	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur)
62	406	Boyas
63	407	Battu Turkas
64	408	C. K. Koravars
65	409	Chakkala
66	410	Changayampuri Koravars.
67	411	Chettinad Valayars.
68	412	Dombs
69	413	Dobba Koravars
70	414	Dommars
71	415	Donga Boyas
72	416	Donga Ur. Korachas
73	417	Devagudi Talayaris
74	418	Dobbai Korachas
75	419	Dobi Koravars
76	420	Donga Dasaries
77	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyas
78	422	Gudu Dasaries
79	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars
80	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars
81	425	Inji Koravars
82	426	Jogis
83	427	Jambavanodai
84	428	Kaladis
85	429	Kal Oddars
86	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars
87	432	Kootappal Kallars
88	433	Kala Koravars
89	434	Kalvathila Boyas
90	435	Kepmaris
91	437	Monda Koravars
92	438	Monda Golla
93	439	Mutlakkampatti
94	440	Nokkars
95	441	Nellorepet Oddars
96	442	Oddars
97	444	Ponnai Koravars
98	446	Peria Siniyar Kallars
99	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder
100	449	Servaigal
101	450	Salem Melnadu Koravargal.
102	451	Salem Uppu Koravargal.
103	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravargal
104	453	Sarangappalli Koravargal
105	454	Sooramari Oddargal
106	455	Chemmanadu Maravargal
107	456	Thalli Koravars
108	457	Thelungupatti Chetties
109	458	Thottia Naicks
110	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris.
111	460	Uppukoravar of Settipalli Koravars.
112	461	Urali Gounders
113	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.
114	463	Vadavarpatti Koravars
115	464	Valaiyars
116	465	Venganur Adi Dravidas
117	466	Vettaikarars
118	467	Veppur Parayars
119	468	Vetta Koravars
120	469	Varaganeri Koravars
121	470	Vettuva Gounder
122	803	Maraicar (B. C.)
123	805	Mappilla (B. C.)
124	910	Converts form Fishermen (Parvatharajakulam Pattanavar, Sembadavar).
125	912	Christian Converts from Mukkuvar or Muhayar.

CHAPTER 9D

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE.

An analysis at the macro level—General.- -Annexure I gives the number of admissions and its percentage to the total admissions of (1) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. (2) Backward Classes, and (3) Forward Communities for each one of the three years 1980–81 to 1982–83 and their total for all the three years. The percentage of backward classes admitted in each of the three years is 60.1, 59.2 and 61.9. For all the three years taken together the percentage is 60.4. This means that backward classes gain admission in the open competition quota to the extent of 10.1 per-cent, 9.2 per cent and 11.9 per cent of the total admissions. The corresponding figure for all the three years is 10.4 per cent. Roughly about 10 per cent of the backward classes succeed on their own merit during these three years.

Admissions--An analysis at the macro level Sex-wise.--Annexure II displays the figures for admission for the three years 1980–81 to 1982–83 and for all the three years put together sex-wise. The ratio of the selected backward class candidates to the population of backward classes has been worked out. The percentage of lady candidates securing admission as against the total admission of backward class candidates is given in the last column. It is seen that this percentage is increasing the average for all the three years being 39.28.

2, *Admissions—An analysis at the micro level*--Annexure III gives the code number, name of the community, its population, the number of selected candidates among the backward classes (1)under the backward classes quota, and (ii) under the open competition quota and their total. The ratio of the candidates selected to the population of the respective backward classes is also worked out and given in the last column. The figures relate to the total selection for all the three years. The ratio is arranged in the descending order. The achievements of the respective backward classes is, therefore, in the ascending order. For purposes of comparison, the State average is also given in this Annexure. This would reveal that there are communities which have done better than the State average as also those who have not done so. The performance of the latter category indicates their relative backwardness. An examination of the number of backward class candidates gaining admission on their own merit is 10.4 per cent of the total number of selected candidates. In other words, a large section of the backward class candidates, i.e., 89·6 per cent of them needed intervention by the State by way of reservation for gaining access to medical colleges.

There are only 77 communities figuring in the selections during all the three years. This leaves a large number of 144 backward class communities not gaining even one seat in the medical colleges for three years in succession. They are given in Annexure IV. 19 out of 39 Most Backward Communities and 68 out of 70 Denotified Communities have been unlucky not to secure even one seat in the medical colleges during these years. This needs notice by the State for devising suitable measures to uplift them.

ANNEXURE I.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING THE YEARS 1980–81 TO 1982–83

MACRO LEVEL.

	1980–81		1981–82		1982–83		Total 1980–83	
	Number.	*Per-centage.*	*Number.*	*Per-centage.*	*Number.*	*Per-centage.*	*Number.*	*Per-centage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes ..	168	17.8	177	18.7	176	18.3	521	18.3
Backward Classes ..	567	60.1	560	59.2	594	61.9	1,721	60.4
Forward Classes ..	208	22.1	209	22.1	190	19.8	607	21.3
Total ..	943	100.0	946	100.0	960	100.0	2,849	100.0

ANNEXURE II.

DETAILS OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR MEDICAL COURSE—SEX-WISE.

MACRO LEVEL.

Year.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Ratio to the B.C. population.*	*Percentage of Lady candidates selected to total B.C. candidate.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980–81	377	190	567	1 : 59208	33.51
1981–82	349	211	560	1 : 59948	37.68
1982-83	319	275	594	1 : 56517	46.30
Total for three years ..	1,045	676	1,721	1 : 58521	39.28

ANNEXURE III.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING THE YEARS FROM 1980–81 TO 1982-83.

MICRO LEVEL.

Serial number and name of the Communities.	*Code number.*	*Population.*	*Number of candidates selected under*			*Candidates selected Population.*
			Backward Class Communities.	*Open Competition.*	*Total.*	
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Vannar	136	4,45,637	1	...	4	1 : 445637
2 Valaiyar	135	2,83,580	1	..	1	1 : 283580
3 Boyar, Oddar	105	4,09,567	2	1	3	1 : 136522
4 Converts from Backward Classes	902	4,85,027	4	...	4	1 : 121257
5 Archakarai Vellala ..	202	1,07,183	1	...	1	1 : 107183
6 Ambalakarar	101	4,46,759	3	2	5	1 : 87352
7 Muthuraja	242	4,06,700	5	...	5	1 : 81340
8 Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vanniya Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli).	126	65,04,855	87	17	104	1 : 62547
9 Uppara	269	5,9046	1	...	1	1 : 59046
10 Andipandaram ..	102	2,23,770	3	1	4	1 : 55943

Serial number and name of the Communities.	Code number.	Population.	Number of candidates selected under			Candidates selected Population.
			Backward Class Communities.	Open Competition.	Total.	
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
11 Va niyar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla), Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar	272	4,46,426	8	..	8	1 : 55803
12 Kulala including Kuyavar and Kumbarar ..	115	3,01,179	4	2	6	1 : 50197
13 Kammalar or Viswakarama and Viwarkamala (including Thattar or Porkollar), Kannar, Karumar or Kollar Thacher and Kalthacher)	222	12,26,061	22	3	25	1 : 49042
14 Badagar	203	1,44,505	2	1	3	1 : 48168
15 Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattala var, Velakattalanair and Pronopakari ..	119	4,26,427	8	1	9	1 : 47381
16 Illathu Pillaimar ..	214	1,39,993	2	1	3	1 : 46664
17 Kurumbar	117	1,83,689	4	..	4	1 : 45922
18 Piramalai Kallars ..	445	3,46,252	7	1	8	1 : 43282
19 Sozhia Chetty	131	82,556	1	1	2	1 : 41278
20 Thuluva Naicker ..	267	1,17,698	2	1	3	1 : 39233
21 Parguvakulam (including Surthimar, Malayamar Nathamar)	252	5,01,067	7	6	13	1 : 38544
22 Gowda (including Gammala, Kallali and Anuppa Gowder) ..	211	37,249	1	..	1	1 : 37249
23 Yadhavar (including Idayar, Telugu speaking Idayar known as Vadugar, Aayar Vaduga Idayar, Golla, Asthanthra Golla) ..	279	15,12,587	38	6	44	1 : 34377
24 Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar) ...	220	8,00,466	19	5	24	1 : 33353
25 Krishnan Vaka	319	26,906	1	...	1	1 : 26906
26 Chettu or Chetty ...	305	51,588	1	1	2	1 : 25794
27 Vettuva Gounder ...	138	1,25,886	4	1	5	1 : 25177
28 Converts from Scheduled Caste (B.C.)	901	6,34,291	27	1	28	1 : 22653

Serial number and name of the Communities.	Code number.	Population.	Number of candidates selected under			Candidates selected Population.
			Backward Class Communities.	Open Competition.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
29 Meenavar	128	2,71,764	11	1	12	1 : 22647
30 Thelungupatti Chetty ...	132	58,375	2	1	3	1 : 19458
31 Maravar (including Karumaravar) ..	239	5,29,168	27	2	29	1 : 18247
STATE		4,99,90,743			2,849	1 : 17547
32 Kongu Vellalar (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Thirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Senthalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder, Rathnagiri Gounder).	231	23,69,666	119	23	142	1 : 16688
33 Labbai (Tamil and Urudhu Speaking), B.C.	802	14,13,717	77	8	85	1 : 16632
34 Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappaliar, Kappalia, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda) ..	277	2,88,934	14	4	18	1 : 16052
35 Nadar, Shanar, Gramani	243	23,06,209	121	39	160	1 : 14414
36 Jangam	111	71,951	5	..	5	1 : 14390
37 Kunchidigar	234	12,422	1	...	1	1 : 12422
38 Sozha Vellalar (including Shozhia Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar, Keeraikarar).	264	4,59,293	30	7	37	1 : 12413
39 Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar, Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti Karuneegar, Mathu vazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar)	225	97,139	5	3	8	1 : 12142
40 Veerakodi Vellalar (throughout State).	276	2,43,459	13	8	21	1 : 11593
41 Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore District) ..	113	43,531	3	1	4	1 : 10883
42 Latin Catholic (Kanniyakumari District only) (B.C.) ..	908	2,00,668	18	2	20	1 : 10003
43 Jogi	112	19,848	2	...	2	1 : 9924

Serial number and name of the Communities.	Code number.	Population	Number of candidates selected under			Candidate selected Population.
			Backward Class Communities.	Open Competition.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
44 Pannayar (including Kathikarar of Kanniyakumari District).	251	9,758	1	..	1	1 : 9758
45 Yogeeswarar	139	18,618	2	..	2	1 : 9309
46 (*a*) Agamudayar of Southern Districts belonging to Mukkulathor ..	201	17,41,852	180	22	202	1 : 8623
(*b*) Agamudayar of Northern Districts.						
(*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala						
47 Idiga	213	34,420	4	..	4	1 : 8605
48 Kannada Saineegar ..	224	68,540	7	1	8	1 : 8568
49 Reddy (Ganjam) ..	257	1,69,453	16	3	19	1 : 8392
50 Vellanchettiar	275	82,197	5	5	10	1 : 8220
51 Dhakkini Muslim (B.C.)	801	2,46,088	27	3	30	1 : 8203
52 Mappilla (B.C.) ..	805	40,465	4	1	5	1 : 8093
53 Kaikolar Sengunthar ..	218	8,76,365	91	18	109	1 : 8040
54 Bhatraju (other Kshatriya Rajus)	104	15,700	1	1	2	1 : 7850
55 Paravar (Except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencotta taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is scheduled tribe) ..	127	37,183	4	1	5	1 : 7437
56 Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty and 24 Manai Telugu Chetty)	258	3,56,056	42	6	48	1 : 7418
57 Senaithalaivar, Senaikkudayar/Ilai Vaniar ..	262	1,31,116	17	1	18	1 : 7284
58 Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikkar ..	223	14,509	2	..	2	1 : 7255
59 Thoriyar	268	7,226	1	..	1	1 : 7226
60 Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is a Scheduled Caste) ..	273	13,771	2	..	2	1 : 6886
61 Kabbora	216	6,775	1	..	1	1 : 6775
62 Saliyar (Padmasali, Pattariyar, Pattu Sali, Adaviyar)	260	1,32,396	17	3	20	1 : 6620
63 Savalakarar	261	6,272	1		1	1 : 6272
64 Gavara, Gavarai, (Vadugar) (except Kamma, Balija and Reddi)	210	9,19,598	135	29	164	1 : 5607

Serial number and name of the Communities.	Code number.	Population.	Number of candidates selected under: Backward Class Communities.	Open Competition	Total.	Candidates selected Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
65 Bondil	205	5,158	1	..	1	1 : 5158
66 Sourashtra (Parttunulkarar)	263	1,89,523	33	6	39	1 : 4860
67 Nagaram	244	19,210	3	1	4	1 : 4803
68 Devangar (Sedar) ..	206	4,04,805	68	18	86	1 : 4707
69 C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C. (Kanniyakumari district only) (B.C.)	909	2,01,033	33	14	47	1 : 4277 1 : 3938
70 Veerasaivar	317	3,938	1	..	1	
71 Gangavar ..	209	3,610	1	..	1	1 : 3610
72 Khatri	230	22,114	7	..	7	1 : 3159
73 Sathatha Srivaishnavar (including Sathani, sattadi, sathatha, Srivaishnava) ..	130	15,354	6	..	6	1 : 2559
74 Ezhava	308	12,755	6	..	6	1 : 2126
75 Chakkala	409	2,110	1	..	1	1 : 2110
76 Koteyar	233	1,155	1	..	1	1 : 1155
77 Periki	253	923	2	..	2	1 : 462
Total ..			1,437	284	1,721	

ANNEXURE IV.

BACKWARD CLASS—COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH NONE WAS SELECTED TO THE MEDICAL COURSE DURING 1980–81 TO 1982–83—MICRO LEVEL

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the community.	Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the community.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	103	Bestha, Siviar.	14	124	Narikoravar.
2	106	Dasari	15	125	Nokkar.
3	107	Dommara.	16	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
4	108	Earavallar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where the community is a Scheduled Tribe)	17	133	Thottiya Naicker (Rajakambalam) Kollavar Sillavar, Thokkalavar, Thozhuva Naicker.
			18	134	Thondaman.
			19	137	Vettaikarar.
5	109	Isaivellalar.	20	204	Billava.
6	110	Jambavanodai.	21	207	Dudikula.
7	114	Koracha.	22	208	Enathi.
8	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi.	23	212	Hegde.
9	118	Kurhini Chetty.	24	215	Jetty.
10	120	Mondu Kolla.	25	217	Kambar.
11	121	Moundadan Chetty.	26	219	Kalingi.
12	122	Mahendra, Medara.	27	221	Kalveli Gounder.
13	123	Mutlakampatti.	28	226	Katesar or Pattam Katti.

Serial No.	Code No.	Name of the community.
(1)	(2)	(3)
29	227	Kavuthiyar
30	228	Kerala Mudali.
31	229	Kharvi.
32	232	Koppala Velama.
33	235	Lambadi.
34	236	Mahratta (non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta).
35	237	Malayan.
36	238	Male.
37	240	Moniagar.
38	241	Mukkuvar or Muhayar.
39	245	Nangudi Vellalar.
40	246	Odiya.
41	247	Ovachar.
42	248	Pamulu.
43	249	Panar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district where this community is Scheduled Tribe.)
44	250	(*a*) Pannirendam Chettiar. (*b*) Uthama Chettiar.
45	254	Poraya
46	255	Pulluvar.
47	256	Poosala.
48	259	Salivahana.
49	265	Srisayan.
50	266	Thogatta Veerakshatriya.
51	270	Urali Gounder (throughout the State) Orudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Periyar district only).
52	271	Valmigi
53	274	Vallambar.
54	278	Wynad Chetty (Nilgiris district).
55	280	Yavane.
56	281	Yerukyula.
57	301	Azhvar, Azhavar and Alavar.
58	302	Arayar (Nulayar).
59	303	Aryavathi.
60	304	Chavalakkarar.
61	306	Ezhuthachar.
62	307	Ezhavathy.
63	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panicker).
64	310	Kudumbi.
65	311	Naicker.
66	312	Nanjil Mudali.
67	313	Odar.
68	314	Perumkollar.
69	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi).
70	316	Tholkollar.
71	318	Veluthodathu Nair.
72	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars.
73	402	Attur Melnad Koravars.
74	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar.
75	404	Ambalakkarar.
76	405	Amabalakkarar (Suriyanur)
77	406	Boyas.
78	407	Battu Turkas.
79	408	C. K. Koravars.
80	410	Changayampuri Koravars
81	411	Chettinad Valayars.
82	412	Dombs.
83	413	Dobba Koravars.
84	414	Dommars.
85	415	Donga Boyas.
86	416	Donga Ur. Korachas.
87	417	Devagudi Talayaris.
88	418	Dobbai Korachas.
89	419	Dobi Koravars.
90	420	Donga Dasaries.
91	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyas.
92	422	Gudu Dasaries.
93	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars.
94	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars.
95	425	Inji Koravars.
96	426	Jogis.
97	427	Jambavanodai.
98	428	Kaladis.
99	429	Kal Oddars.
100	430	Koravars.
101	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars.
102	432	Kootappal Kallars.
103	433	Kala Koravars.
104	434	Kalvathila Boyas.
105	435	Kepmaris.
106	436	Maravars.
107	437	Monda Koravars.
108	438	Monda Golla.
109	439	Mutlakkampatti.
110	440	Nokkars.
111	441	Nellorepet Oddars.
112	442	Oddars.
113	443	Pedda Boyas.
114	444	Ponnai Koravars.
115	446	Peria Siniyar Kallars.
116	447	Padayachis.
117	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
118	449	Servaigal.
119	450	Salem Mel Nadu Koravargal.
120	451	Salem Uppu Koravargal.
121	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravargal.
122	453	Sarangappalli Koravargal.
123	454	Sooramari Oddargal.
124	455	Chemmanadu Koravargal.
125	456	Thalli Koravargal
126	457	Telugupatti Chettis.
127	458	Thottia Naicks.
128	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris.
129	460	Uppukoravar or Settipalli Koravars.
130	461	Urali Gounders.
131	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.

Serial No.	*Code No.*	*Name of the community.*	*Serial No.*	*Code No.*	*Name of the community.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
132	463	Vadavarpatti Koravars.	140	803	Maraicar (B.C.).
133	464	Valiyars.	141	804	Rowther (B.C.)
134	465	Venganur Adi Dravidars.	142	910	Converts from Fishermen (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar)
135	466	Vettaikarars.			
136	467	Veppur Parayars.			
137	468	Vetta Koravars.	143	911	Converts from paravar.
138	469	Varaganeri Koravars.	144	912	Christian converts from Mukkuvar or Muhayar.
139	470	Vettuva Gounder.			

CHAPTER 9 E

ADMISSION TO LAW COURSE

An Analysis at the macro level.

Details of admissions made to the Law Courses during the 3 years commencing from 1980–81 to 1982–83 were requested from the Director of Legal Studies, Madras. Complete particulars of the admission, as required by the Commission, were not received from all the Law Colleges. However, the particulars received, have been analysed.

The total admissions made each year (i.e.) 1980–81, 81–82, 82–83, from among the Forward Communities, Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as a whole are furnished in Annexure-I, along with the total for all the 3 years. It is seen from these details that the Backward Classes have secured admissions to the extent of 59·5 per cent, 64·5 per cent, 59·1 per cent during the years 1980–81, 1981–82 and 1982–83 respectively. The percentage on their admission during all these 3 years taken together works out to 60·9 per cent. This would mean that the Backward Classes had gained admission, under the Open Competition quota to the extent of 9·5 per cent, 14·5 per cent and 9·1 per cent in each of the 3 years and 10·9 per cent during all the 3 years put together.

Annexure-II gives the particulars of admissions sex-wise, ratio of total candidates admitted to the Backward Class population and the percentage of lady candidates admitted to the total number of candidates gaining admission. The statistics on the admission of women candidates show a definite progress in the admission. Yet the number of women admitted is not appreciable.

Admissions—Analysis at micro level.—Annexure-III gives the code number of the community, its population and the number selected, as also the ratio to the last two, for all the 3 years, put together. The ratio has been arranged in the descending order. Their achievement is therefore in the ascending order. The State Average has also been given for comparing the achievement of the various communities.

(3) A perusal of Annexure-III would show us that there are a number of Backward Classes (including Denotified Communities) from which not even one candidate was selected to the Law course during these years. A list of such communities is furnished in Annexure-IV which are 143 in number. Except one Denotified Community code No. 402 no Denotified Communities secured admission Seventeen out of 39 Most Backward Classes did not gain admission at all.

This position might be due to various reasons. It might be because some were not able to produce a single candidate eligible to apply for this cource ; or it may be due to some not being anxious to study in this professional course which may not be to their taste. Some might prefer a more lucurative job or course. There might be some other communities which do not want to change their, traditional occupation and therefore continue to remain backward.

ANNEXURE I

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE LAW COLLEGE DURING THE YEAR FOR 1980–81 TO 1982–83.

	Year 1980–81		*Year* 1981–82		*Year* 1982–83		*Total of* 1980–81 *to* 1982–83.	
	Number admitted.	*Percentage.*	*Number admitted.*	*Percentage.*	*Number admitted.*	*Percentage.*	*Number admitted.*	*Percentage.*
Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe.	143	18·3	128	20·3	119	18·0	390	18·8
Backward Class ..	465	59·5	406	64·5	392	59·1	1,263	60·9
Forward Caste	173	22·2	96	15·2	152	22·9	421	20·3
Total ..	781	100·0	630	100·0	663	100·0	2,074	100.0

ANNEXURE II.

NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENT ADMITTED IN THE LAW COLLEGE DURING THE YEARS FROM 1980–81 TO 1982–83.

Year.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Ratio of total admitted to Backward Class Population.*	*Number of lady candidates admitted.* — *Total number of candidates admitted.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980–81	458	7	465	1 : 72195	1·51 per cent.
1981–82	397	9	406	1 : 82687	2·22 per cent.
1982–83	382	10	392	1 : 85640	2·55 per cent.
Total ..	1,237	26	1,263	1 : 26580	2·06 per cent.

ANNEXURE III.

NUMBER OF BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS ADMITTED IN THE LAW COLLEGES DURING THE YEARS 1980–81 TO 1982–83

Micro Level.

Serial number.	*Name of the community.*	*Code number.*	*Population.*	*Number selected.*	*Ratio of number selected* — *Population of the communities*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Boyar, Odder	105	4,09,567	1	1 : 409567
2	Latin Catholic (Kanniyakumari District only) (B.C.)	908	2,00,668	1	1 : 200668
3	Naicker	311	3,12,299	2	1 : 156150
4	Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) (Except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where this caste is Scheduled Tribe) (including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthedan Rajakor) ..	136	4,45,637	3	1 : 148546
5	Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mongala, Vilakkathalavan, Vilakkathalava Nair, Pronopakari	119	426,427	3	1 : 142142
6	Illathu Pillaimar (Illuvar, Eeluvar, Illathar)	214	139,993	1	1 : 139993
7	Vettuva Gounder	138	125,886	1	1 : 125886
8	Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar, Christian Gramani } B.C. ..	986	948,500	8	1 : 118562
9	Thuluva Naicker, Vethalakara Naicker.	267	117,698	1	1 : 117698
10	Andipandaram	102	223,770	2	1 : 111885

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11	Kammalar or Viswarkarma and Viswakammala Thattar (Porkollar) (including Kannar, Karumar, Kollar, Thacher, Kalthachar, Kamsala, Viswa Brahmin)	222	1,226,061	12	1 : 102172
12	Kulula (Kuyavar and Kumbaran) ..	115	301,179	3	1 : 100393
13	Sozhia Chetty	131	82,556	1	1 : 82556
14	Converts from Scheduled Caste (B.C.).	901	634,291	9	1 : 70477
15	Converts from Backward Classes ..	902	485,027	8	1 : 60628
16	Valayar	135	283,580	5	1 : 56716
17	Archakara Vellalar	202	107,183	2	1 : 53592
18	Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappaliar, Kappalia Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda)	277	288,934	6	1 : 48156
19	Ambalakarar	101	446,759	10	1 : 44676
20	Kongu Chettiar (Coimbatore district).	113	43,531	1	1 : 43531
21	Vallambar	274	41,019	1	1 : 41019
22	Vanniyakula Kshatriya (including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vanniya Gounder, Gounder or Kandar, Padayachi, Palli, Agnikula Kshatriyar).	126	6,504,855	167	1 : 38951
23	Muthuraja (Muthurasa, Muthiriyar, Muthrayar)	242	406,700	11	1 : 36973
24	Idiga	213	34,420	1	1 : 34420
25	Labbai (Tamil and Urudhu speaking) B.C.	802	1,413,717	43	1 : 32877
26	Sourashtra (Pattunulkarar)	263	189,523	6	1 : 31587
27	Kurumbar	117	183,689	6	1 : 30615
28	Devangar (Sedar)	206	404,805	14	1 : 28915
29	Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Thirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Senthalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder, Rathnagiri Gounder)..	231	2,369,666	82	1 : 28898

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30	[illegible]	911	56,384	2	1 : 28192
31	Sozhia Vellalar (including Sozhila Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar, Keeraikarar)	264	459,293	17	1 : 27017
32	Krishnavaka	319	26,906	1	1 : 26906
33	Kaikolar Sengunthar	218	876,365	33	1 : 26557
34	Yadhavar (including Idayar, Telugu speaking Idayar known as Vadugar, Aayar Vadugu Idayar, Golla, Asthanthira Golla)	279	1,512,587	58	1 : 26079
35	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani	243	2,306,209	94	1 : 24534
36	Urali Gounder (throughout the State) Orudaya Gounder (in Madurai Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, and Periyar Districts only)	270	96,722	4	1 : 24181
	STATE ..		49,990,743	2,074	1 : 24104
37	Pargavakulam (including Surthimar Malayamar, Nathamar)	252	501,067	21	1 : 23860
38	Kalveli Gounder	221	23,411	1	1 : 23411
39	Meenavar (Parvatharaja Kulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar)	128	271,764	12	1 : 22647
40	Khatri	230	22,114	1	1 : 22114
41	Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty and 24 Manai Telugu Chetty)	258	356,056	17	1 : 20944
42	Jogi	112	19,848	1	1 : 19848
43	Saliyar (Padmasali, Pattariyar, Patta Sali, Adaviyar)	260	132,396	7	1 : 18914
44	Reddy (Ganjam)	257	159,453	9	1 : 17717
45	Senaithalaivar, Senakkudayarpillai Vaniar	262	131,116	8	1 : 16390
46	Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar, Sarattu Karuneegar, Kaikatti Karuneegar, Mathu Vazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar)	225	97,139	6	1 : 16190
47	Dasari	106	15,907	1	1 : 15907
48	Bhatraju (Other Kshatriya Rajus) ..	104	15,700	1	1 : 15700
49	Jangam	111	71,951	5	1 : 14390

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50	Kannada Saineegar, Kannadiyar and Dasapalanjika of Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris Districts) ..	224	68,540	5	1 : 13708
51	Vellan Chettiar	275	82,197	6	1 : 13700
52	Ezhava	308	12,755	1	1 : 12755
53	Gowda (including Gammala Kallali and Anuppa Gowder)	211	37,249	3	1 : 12416
54	Dhekkini Muslim (B.C.)	801	2,46,088	20	1 :12304
55	Nangudi Velallar	245	23,885	2	1 : 11942
56	Gavara, Gavarai (Vadugar) (except Kamma, Balija and Reddi) ..	210	9,19,598	79	1 : 11640
57	(*a*) Agamudayar of Southern District belonging to Mukkulathor ..				
	(*b*) Agamudayar of Northen Districts.				
	(*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala ..	201	17,41,852	164	1 : 10521
58	Veerakodi Vellalar (Throughout State).	276	2,43,459	23	1 : 10585
59	Maravar (including Karumaravar) ..	239	5,29,168	54	1 : 9799
60	Pannayar (including Kathikarar of Kanniyakumari District	251	9,758	1	1 : 9758
61	Nagaram	244	19,210	2	1 : 9605
62	Valmigi	271	24,331	3	1 : 8110
63	Yerukula	281	7,450	1	1 : 7450
64	Isaivellalar	109	58,327	8	1 : 7291
65	Moundadan Chetty	121	6,254	1	1 : 6254
66	Kunnuvar Mannadi	116	11,055	2	1 : 5528
67	Kallar	220	8,00,466	152	1 : 5266
68	Koppala Velama	232	4,453	1	1 : 4453
69	Mukkuvar or Muhayar	241	4,358	1	1 : 4358
70	Azhvar, Azhavar and Alavar	301	3,942	1	1 : 3942
71	Veerasaivar	317	3,938	1	1 : 3938
72	Nokkar	125	7,559	2	1 : 3780
73	Salivahana	259	2,398	1	1 : 2398
74	Bes	103	7,063	3	1 : 2354

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
75	Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem District)	402	2,290	1	1 : 2290
76	Katesar or Pattam Katti	226	6,408	4	1 : 1602
77	Jetty	215	4,663	3	1 : 1554
78	Savalakarar	261	6,212	4	1 : 1558
79	Kharvi	229	5,411	4	1 : 1353
	Total ..		..	1,247	

ANNEXURE IV.

NAME OF BACKWARD CLASSES COMMUNITIES WHICH GOT NOT SELECTED IN THE LAW COLLEGE DURING THE YEARS FROM 1980–81 TO 1982–83.

Serial number.	*Code. No.*	*Name of Communities.*
1	107	Dommara
2	108	Eravallar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District. where the community is a Scheduled Tribe.)
3	110	Jambavanodai
4	114	Koracha
5	118	Kurhini Chetty
6	120	Mondu Kolla
7	122	Mahendra, Medara
8	123	Mutlakampatti
9	124	Narikoravar
10	127	Paravar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where this community is Scheduled Tribe).
11	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder,
12	130	Sathatha Srivaishnavar (including Sathani. Sattadi, Sathatha, Srivaishnava).
13	132	Thelungupatti Chetty,
14	133	Thottiya Naicker, (Raja-Kambalam), Kollavar, Sillavar, Thokkalavar, Thozhuv Naicker.
15	134	Thondaman.
16	137	Vettaikarar.
17	139	Yogeeswarar.
18	203	Badagar.
19	204	Billava.
20	205	Bondil.
21	207	Dudikula.
22	208	Enathi.
23	209	Gangavar.
24	212	Hegde.
25	216	Kabbora.
26	217	Kambar.
27	219	Kalingi.
28	223	Kani or Kanisu or Kaniyar Panikkar.
29	227	Kavuthiar.
30	228	Kerala Mudali.
31	233	Koteyar.
32	234	Kunchidigar.
33	235	Lambadi.
34	236	Mahratta (non Brahmin) (including Namdev Maharatta).
35	237	Malayan.
36	238	Male.
37	240	Moniagar.
38	246	Odiya.
39	247	Ovachar.
40	248	Pamulu.
41	249	Panar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where this community is Sheduled tribe.

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of communities.
42	250	(*a*) Pannirendam Chettiar (*b*) Uthama Chettiar.
43	253	Periki.
44	254	Poraya.
45	255	Pulluvar.
46	256	Poosala.
47	265	Srisayan.
48	266	Thogatta Veera Kshatriya.
49	268	Thoriyar.
50	269	Uppara (including Uppilya, Sakara).
51	272	Vaniyar, Vaniya Chettiar (including Gandala Ganika, Tilekula and Chekkalar).
52	273	Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District where this community is a Scheduled Caste).
53	278	Wynad Chetty (Nilgiris District).
54	280	Yavane.
55	302	Arayer (Nulayar).
56	303	Aryavathi.
57	304	Chavalakkarar.
58	305	Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, Pudukkottai Chetty).
59	306	Ezhuthachar.
60	307	Ezhavathy.
61	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panickar).
62	310	Kudumbi.
63	312	Nanjil Mudali.
64	313	Odar.
65	314	Perumkollar.
66	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi).
67	316	Tholkollar.
68	318	Veluthadathu Nair.
69	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars.
70	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar.
71	404	Ambalakkarar.
72	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur)
73	406	Boyas.
74	407	Battu Turkas.
75	408	C.K. Koravars.
76	409	Chakkala.
77	410	Changayampuri Koravars.
78	411	Chettinad Valayars.
79	412	Dombs.
80	413	Dobba Koravars.
81	414	Dommars.
82	415	Donga Boyas.
83	416	Donga Ur. Korachas.
84	417	Devagudi Talayaris.
85	418	Dobbai Korachas.
86	419	Dobi Koravars.
87	420	Donga Dasaries.
88	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyas.
89	422	Gudu Dasaries.
90	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars.
91	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars.
92	425	Inji Koravars.
93	426	Jogis.
94	427	Jambavanodai.
95	428	Kaladis.
96	429	Kal Oddars.
97	430	Koravars.
98	431	Kalinji Dabikoravars.
99	432	Koptapal Kallars.
100	433	Kala Koravars.
101	434	Kalvathila Boyas,
102	435	Kepmaris.
103	436	Maravars.
104	437	Monda Koravars.
105	438	Monda Golla.
106	439	Mutlakkampatti.
107	440	Nokkars.
108	441	Nellorepet Oddars.
109	442	Oddars.
110	443	Pedda Boyas.
111	444	Ponnai Koravars.
112	445	Piramalai Kallar.
113	446	Peria Siniyar Kallars.
114	447	Padayachis.
115	448	Punnan Vettua Gounder.
116	449	Servaikal.
117	450	Salem Malnad Koravarkal.
118	451	Salem Uppu Koravarkal.
119	452	Sakkarathamadai Koravar.
120	453	Sarangapallii Koravarkal.
121	454	Suramari Ottargal.
122	455	Semanad Maravarkal.
123	456	Thalli Koravars.
124	457	Thelungu Patti Chettis.
125	458	Thottia Naicks.
126	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris.
127	460	Uppukoravar of Sattipalli Koravars.
128	461	Urali Gounders.
129	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.
130	463	Vadavarpatti Koravars.
131	464	Valaiyars.
132	465	Venganur Adi Dravidas.
133	466	Vettaikararars.
134	467	Veppur Parayars.
135	468	Vetta Koravars.
136	469	Varaganeri Koravars.
137	470	Vettuva Gounder.
138	803	Maraicar (B.C.).
139	804	Rowthar (B.C.).
140	805	Mappilla (B.C.).
141	909	C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C. (Kanniyakumari District only) (B.C.).
142	910	Converts from Fisherman (Parvatharajgakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar)
143	912	Converted Christian from Mukkuvar or Mugayar.

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9F

ADMISSION TO VETERINARY COURSE

An analysis at the macro level.

Annexure I gives the number of admissions and its percentage to total admissions of (1) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (2) Backward Classes and (3) Forward Communities for each one of the three years from 1980–81 to 1982–83 and their total, for all the three years put together. The percentage of Backward Classes admitted in each of the three years is 55·1, 53·4 and 53·5. For all the three years taken together the percentage is 54·1. This would mean that Backward Classes gain admission in the open competition quota to the extent of 5·1 per cent, 3·4 per cent and 3·5 per cent of the total admissions. This figure for all the three years, is 4·1 per cent. Thus, not even 5 per cent of the Backward Classes gained admission under open competition during all the three years taken together.

2. *Admissions—An analysis at the micro level.*—Annexure II gives the code number, the community, its population and the number selected as also the ratio to the last two, for all the three years put together. The ratio is in the descending order. Their achivevements is therefore ie the ascending order. The State average is also given in the Annexure II for comparison.

From this Annexure it is easy to see those communities which have done better than the state average as also those who have not done so. The performance of the latter category will indicate that they are really backward.

A perusal of Annexure II reveals that only candidates for 35 communities have been selected. Therefore, there are a large number of communities in which not even a single candidate was selected. Annexure III is the list of such communities (185 in number) which were not able to secure even a single seat in the veterinary course. This might be due to various reasons. It might be because a community was not able to produce a single candidate eligible to apply to this course. Or it may be due to the community not anxious to study in this professional course, which may not be to their taste. There might be still other communities the members of which do not want to change their traditional occupations and therefore continue to remain backward.

ANNEXURE I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS SELECTED FOR VETERINARY COURSE DURING THE YEARS FROM 1980–81 TO 1982–83

Macro Level

	Year 1980–81		*Year* 1981–82		*Year* 1982–83		*Total of* 1980–81 *to* 1982–83	
	Number admitted.	*Percentage*	*Number admitted.*	*Percentage.*	*Number admitted.*	*Percent tage.*	*Number admitted*	*Percentage.*
Scheduled Caste Schedued Tribe ..	30	25·9	19	16·4	21	18·4	70	20·2
Backward Class ..	64	55·1	62	53·4	61	53·5	187	54·1
Forward Community.	22	19·0	35	30·2	32	28.1	89	25·7
Total ..	116	100·0	116	100·0	114	100·0	346	100·0

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SELECTIONS MADE—COMMUNITYWISE DURING 1980–81 TO 1982–83 AND THE RATIO TO THEIR POPULATIONS

Micro Level

Serial number. (1)	*Community.* (2)	*Code number.* (3)	*Population.* (4)	*Number selected.* (5)	*Ratio.* (6)
1	Kammalar	222	1,225,061	2	1 : 613030
2	Parkavakulam (and allied) ..	252	501,067	1	1 : 501067
3	Sozhia Vellalar (and allied)..	264	459,293	1	1 : 459293
4	Ambalakarar	101	446,759	1	1 : 446759
5	Sadhu Chetty (and allied) ..	258	356,056	1	1 : 356056
6	Vanniakula Kshtriya ..	126	6,504,855	22	1 : 295675
7	Thottia Naicker (and allied).	133	271,318	1	1 : 271318
8	Nadar, Shanar and Gramani.	243	2,306,209	9	1 : 256245
9	Andipandaram	202	223,770	1	1 : 223770
10	Vaniar (and allied)	272	446,426	2	1 : 223213
11	Yadhavar	279	1,512,587	7	1 : 216084
12	Converts from Scheduled Caste.	901	634,291	3	1 : 211430
13	Kallar	220	800,466	5	1 : 160093
	STATE ..		4,99,90,743	340	1 : 1,44,481
14	Isai Vellalar	109	58,327	1	1 : 58327
15	Gavara	210	919,598	17	1 : 54094
16	Devanga	206	404,805	8	1 : 50600
17	C. S. I. Christian (Kaniyakumari)	909	201,033	4	1 : 50258
18	Karuneegar	225	97,139	2	1 : 48570
19	Gowda	211	37,249	1	1 : 37249
20	Yogeeswarar	139	18,618	1	1 : 18618
21	Sathadha Sri Vaishnava ..	130	15,354	1	1: 15354
22	Ezhava (Kaniyakumari District)	308	12,755	1	1 : 12755
23	Labbai	802	1,413,717	12	1 : 117810
24	Maruthuvar	119	426,427	4	1 : 106606
25	Kulala	115	301,179	3	1 : 100393
26	Latin Catholics (Kaniyakumari)	908	200,668	2	1 : 100334
27	Kongu Vellala	231	2,369,666	24	1 : 98736
28	Urali Gounder	270	96,722	1	1 : 96722

Serial number.	*Community.*	*Code Number.*	*Population.*	*Number Selected.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29	Okkaliga	277	288,934	3	1 : 96311
30	Sowrashtra	263	189,523	2	1 : 94647
31	Maravar	239	529,168	6	1 : 88195
32	Agamudiyar	201	1,741,852	21	1 ; 82945
33	Veerakodi Vellalar	276	243,459	3	1 ; 81153
34	Kaikolar Sengundar ..	218	876,365	13	1 ; 67413
35	Telugu Patty Chetty	132	58,375	1	1 ; 58375

ANNEXURE III.

Statement showing the Backward Class Communities from which none were selected during 1980–81 to 1982–83.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of caste.*	*Serial number.*	*Code number.*	*Name of caste.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	103	Bestha, Siviar.	38	213	Idiga.
2	104	Bhatraju.	39	214	Illathu Pillaimar.
3	105	Boyar, Oddar.	40	215	Jhetty.
4	106	Dasari.	41	216	Kabbera.
5	107	Dommara.	42	217	Kambar.
6	108	Eravallar.	43	219	Kalingi.
7	110	Jambuvanodai.	44	221	Kalveli Gounder.
8	111	Jangam.	45	223	Kani or Kanisu.
9	112	Jogi.	46	224	Kannada Saineegar.
10	113	Kongu Chettiar.	47	226	Katesar or Pattamkatti.
11	114	Koracha.	48	227	Kauthiar.
12	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi.	49	228	Kerala Mudali.
13	117	Kurumbar.	50	229	Kharvi.
14	118	Kuruhini Chetti.	51	230	Khatri.
15	120	Mond Golla.	52	232	Koppala Vellamma.
16	121	Moundadan Chetti.	53	233	Koteyar.
17	122	Mahendra Medara.	54	234	Kunchidigar.
18	123	Mutlakampatti.	55	235	Lambadi.
19	124	Narikoravar.	56	236	Non-Brahmin Mahratta.
20	125	Nokkar.	57	237	Malayar.
21	127	Paravar.	58	238	Male.
22	128	Meenavar.	59	240	Maniakar.
23	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.	60	241	Mukkuvar or Mukkyar.
24	131	Sozhia Chetty.	61	242	Muthuraja.
25	134	Thondaman.	62	244	Nagaram.
26	135	Valaiyar.	63	245	Nangudi Vellalar.
27	136	Vannar.	64	246	Odiya.
28	137	Vettaikkarar.	65	247	Ovachar.
29	138	Vettuva Gounder.	66	248	Pamulu.
30	202	Archakarai Vellala.	67	249	Panai.
31	203	Badagar.	68	250	Pannirandam Chettiar.
32	204	Billava.	68A	251	Pannayar (including Kathikarar of Kanniyakumari District).
33	205	Bondil.			
34	207	Dudekula.			
35	208	Enadhi.	69	253	Perike.
36	209	Gangavar.	70	254	Poraya.
37	212	Hegde.	71	255	Pulluvar.

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of caste.	Serial number.	Code number.	Name of caste.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
72	256	Pu ala.	132	425	Inji Koravargal.
73	257	Reddy (Ganjam).	133	426	Jogigal.
74	259	Salivahana.	134	427	Jambavanodai.
75	260	Saliyar.	135	428	Kaladigal.
76	261	Savalakkarar.	136	429	Kal Oddargal.
77	262	Senaithalaivar.	137	430	Koravargal.
78	265	Srisaya..	138	431	Kalinjidabi Koravargal.
79	266	Thogatta Verakshatriya.	139	432	Koottapal Kallargal.
80	267	Thuluva Naicker.	140	433	Kala Koravargal.
81	268	Thoriyar.	141	434	Kalavathila Boyargal.
82	269	Uppara.	142	435	Kepmariigal.
83	271	Valmiki.	143	436	Maravargal.
84	273	Vedar.	144	437	Monda Koravargal.
85	274	Vallambar.	145	438	Monda Golla.
86	275	Vellanchettiar.	146	439	Mutlakampatti.
87	278	Wynad Chetty.	147	440	Nokkergal.
88	280	Yavana.	148	401	Nellorepet Oddars.
89	281	Erukula.	149	442	Oddas.
90	301	Azhwar/Alavar.	150	443	Pedda Boyas.
91	302	Arayar.	151	444	Ponnai Koravars.
92	303	Aryavathi.	152	445	Piramalai Kallars.
93	304	Savalakkarar.	153	446	Periya Siniyar Kallars.
94	305	Chettu or Chetty.	154	447	Padayachis.
95	306	Ezhuthachar.	155	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
96	307	Ezhavathi.	156	449	Servaigal.
97	309	Kalari Kurup.	157	450	Salem Mel Nadu Koravargal.
98	310	Kudumbi.	158	451	Salem Uppu Koravargal.
99	311	Naickar.	159	452	Sakkaraithammadai Koravargal.
100	312	Nanjil Mudali.			
101	313	Odar.	160	453	Sarangapalli Koravargal.
102	314	Perumkollar.	161	454	Sooramari Oddargal.
103	315	Sakkaravar.	162	455	Chemmanadu Koravargal.
104	316	Tholkollar.	163	456	Thalli Koravargal.
105	317	Veera Saivar.	164	457	Telugupatti Chettis.
106	318	Veluthadathu Nayar.	165	458	Thottia Naicks.
107	319	Krishnan Vaka.	166	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris.
108	401	Attur Kilnadu Koravar.			
109	402	Attur Melnattu Koravargal	167	460	Upppukoravar or Settipalli Koravars.
110	403	Appa Nattu Kondayam kottai Maravar.	168	461	Urali Gounders.
111	404	Ambalakarar (Thanjavur and Trichirappalli.	169	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.
112	405	Ambalakarar (Suriyanur).	170	463	Vadavarpatti Koravars.
113	406	Boyas.	171	464	Valaiyars,
114	407	Pattudurgas.	172	465	Venganur Adi Dravidas.
115	408	C. K. Koravargal.	173	466	Vettaikarar.
116	409	Chakkala.	174	467	Veppur Parayars.
117	410	Chengayampuri Koravargal.	175	468	Vetta Koravars.
118	411	Chettinadu Valayargal.	176	469	Varaganeri Koravars.
119	412	Domes.	177	470	Vettuva Gounder.
120	413	Thoppa Koravargal.	178	801	Dhakkini Muslim (B.C.)
121	414	Dommargal.	179	803	Maraicar (B.C.)
122	415	Donga Boyas.	180	804	Rowther (B.C.)
123	416	Donga Urkorachargal.	181	805	Mappilla (B.C.)
124	417	Devakudi Talayarigal.	182	910	Convert from Fishermen (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar (Sembadavar).
125	418	Tuppai Korasas.			
126	419	Dobi Koravargal.			
127	420	Donga Dasarigal.			
128	421	Koila Thotta Boyar.	183	911	Converts form Paravar.
129	422	Gududasarigal.	184	912	Converts from Mukkuvar or Muhayar.
130	423	Gandarvakottai Kuravargal.			
131	424	Gandarvakottai Kallargal.	185		* * * *

* At Sl. No. 68 A.

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9G. (i)

ADMISSION TO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AND POLYTECHNICS.

There are 75 Polytechnics and special institutions run by the Government and by private managements. They prepare students for diploma courses and come under the control of the Director of Technical Education, Madras. The rule of reservation applies to all these institutions. The details of the strength of these institutions, the break-up for reservations and the number admitted under each of the quota have been called for. The number of backward community candidates selected under open competition has also been obtained for analysis.

There are 65 Government and private Industrial Training Institutes in this State under the control of the Director of Employment and Training. These Training Institute give training for several courses and award certificates. To assess the adequacy of admission of backward communities the following details were called for from the Director of Employment and Training Madras:—

(1) Name of Industrial Training Institute and its strength with break-up for open competition, quota for Backward Classes and quota for Scheduled Casets/Schedled Tribes;

(2) Number of Backward Class candidates selected under Backward Classes quota (50 per cent)—community-wise ; and

(3) Number of Backward Class candidates selected under open competition quota (32 per cent) community-wise.

The particulars obtained were analysed.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9G (ii).

ADMISSIONS INTO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES— AN ANALYSIS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Detailed information relating to applications received and applicants selected for admission including the break-up with reference to community reservation quota was sought from all the 35 Industrial Training Institute's in the State for the purpose of knowing where the backward classes stand in this regard vis-a-vis the other communities. The reference year was 1983–84. The two serious handicapes to attempting a sweeping analysis of the data received were :—

(i) relevant information bearing on all aspects of admissions was not made available by all the 35 Industrial Technical Institute's in the form in which the Commission wanted. In other words the response was not complete and to requirements in the case of every Industrial Technical Institute invariably ; the degree of inadequate or imprecise response has been indicated at appropriate places while presenting the results of the kind of analysis we could attempt ;

(ii) the year of reference being limited to the academic year 1982-83, the findings that emerge could not be validly generalised. However, the analysis was helpful to get some broad idea about the status of the backward classes with regard to the opportunities the Industrial Training Institute's offer to acquire technical qualifications.

With the data obtained from the Industrial Training Institute's we could go into the composition of beneficiaries with reference to four important dimensions of admissions :—

1. Sanctioned strength with reference to the reservation norms ;
2. Number of applications received ;
3. Number of applications selected ; and
4. Applications received and applicants selected—a caste-wise grouping.

1. *Sanctioned Strength.*—Admissions to educational institutions are governed by a specific ruling that 50 per cent should be drawn from the Backward Classes, 18 per cent from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 32 per cent is to be set apart for open competition or the general pool. The sanctioned strength of the 35 Industrial Training Institute's was examined to see whether the prescribed reservation rule has been adhered to. The relevant data are furnished below :—

Category.	*Sanctioned Seats.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Open Competition	2,779	32.1
Backward Classes	4,326	50.1
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes	1,349	15.6
Super Numerary/Ex-servicemen	191	2.2
Total ..	8,645	100.0

Note.—Data relate to all the 35 Industrial Training Institutes.

It may be observed that the stipulated percentage for different categories has, by and large, been adhered to while allocating the sanctioned seats among the different categories.

2. *Applications Received.*—With a view to assessing the pattern of demand emerging from different categories for admission into the Industrial Training Institutes, the number of applications received was viewed against the number of seats sanctioned. The data concerned are given below :

Category.	*Sanctioned seats.*	*Applications received.*	*Percentage of the total.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	NUMBER.	NUMBER.		
Open Competition	2,034	7,915	18.1	1:3.89
Backward Classes	2,979	30,173	68.8	1:10.13
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes ..	9,90	5,754	13.1	1:5.81
Total ..	6,003	43,842	1,00.00	1:7.30

Note.—Data relate to 29 Industrial Training Institues.

The pattern of demand that prevailed clearly indicated that it was in respect of backward classes, the ratio of applications to sanctioned strength was the highest. Ten applications turning out to fill up one sanctioned seat indicating that Quite a large number of Backward Classes candidates apply for a limited number of seats and have to go disappointed without securing admission.

3. *Applicant Selected.*—The break-up details of applicants selected for admission are furnished below :—

		Applicants selected.	
		Number.	*Per cent.*
1. General Pool	Open Competition ..	1,449	17.2
	Backward Classes ..	1,513	17.9
	Sub-total	2,962	35.1
2. Backward Class Quota		4,113	48.8
3. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes .. Quota.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes	1,358	16.1
	Grand Total	8,433	100.0

NOTE.—Data relate to all the 35 Industrial Training Institutes.

It is seen that the backward classes besides filing in the quota assigned for them had also availed of 18 per cent of seats in the general pool, In the total picture obtainable two-thirds of the applicants selected were from the backward classes, which is also the ratio of Backward Classes in the total population of the State.

c. Applications received and Applicants selected—A. Closer Look.—Only 20 out of the 35 Industrial Training Institutes had furnished the caste-wise details of applications received and applicants selected. In Annexure—I have been listed out the castes among the backward classes from whom no applications had been received. The 131 castes to which this observation relates accounted for 4.69 per cent of the State's total population and 7.0. per cent of the backward class population. A perusal of the list brings to surface that although a large majority of the castes coming under this categories were small by size of population, there were also a good number among 131 castes sizably populated. However it is quite likely that candidates from these communities whould have applied to other 15 institutions. Further many of these would have preferred to higher technical courses such as Diploma or Degree courses in Engineering.

By way of assessing the level of response with different communities to openings available for admission into Industrial Technical Institutes a simple exercise was done. Viewing the number of applicants for admission in each caste against the population of that caste, a ratio was worked out. Similarly, relating to the total number of applicants to the total population of the State, a ratio representing the State average was also arrived at. The State average served as the cut-off point to identify those castes which were ahead and those lagging behind, a higher ratio than the State average pointing to a lower representation and vice-versa. In Annexure—II has been presented a caste-wise ranking accordingly.

Those who had applied for admission into Industrial Training Institutes has been identified with 86 castes in all. The State average representation is 1: 1711, 48 castes have a representations lower than the State Average, while 38 castes enjoy a higher than the State Average. Looking from the angle of number of applications received in absolute terms (between 634 and 2260), 8 castes were prominent—Nadar, Agamudaiyar, Kaikolar/Sengunthar, Gavara, Kammalar, Vanniya kula Kshtriya, Yadava and Kongu vellalar. Of these, however, Kongu Vellalar, Vaniakula Kshtriya and Yadhava were the only castes manifesting a lower representation than the State average, while the remaining five castes were found to have a higher representation.

Likewise, caste-wise, distribution of applicants not selected and selected was also examined. That in the case of certain castes, though applications had been received none had ultimately been selected deserves particular note. A list of castes sharing this experience has been given in Annexure—III. Eleven castes in all find a place in this list. In 6 out of the 11 castes the population size was over 10,000 going upto almost 1.45 lakhs in a particular case but 5 castes have only one application from each. Together the 11 castes numbering 3.51 lakhs accounted for 1.05 per cent of the backward class population.

As we did in respect of number of applicants for admission, the number of applicants selected in each caste was weighed against the size of population of that caste and a ratio was got. The total number of applicants selected as a ratio to the State's total population was also worked out, which is to serve as the cut-off point for identifying those castes which were better represented and those which were not in the matter of securing actual entry into the I.T.Is. A ranking we could make on this basis has been presented in Annexure-IV.

The applicants selected numbering 2,691 hailed from 75 different castes which included four denotified communities. Thirty-three of these castes by virtue of having an " applicant selected to population ratio " higher than the State average of 1 : 12193 presented a lower representation. On the other hand, the remaining 42 castes enjoyed a higher representation.

We find that among both the castes better represented and less represented than the State average, there were many an instance of a caste having just one representation. Depending on whether the population is high or low, the presentation prevails low or high. To give only one instance the Perikki caste (Code No. 253) outranking all others in the matter of representation was the smallest in population—a mere 923, one applicant from the caste having been selected.

Overall Picture.—In the final tally we observe that from 15 castes, together accounting for 43 per cent of total population, had originated 49 per cent of the total number of applications received, while 50 per cent of applicants selected were from these castes. Analysing the relative position among these 15 castes, we find that in respect of applications received five major communities, viz.—Vanniakula Kshatriya, Kallar, Labbai and Yadava were not adequately represented. The other 10 castes were fairly adequately represented. Looking at applicants selected—a decisive indicator—it is evident that the four major communities, viz. Vanniakula Kshatriya, Kongu Vellalar, Yadava and Kallar were not adequately represented. The other 11 castes had adequate representation. In Annexure V have been presented the caste-wise particulars supporting the above conclusion.

Suggestions for improvement of Industrial Training institute in Tamil Nadu.

There are at present 35 Industrial Training Institutes in the State. These institutions train only a limited number of 8,645 candidates while the demand is much more than 50,000. The Commission's analysis reveals that the persons most affected are the Backward Classes. Ten of them turn up to fill one sanctioned seat.

The Industrial Training Institutes prepare candidates for minimum engineering skill. Tamil Nadu is predominantly engaged in agricultural occupations. Depending on agriculture will not appreciably improve the status of any community. It is for Government to wean away as many as possible from the poorly paid agricultural occupations. This can only be done if more and more people are given training in engineering skills, the lowest of which is imparted in Industrial Training Institutes. The vast reservoir of man-power of Tamil Nadu mostly unskilled in engineering should be rapidly converted into a sizable force that can engage itself profitably in engineering industries. The Commission's view is that this can be done by starting a large number of Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics even if engineering colleges cannot be started because of their prohibitive cost.

In this respect the present position of 35 Industrial Training Institutes, of which 2 are exclusively for women, is very poor having inadequate facilities. The number should be multiplied at least four times in the coming two years to absorb and encourage young men and women who without such provision will add to the large force of unemployable and unemployed people. To start with, at least one Industrial Training Institute for women may be started in each district and the remaining should be equitably distributed depending upon the demand and availability of engineering industries in the various districts. This requires a complete survey and careful study so that additional institutions could be started depending upon need and demand.

ANNEXURE I.

List of Communities from which no application has been received.

		Industrial Training Institute.	
Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Caste code number.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Most Backward Classes.		
1	Besta, Siviyer	103	7,063
2	Daasari	106	15,907
3	Dommarra	107	4,436
4	Yera Vallar	108	1,377
5	Zambavanodai	110	1,399
6	Koracha	114	3,429
7	Kunnuva Mannadi	116	11,055
8	Kurukini Chetty	118	4,225
9	Mondu Kolla	120	5,700
10	Maundadan Chetty	121	6,254
11	Mutlakampatti	123	1,575
12	Narikuravar	124	20,162
13	Parvar	127	37,183
14	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	129	4,562
15	Telungupatti Chetty	132	58,375
	Backward Classes.		
16	Pillava	204	3,863
17	Tudikula	207	2,265
18	Enadhi	208	9,018
19	Hegde	212	3,606
20	Kappora	216	6,775
21	Gangvar	209	3,610
22	Kambar	217	5,624

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*		
23	Kalingi	219	5,778
24	Kalveli Goundar	221	23,411
25	Kavuthiar	227	3,118
26	Karvi	229	5,411
27	Kathri	230	22,114
28	Koppla Vellamma	232	4,453
29	Kotteyar	233	1,155
30	Kunjidigar	234	12,422
31	Malayan	237	14,505
32	Mali	238	1,266
33	Monikar	240	16,838
34	Odiya	246	2,793
35	Pamulu	248	1,953
36	Panar	249	6,868
37	Panneiyar	251	9,758
38	Poraya	254	1,244
39	Poosala	256	5,231
40	Salivahana	259	2,398
41	Savalakarar	261	6,212
42	Srisayar	265	3,838
43	Thogata Veera Kshatriya	266	4,268
44	Thoriyar	268	7,226
45	Vynadu Chetty	278	7,847
46	Yavana	280	357
47	Yerkula	281	7,450
	BACKWARD CLASSES IN KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK.		
48	Alwar, etc.	301	3,942
49	Arayar	302	3,409
50	Ariyavathi	303	1,686
51	Savalakarar	304	1,052
52	Yeluthatchhar	306	1,442
53	Yelavathi	307	277
54	Kalarigroup	308	1,024
55	Kodumbi	310	2,799
56	Nanjil Mudali	312	8,766
57	Odar	313	1,052
58	Perum Kollar	314	591
59	Chakkarvai	315	2,844
60	Tholkollar	316	876
61	Veluthadathu Nayar	318	5,733
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.		
62	Athur Keel Nattu Kuravar	401	7,994
63	Athur Mel Nattu Kurvaigal	402	2,290
64	Appa Nattu Kondayam Kottai Maravar	403	50,753
65	Ambalakarar	405	5,179
66	Boyar	406	12,478
67	Pattu Tur Kas	407	441
68	C. K. Kuryargal	408	2,549
69	Sengayampuri Kuravargal	410	3,136
70	Chettinadu Valayargal	411	62,194
71	Toams	412	260
72	Thoppa Kuravargal	413	2,206
73	Tommargal	414	1,089
74	Tonga Boyas	415	238

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
75	Tongar Ur Korchars	416	287
76	Devagudi Talayaiigal	417	1,955
77	Tuppai Korasas	418	51
78	Tobbi Koravargal	419	2,260
79	Tonga Dasarigal	420	797
80	Korala Thotta Boyars	421	151
81	Kudu Dasarigal	422	482
82	Gandarva Kottai Koravargal	423	529
83	Gandarva Kottai Kallargal	424	14,566
84	Inji Koiavargal	425	537
85	Jogigal	426	4,512
86	Zamnavanodai	427	243
87	Kaladigal	428	2,506
88	Kaloddargal	429	40,708
89	Koravargal	430	45,899
90	Kalinji Thabi Kuravargal	431	1,971
91	Kottappal Kallargal	432	4,888
92	Kala Kuravargal	433	887
93	Kalavathila Boyas	434	736
94	Kepmarigal	435	1,225
95	Maravargal	436	4,33,346
96	Monda Koravargal	437	196
97	Monda Kolla	438	64
98	Mutlakam Patti	439	805
99	Nokkargal	440	697
100	Nellore Bet Odargal	441	2,949
101	Oddargal	442	16,997
102	Petha Boyars	443	2,655
103	Ponnai Kuravargal	444	694
104	Borla Senioi Kallargal	446	1,940
105	Padayachi	447	34,459
106	Punnam Vetuva Gounder	448	995
107	Salem Mel Nadukuivar	450	1,839
108	Salem Uppu Koravargal	451	2,782
109	Sakkarai Thamadi Koravargal	452	754
110	Sarangapalli Koravargal	453	54
111	Sooramari Oddargal	454	2,691
112	Semma Nadar Marvargal	455	25,540
113	Talli Koravargal	456	1,510
114	Telungu Patti Chettigal	457	3,184
115	Thottai Nayakar	458	40,553
116	Thogamalai Koravargal	459	512
117	Uppa Koravargal	460	7,626
118	Urali Goundargal	461	67,195
119	Vayal Paddu	462	15
120	Vadavarpatti Koiavargal	463	381
121	Valayaigal	464	68,909
122	Venganoor Adi Dravidargal	465	12,165
123	Vettai Karargal	466	744
124	Vetpur Parayargal	467	3,814
125	Vetta Koravargal	468	1,294
126	Varagan.ri Koravargal	469	313
127	Vettuva Gounder	470	17,430
128	Marai Kayar (B.C.)	803	97,554
129	Rowther (B.C.)	804	5,41,798
130	Maappilla (B.C.)	805	40,465
131	C. S. I. (B. C.)	909	2,01,033

ANNEXURE II

RANKING OF COMMUNITIES ACCORDING TO APPLICANTS : POPULATION RATIO— CANDIDATES APPLIED FOR ADMISSION IN I. T. IS.

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of applications received in Government I.T.I's.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Badagar	203	144,505	1	1 : 144505
2	Thottiya Naicker	133	271,318	8	1 : 33915
3	Valayar	135	283,580	9	1 : 31509
4	Archagharavellalar :	202	107,183	4	1: 26786
5	Okkalighar	277	288,934	11	1 : 26267
6	Ambalakkarar	101	446,759	26	1 : 17183
7	Andipandaram	102	233,770	15	1 : 15585
8	Ambalakkarar (DNC)	404	258,840	18	1 : 14380
9	Urali Gounder	270	96,722	7	1 : 13817
10	Vedar	273	13,771	1	1 : 13771
11	Dekkani Muslim	801	246,088	18	1 : 13672
12	Kurumber	117	183,689	14	1 : 13121
13	Thuluva Naicker	267	117,698	9	1 : 13078
14	Pannirandam Chettiar	250	11,896	1	1 : 11896
15	Boyar, Oddar	105	409,567	40	1 : 10239
16	Naicker	311	312,299	32	1 : 9759
17	Gowda	211	37,249	4	1 : 9312
18	Vettuva Gounder:	138	125,886	14	1 : 8992
19	Mahendra	122	7,418	1	1 : 7418
20	Illathu Pillaimar	214	139,993	19	1 : 7368
21	Lambady	235	12,558	2	1 : 6279
22	Muthuraja	242	406,700	65	1 : 6257
23	Nankudi Vellalar	245	23,885	5	1 : 4777
24	Mukkuvar	241	4,358	1	1 : 4358
25	Ovacchar	247	4,314	1	1 : 4314
26	Valmikias	271	24,331	6	1 : 4055
27	Kallar	220	800,466	206	1 : 3886
28	Kongu Vellalar	231	2,369,666	634	1 : 3738
29	Pulluvar	255	7,441	2	1 : 3721

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30	Kongu Chettiar	113	43,531	12	1 : 3628
31	Marathi	236	38,754	11	1 : 3523
32	Pargavakulam	252	5,01,067	147	1 : 3408
33	Vanniyakulaksatriyar	126	65,04,855	1,941	1 : 3351
34	Vettaikarar	137	70,298	21	1 : 3348
35	Vallamber	274	41,019	13	1 : 3155
36	Vellalan Chettiy	275	82,197	27	1 : 3044
37	Maruthuvar, etc.	119	4,26,427	141	1 : 3024
38	Chola Vellar	264	4,59,293	155	1 : 2963
39	Soliya Chetty	131	82,556	34	1 : 2428
40	Labbai	802	14,13,717	588	1 : 2404
41	Vannar	136	4,45,637	186	1 : 2396
42	Kannada Saineegar	224	68,540	30	1 : 2285
43	Uppara	269	59,046	27	1 : 2187
44	Jogi	112	19,848	10	1 : 1985
45	Meenavar	128	2,71,764	146	1 : 1861
46	Latin Chatholic	908	2,70,668	108	1 : 1858
47	Kani	223	14,509	8	1 : 1814
*48	Yadava, etc.	279	15,22,589	867	1 : 1745
49	Sathatha Srivaishnavar	130	15,354	10	1 : 1535
50	Thondaman	134	14,036	10	1 : 1404
51	Vaniyar, etc.	272	4,46,426	330	1 : 1353
52	Bondil	205	5,158	4	1 : 1290
53	Kadesar	226	6,408	5	1 : 1282
54	Kulala, etc.	115	3,01,179	236	1 : 1276
55	Yogeswarar	139	18,618	16	1 : 1164
56	Sadhu Chetty	258	3,56,056	315	1 : 1130
57	Maravar	239	5,29,168	477	1 : 1109
58	Converted Christian from S.C. ..	901	6,34,291	584	1 : 1086
59	Kammalar, etc.	222	12,26,061	1,131	1 : 1084
*	State		4,99,90,743	29,212	1 : 1711

Serial number.	Name of the Caste.	Code.	Population.	Number of selected in Gouernment I.T.Is.	Ratio.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
60	Devangar	206	4,04,805	384	1 : 1054
61	Saliyar	260	1,32,396	127	1 : 1042
62	Agamudaiyar	201	17,41,852	1,699	1 : 1025
63	Nadar	243	23,06,209	2,260	1 : 1020
64	Senaithalaivar	262	1,31,116	137	1 : 957
65	Jangam	111	71,951	94	1 : 765
66	Piramalaikallar (DNC)	445	3,46,252	542	1 : 639
67	Gavara, etc.	210	9,19,598	1,500	1 : 613
68	Veerakodi Vellalar	276	2,43,459	398	1 : 612
69	Kerala Mudali	228	21,005	36	1 : 583
70	Veera Saivar	317	3,938	7	1 : 563
71	Kaikolar/Sengunthar	218	8,76,365	1,626	1 : 539
72	Reddy (Ganjam)	257	1,59,453	316	1 : 505
73	Sowrashtra	263	1,89,523	384	1 : 494
74	Perikki	253	923	2	1 : 462
75	Servai (DNC)	449	77,527	176	1 : 440
76	Karuneegar	225	97,139	232	1 : 419
77	Isai Vellalar	109	58,327	145	1 : 402
78	Krishnavaga	319	26,906	74	1 : 364
79	Chetty	305	51,888	155	1 : 335
80	Ezhava	308	12,755	40	1 : 319
81	Nagaram	244	19,210	76	1 : 253
82	Chakkala (DNC)	409	2,110	10	1 : 211
83	Edigha	213	34,420	173	1 : 199
84	Bhat Raj	104	15,700	90	1 : 174
85	Jetty	215	4,669	39	1 : 120
86	Nokka	125	7,559	227	1 : 33

ANNEXURE III.

NAMES OF THE COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH NO CANDIDATE HAS BEEN SELECTED.

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Caste Code.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MOST BACKWARD CLASSES—			
1	Mahendra	122	7,418
BACKWARD CLASSES—			
2	Badagar	203	1,44,505
3	Jetty	215	4,669
4	Lambady	235	12,558
5	Katesar	226	6,408
6	Ovacchar	247	4,314
7	Pannirandam Chettiar	250	11,896
8	Pulluvar	255	7,441
9	Urali Gounder	270	96,722
10	Vedar	273	13,771
11	Vallambar	274	41,019

ANNEXURE IV.

RANKING OF COMMUNITIES ACCORDING TO APPLICANTS SELECTED.
"POPULATION—RATIO".

Candidates selected for admission in I.T.I.S.

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of selected in Government I.T.Is.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Naicker	311	3,12,299	2	1 : 156150
2	Thottiya Naicker	133	2,71,318	2	1 : 135659
3	Dekkani Muslim	801	2,46,088	2	1 : 123044
4	Okkalighar	277	2,88,934	3	1 : 96311
5	Thondaiman	135	2,83,580	3	1 : 94527
6	Ambalakkarar	101	4,46,759	5	1 : 89280
7	Ambalakkarar (DNC)	404	2,58,840	3	1 : 86280
8	Vettuvar	137	70,298	1	1 : 70298

Serial Number.	Name of the Caste.	Code.	Population.	Number of selected in Government I.T.Is.	Ratio.
(0)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9	Vettuva Gounder	138	1,25,886	2	1 : 62943
10	Kurumber	117	1,83,689	3	1 : 61230
11	Andipandaram	102	2,33,770	4	1 : 58443
12	Archagavra Vellalar	202	1,07,183	2	1 : 53092
13	Muthu Raa, etc.	242	4,06,700	9	1 : 45189
14	Boyar, Oddar	105	4,09,567	10	1 : 40957
15	Thuluva Naicker, etc.	267	1,17,698	3	1 : 39233
16	Gowda	211	37,249	1	1 : 37249
17	Vannan	136	4,45,637	14	1 : 31831
18	Soliya Vellalar	264	4,59,293	16	1 : 28706
19	Kallar	220	8,00,466	30	1 : 26682
20	Valmiki	271	24,331	1	1 - 24331
21	Kongu Chetty	113	43,531	2	1 : 21766
22	Pargavakulam, etc.	252	5,01,069	25	1 : 20043
23	Maruthuvar, etc.	119	4,26,427	22	1 : 19383
24	Vanniyakula Shatriyar	126	65,04,855	367	1 : 17724
25	Kannadiyar, etc.	224	68,540	4	1 : 17135
26	Yadava, etc.	279	15,12,587	93	1 : 16264
27	Konguvellala, etc.	231	23,69,666	146	1 : 16231
28	Bhat Raj	104	15,700	1	1 : 15700
29	Sathatha Srivaishnavar	130	15,354	1	1 : 15354
30	Kani, Panikkar	223	14,509	1	1 : 14509
31	Converted Christian (from SC) ..	901	6,34,291	50	1 : 12686
32	Piramalai Kallar (DNC)	445	3,46,252	28	1 : 12366
33	Meenavar, etc.	128	2,71,764	22	1 : 12353
34	Labbai	802	14,13,717	126	1 : 11220
35	Kulala, etc.	115	3,01,179	27	1 : 11155
36	Illathu Pillaimar	214	1,39,993	13	1 : 10769
37	Latin Catholic	908	2,00,668	19	1 : 10561
38	Vellan Chettiar	275	82,197	8	1 : 10275

Serial number.	Name of nhe Caste.	Gode.	Population.	Number of Selcectcd in Government I.T.Is.	Ratio.
(1)	)2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)
39	Vaniyar, etc.	272	4,46,426	44	1 : 10146
40	Senai Thalaivar	262	1,31,116	13	1 : 10086
41	Jogi	112	19,848	2	1 : 9924
42	Sathu Chetty	258	3,56,056	36	1 : 9890
43	Nadar	243	23,06,209	246	1 : 9375
44	Soliya Chetty	131	82,556	9	1 : 9173
45	Kammalar, etc.	222	12,26,061	142	1 : 8634
46	Isai Vellalar	109	58,327	7	1 : 8332
47	Maravar	239	5,29,168	68	1 : 7782
48	Devanghar	206	4,04,805	55	1 : 7360
49	Agamudaiyar	201	17,41,852	244	1 : 7139
50	Servai (DNC)	449	77,527	11	1 : 7048
51	Thondaiman	134	14,036	2	1 : 7018
52	Chetty, etc...	305	51,888	8	1 : 6486
53	Yogeswarar	139	18,618	3	1 : 6206
54	Gavara, etc.	210	9,19,598	155	1 : 5933
55	Uppara, etc.	269	59,046	10	1 : 5905
56	Reddy (Ganjam)	257	1,59,453	28	1 : 5695
57	Marathi, etc.	236	38,754	7	1 : 5536
58	Jangam	111	71,951	14	1 : 5139
59	Karuneegar, etc.	225	97,139	20	1 : 4857
60	Nankudi Vellalar	245	23,855	5	1 : 4777
61	Saliyar, etc.	260	1,32,396	28	1 : 4728
62	Sowrashtra	263	1,89,523	41	1 : 4623
63	Krishnavaga	319	26,906	6	1 : 4484
64	Mukkuvar	241	4,358	1	1 : 4358
65	Ediga	213	34,420	8	1 : 4303
66	Kerala Mudali	228	21,005	5	1 : 4201
67	Veera Kodi Vellalar	276	2,43,459	60	1: 4058
68	Veera Saivar	317	3,938	7	1 : 13938
69	Kaikolar, etc.	218	8,76,365	233	1 : 3761
70	Bondil	205	5,158	2	1 : 2579

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of Selected in Government I.T.Is.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69	Kaikolar, etc.	218	8,76,365	233	1 : 3761
70	Bondil	205	5,158	2	1 : 2579
71	Ezhava	308	12,755	6	1 ; 2126
72	Nagaram	244	19,210	11	1 ; 1746
73	Perikke	253	923	1	1 ; 923
74	Chakkala (DNC)	409	2,110	3	1 ; 703
75	Nokkar	125	7,559	60	1 ; 206

ANNEXURE V.

A CONSOLIDATED PICTURE.

Serial number and name of the caste.	*Caste Code.*	*Number of applications received.*	*Number of applicants selected.*	*Applicants/Applicants : population.*	
				Applications received.	*Candidates selected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Vanniyakula Kshatriya ..	126	1,941	367	1 : 3351	1 : 17724
2 Agamudaiyar	201	1,699	244	1 : 1025	1 : 7139
3 Kongu Vellalar	231	634	146	1 : 3738	1 : 16231
4 Nadar/Shanar	243	2,260	246	1 : 1020	1 : 9375
5 Gavara	210	1,500	155	1 : 613	1 : 5933
6 Devanger	206	384	55	1 : 1054	1 : 7360
7 Kaikolar	218	1,626	233	1 : 539	1 : 3761
8 Labbai	802	588	126	1 : 2404	1 : 11220
9 Kammalar	222	1,131	142	1 : 1084	1 : 8634
10 Yadava	279	867	93	1 : 1745	1 : 16264
11 Maravar	239	477	68	1 : 1109	1 : 7782
12 Vaniyar	272	330	44	1 : 1353	1 : 10146
13 Veerakodi Vellalar ...	276	398	60	1 : 612	1 : 4058
14 Kallar	220	206	30	1 : 3886	1 : 26682
15 Sadhu Chetty	258	315	36	1 : 1130	1 : 9890
Total ..		14,356	2,045	State Ratio 1 : 1711	State Ratio 1 : 12193

Percentage to total application received 49.14. Percentage to total number of seats 49.88.

CHAPTER 9-G III

ADMISSIONS INTO POLYTECHNICS—AN ANALYSIS AND SUGGESTIONS

Detailed information relating to applications received and applicants selected for admission including the break-up with reference to community reservation quota was sought from all the 75 Polytechnics in the State for the purpose of knowing where the Backward Classes stand in this regard vis-a-vis the other communities. The reference year was 1983–84. The two serious handicaps for attempting a sweeping analysis of the data received were :

(*i*) relevant information bearing on all aspects of admissions was not made available by all the 75 Polytechnics in the form in which the Commission wanted. In other words, the response was not complete and to requirements in the case of every Polytechnic invariably ; the degree of inadequate or inprecise response has been indicated at appropriate places while presenting the results of the kind of analysis we could attempt ;

(*ii*) the year of reference being limited to the academic year 1982–83, the findings that emerge could not be validly generalised. However, the analysis was helpful to get some broad idea about the status of the backward classes with regard to the opportunities the Polytechnics offer to acquire technical qualifications.

(2) With the data obtained from the Polytechnics, we could go into the composition of beneficiaries with reference to four important dimensations of admissions :—

(1) sanctioned strength for different groups with reference to the reservation norms ;
(2) number of applications received ;
(3) number of applicants selected ; and
(4) applications received and applicants selected a caste-wise grouping.

1. Sanctioned Strength.

3. Admissions to educational institutions are governed by a specific ruling that 50 per cent of the students should be drawn from the Backward Classes, 18 per cent from Scheduled Caste/Schedled Tribe and the remaining 32 per cent seats is to be set apart for open competition or the general pool. The sanctioned strength of the 75 Polytechnics was examined to see whether the prescribed reservation rule has been adhered to. The relevant data are furnished below :—

Category.	*Sanctioned seats.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Other Caste	3,346	32.3
Backward Classes	5,398	50.6
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe	1,815	17.1
Total ..	10,659	100.00

Note.—Data relate to all the 75 Polytechnics. It may be observed that the stipulated percentage for different categories had by and large, been adhered to while allocating the sanctioned seats among the different categories.

2. Applications Received.

4. With a view to assessing the pattern of demand emerging from different categories for admission into the Polytechnics, the number of applications received was viewed against the number of seats sanctioned. The data concerned are given below :—

Category.	*Sanctioned seats (No.)*	*Percentage to the total.*	*Application received (No.)*	*Percentage to the total.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Caste	1,264	32.67	10,893	21.2	1 : 6
Backward Classes	1,929	49.86	36,242	70.6	1 : 18.8
Scheduled Catses/Scheduled Tribes	676	17.47	4,224	8.2	1 : 62
Total ..	3,869	100.00	51,359	100.00	1 : 13.2

Note.—Data relate to 31 Polytechnics.

The pattern of demand that prevailed clearly indicated that it was in respect of Backward Classes the ratio of applications to sanctioned strength was the highest 19 applications turning out to fill up one sanctioned seat. Obviously many Backward Classes candidates had been denied admission and had to return disappointed. There was great demand for seats among Backward classes.

3. Apppicants Selected.

5. The break-up of details of applicants selected for admission are furnished below ;—

	Applicants selected.	
	Number.	*Per cent.*
1. General Pool—		
Other Caste	584	15.0
Backward Classes	751	19.3
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ..	24	0.6
Sub-Total ..	1,359	34.9
2. Backward Classes quota	1'940	49.9
3. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe quota		
Backward Classes	17*	0.5
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ..	570	14.7
Sub-total	587	15.2
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,886	100.0

Note.—Data relate 31 Polytechnics.

*Kodai Polytechnic, Kodaikanal and Kongu Institute of Technology, Erode have admitted Backward Classes Applications against Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe quota.

These figures reveal that the backward classes besides filling in the quota assigned for them had also availed of over 19 per cent of seats in the general pool, accounting for a major share. In the total picture obtainable almost 70 per cent of the applicants selectdd were from the backward classes which is slighlty higher than the ratio of the Backward Classes population in the State.

4. Applications received and applicants Selected.

A Closer Look.—Only 18 out of the 75 Polytechnics had furnished the caste-wise details of applicantions received and applicants selected. In Annexure I have been listed out 126 castes among the Backward Classes from whom no application had been received. A perusal of the list brings to surface that a large majority of the castes sharing this experience were small by size of population. Thete were also some among the 126 castes sizably populated. The more prominent among these were ; Maravar (Denotified Communities), Naicker, Ambalakarar, (Denotified Communities), Marakayar, Valayar, (Denotified Communities) Uralai Gounder (Denotified Communities), Chettinad Valayar (Denotified Communities) and Chettu or Chetty. Such sizably populated castes not seeking the openings offered by Polytechnics may be in certain instances be due to their preference for an alternative course albeit costlier. But such cases cannot but be few and far between. We are therefore inclined to feel that a considerable number of castes conspicuously finding a place among those not applying to the Polytechnics may be due to the fact that they would have applied to the remaining institution not covered by the survey whose number is sufficiently as large as 44 accounting for more than 50 per cent.

By way of assessing the level of response with different castes to openings available for admission into Polytechnics, a simple exercise was done. Viewing the number of applicants for admission in each caste against the population of that caste, a ratio was worked out. Similarly, relating the total number of applicants to the total population of the State, a ratio representing the State average was also arrived at. The State average served as the cut-off point to identify those castes which were ahead and those lagging behind, a higher ratio than the State average pointing to a lower representation and vice-versa. In Annexure II has been presented a caste-wise ranking accordingly.

Those who had applied for admission intp Polytechnics had been identifie with 96 castes in all. With reference to the State average representation of 1 ;2201, 44 castes having a higher ratio present a lower representation, while 52 castes having a lower ratio enjoy a higher representation. Looking from the angle of number of applications received in absolute terms

(between 899 and 1,672)' seven castes were prominent—Agamudaiyar/Nadar/Gavara/Kongu Vellalar, Vanniya Kula Kshattiya, Labbai and Kaikollar/Sengunthar. Of these, however, Vanniya Kula Kshatriya was the only caste whose representation was lower than the State average while the remaining six castes were found to have a higher representation than the State average. Turning to castes having a higher representation, we find that from the Perikki and Ezhuthachar castes only one application each had been received which none the less gives out quite a high representation the simple reason being the small size of population the two castes have there were similar instances among castes having a lower representation—Lambadi, Kambar, Gangavar.

Likewise, caste-wise distribution of applicants not selected and selected was also examined. That in the case of certain castes, though applications had been received none had ultimately been selected deserves particular note. A list of castes sharing this experience has been given in Annexure III. Twenty-five castes in all, including one denotified community find a place in this list. In 11 out of the 25 castes the population size was over 10,000 going upto almost 71,000 in a particular caste. Together the 25 castes numbering 3.86 lakhs accounted for 1.15 per cent of the Backward Caste population.

As we did in respect of number of applicationts for admission, the number of applicants selected in each caste was weighed against the size of population of that caste and a ratio was got. The total number of applicants selected as a ratio to the States total population was also worked out which is to serve as the cut-off point for identifying those castes which were better represented and those which were not in the matter of securing actual entry into Polytechnics. A ranking we could make on this basis has been presented in Annexure IV.

The applicants selected numbering 1,391 hailed from 71 different castes which included three denotified communities. Thirty of these castes by virtue of having an Applicant Selected to Population ratio higher than the State average of 1 ;24445 presented a lower representations. On the other hand the remaining 41 castes enjoyed higher representation. We find from Annexure IV that among both the castes better represented and less/represented than the State average there were many an instance of a caste having just one representation. Depending on whether the population is high or low, the representation prevails low or high. To give only one instance the Oddar caste (Code 313) out ranking all others in the matter of representation was the smallest in population—a more 1,052 one applicant from the caste having been selected.

Overall Picture.—In the final tally we observe that from 15 castes together accounting for 43 per cent of total population had originated 55 per cent of the total number of applications received, while a little over 47 per cent of applicants selected were from these castes. Analysing the relative position among those 15 castes we find that in respect of applications received, the two major communities Vanniar Kula Kshyatriya and Yadava were not adequately represented. The other 13 castes were fairly adequately represented. Looking at applicants selected a decisives indicator—it is evident that the three major communities of Vannia Kula Kshatriya, Kongu Vellalal and Yadava were inadequately represented. The other 12 castes had adequate representation. In Annexure V have been presented the Caste-wise particlars supporting the above conclusion.

Suggestions for Imrovement of Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu.

Seventy-five Polytechnics were functioning during the year 1983–84. Twenty-six new Polytechnics have been started during the current year thus making a total of 101 Polytechnics.

Particulars were collected from the 75 Polytechnics that were working during the last year. The figures wers incomplete and the details regarding the number of applications received etc. were available only for 31 Polytechnics. It is found that 51,359 students applied against a sanctioned strength of 3,869 seats. This means that the ratio of number of applications to sanctioned strength is as much as 13 :1. The position is worse as far as backward classes are concerned. 36,242 backward class candidates have applied against a sanctioned strength of 1,929 seats. Nineteen applicants belonging to backward class have turned up to fill one sanctioned seat. Taking an overall view it is clear that there is a heavy demand for seats in Polytechnics, the heaviest demand being from backward classes.

There is always a scramble for degree course in engineering. Those who are not successful has to seek admission in Polytechnics. The Polytechnics do prepare candidates for a certain degree of engineering skill. Government may have to examine seriously whether such a large number candidates shoud be turned out of these very useful institutions thereby preventing them particularly backward class candidates from acquiring the much needed engineering skill.

The Commission strongly feels that the number of Polytechnics must be increased. This would impart the skill to the large number of candidates coming out of the Higher Secondary institutions. The present number of 101 Polytechnics should be doubled in the next two years.

Out of 101 Polytechnics run during the current year only 10 are for women. Nowadays, we find women students, in large numbers, taking to study in Polytechnics with Home Science, Electronics, etc., as the subjects. The existing 10 institutions are distributed among eight of the 16 districts. There are eight districts without even a single Polytechnic exclusively for women. This deficiency should be immediately rectified by opening Polytechnics exclusively for women in the remaining eight districts. Government should also consider whether an additional Polytechnic for women may be started at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts.

A study of admission into Polytechnics reveals that two per cent of the seats are kept vacant when the students leave the institution on getting admission into engineering and other courses. This Commission recommends that sufficient number of candidates should be maintained in the waiting list so that this contingency does not arise. Or if this is not possible because the successful candidates leave the institution late in the academic year, the heads of the institution should be authorised to admit a certain percentage in excess of the sanctioned strength to allow for much contingencies. Rules should be relaxed to that extent.

ANNEXURE I.

LIST OF COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH NO APPLICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED

POLYTECHNICS.

Serial number. (1)	*Name of the caste.* (2)	*Caste Code.* (3)	*Population.* (4)
	MOST BACKWARD CLASSES—		
1	Dommara	107	4,436
2	Eravallar	108	1,377
3	Jambavanodai	110	1,399
4	Kurukini Chetty	118	4,225
5	Mondu Kolla	120	5,700
6	Moundadam Chetty	121	6,254
7	Mutlagampatti	123	1,575
8	Nokkar	125	7,559
	BACKWARD CLASSES—		
9	Pillava	204	3,863
10	Bondil	205	5,158
11	Thudikula	207	2,265
12	Enadi	208	9,018
13	Hegde	212	3,606
14	Jetty	215	4,669
15	Kalingi	219	5,778
16	Kalveli Gounder	221	23,411
17	Katesar	226	6,408
18	Kavuthiyar	227	3,118
19	Karvi	229	5,411
20	Katri	230	22,114
21	Koppala Velamma	232	4,453
22	Kotteyer	233	1,155
23	Kunjidigar	234	12,422
24	Mali	238	1,266
25	Moniagar	240	16,838
26	Odiya	246	2,793
27	Ovachar	247	4,314
28	Pamulu	248	1,953
29	Pannirandam and Uthama Chettiyar	250	11,896
30	Poraya	254	1,244
31	Pulluvar	255	7,441
32	Salivahana	259	2,398
33	Sreesayam	265	3,838
34	Thogatta Veera Kshatriya	266	4,268
35	Thoriyar	268	74,226

Serial number.	Name of the caste.	Code Caste.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*		
36	Valmiki	271	24,331
37	Vedar	273	13,771
38	Wynad Chetty	278	7,847
39	Yavana	280	357
	BACKWARD CLASSES IN KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK—		
40	Alwar, Alavar	301	3,942
41	Aryar	302	3,409
42	Aryavathi	303	1,686
43	Savalakarar	304	1,052
44	Chettu or Chetty	305	51,888
45	Ezhavathi	307	277
46	Kalari Kurup	309	1,024
47	Kudumbi	310	2,799
48	Naicker	311	312,299
49	Perum Kollar	314	591
50	Sakkaravar	315	2,844
51	Tholkollar	316	876
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES—		
52	Attur Keelanattu Koravars	401	7,994
53	Attur Melnattu Koravars	402	2,290
54	Ambalakarar	404	258,840
55	Ambalakarar Suriyanur	405	5,179
56	Boyas	406	12,478
57	Battu Thurkas	407	441
58	C. K. Koravars	408	2,549
59	Sakkala	409	2,110
60	Sengayampudi Koravars	410	3,136
61	Chettinad Valayars	411	62,194
62	Domes	412	260
63	Doppa Koravars	413	2,206
64	Dommars (Thanjavur and South Arcot)	414	1,089
65	Donga Bovas	415	238
66	Dongar Oorkarachars	416	287
67	Devakudi Thalaiyaris	417	1,955
68	Duppai Korasas	418	51
69	Dhobi Koravars	419	2,260
70	Donga Dasaris	420	797
71	Korala Thotta Boyar	421	151
72	Kududasaris	422	482
73	Gandarvakottai Koravars	423	529
74	Gandharva Kottai Kallars	424	1,4566
75	Inji Koravars	425	537
76	Jogis	426	4,512
77	Jambavanodai	427	243
78	Kaladigal	428	2,506
79	Kal Oddars	429	40,708
80	Koravars	430	45,899
81	Kanji dabi Koravars	431	1,971
82	Kottappal Kallars	432	4,888
83	Kala Koravars	433	887
84	Kalavathila Boyars	434	736
85	Capmaris	435	1225
86	Maravars	436	4,33,346
87	Monda Koravars	437	196
88	Monda Kolla	438	64
89	Mutlakam Patti	439	805
90	Nokkars	440	697
91	Nellore 'D' BetOddars	441	2,949

Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Caste Code.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES— *cont.*		
92	Oddars	442	16,997
93	Podda Boyers	443	2,655
94	Ponnai Koravars	444	694
95	Perla Senior Kallars	446	1,940
96	Padayachi	447	34,499
97	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	448	995
98	Salem Melnadu Koravars	450	1,839
99	Salem Uppu Koravars	451	2,782
100	Sakkarai Thammadi Koravars	452	754
101	Sarangapalli Koravars	453	54
102	Suramari Oddars	454	2,691
103	Semmanadu Maravans	455	25,540
104	Thalli Koravars	456	1,510
105	Thelungu Patti Chetty	457	5,184
106	Thottia Naicker	458	40,553
107	Thogamalai Koravars	459	512
108	Uppukoravas or Chetty Palli Koravas	460	7,626
109	Urali Gounder	461	67,195
110	Vayalpadu Kolachara	462	15
111	Vadavar Patti Koravars	463	381
112	Valayars	464	68,909
113	Venganur Adidravidars	465	12,165
114	Vettai Karars	466	744
115	Vetpur Parayars	467	3,814
116	Vetta Koravars	468	1,294
117	Varaganeri Koravars	469	313
118	Vettuva Gounder	470	17,430
119	Marakkayar	803	97,554
120	Mapilla	805	40,465
121	C.S.I. (Kanniyakumari District)	909	2,01,033
122	Mahendra, Methara :	122	7,418
123	Converts to Christianity from Meenavar (Parvatha : raja kulam Pattauavar Sembadavun	910	15.203
124	Converts to Christianity from Paravars	911	56,384
125	Converts to Christianity from Mukkuvarar/Mugaiar.	912	7,088

ANNEXURE II.

RANKING OF COMMUNITIES ACCORDING TO APPLICANTS : POPULATION RATIO

CANDIDATES APPLIED FOR ADMISSION IN POLYTECHNICS.

Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of candidates applied.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Appa Nattu Kondayam Kottai Maravar (DNC)	403	50,753	2	1 : 25377
2	Thottia Naicker	133	271,318	12	1 : 22610
3	Kongu Chettiar (CBE district)	113	43,531	2	1 : 21766
4	Telugu Pattai Chetty	132	58,375	3	1 : 19458
5	Archakara Vellalar	202	107,183	6	1 : 17575
6	Vettaikarar	137	70,298	4	1 : 17575

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	Badagar	203	144,505	11	1 : 13137
8	Lambadi	235	12,558	1	1 : 12558
9	Valayar	135	283,580	28	1 : 10128
10	Jogi ;	112	19,848	2	1 : 9924
11	Latin Catholic (K. K. district) ...	908	200,668	21	1 : 9556
12	Paravar	127	37,183	4	1 : 9296
13	Meenavar	128	271,764	32	1 : 8493
14	Rowther	804	541,798	71	1 : 7631
15	Andipandaram	102	233,770	35	1 : 6679
16	Vanniyakula Kshatriya	126	6,504,855	1050	1 : 6195
17	Vettuva Gounder	138	125,886	22	1 : 5722
18	Kambar	217	5,624	1	1 : 5624
19	Kunnuvar Mannadi	116	11,055	2	1 : 5528
20	Pusala	256	5,131	1	1 : 5131
21	Pannaiyar	251	9,758	2	1 : 4879
22	Boyar, Oddar	105	409,567	92	1 : 4452
23	Kannada Saineegar	224	68,540	16	1 : 4284
24	Kani	223	14,509	4	1 : 3627
25	Gangavar	209	3,610	1	1 : 3610
26	Servais (DNC)	449	77,527	22	1 : 3524
27	Thuluva Naicker	267	117,698	34	1 : 3462
28	Panar	249	6,868	2	1 : 3434
29	Vallambar	274	41,019	13	1 : 3155
30	Yogeswarar	139	18,618	6	1 : 3103
31	Uppara	269	59,046	20	1 : 2952
32	Vannar	136	445,637	151	1 : 2951
33	Malayan	237	14,505	5	1 : 2901
34	Kerala Mudali	228	21,005	8	1 : 2527
35	Pargavakulam	252	501,067	193	1 : 2596
36	Illathu Pillaimar	214	139,993	54	1 : 2592
37	Yerukula	281	7,450	3	1 : 2483

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
38	Thakkini Muslim	801	246,088	100	1 : 2461
39	Yadava	279	1,512,587	615	1 : 2459*
40	Muthuraja	242	406,700	171	1 : 2378
41	Besta	103	7,063	3	1 : 2354
42	Marathas	236	38,754	17	1 : 2280
43	Kappora	216	6,775	3	1 : 2258
44	Urali Gounder	270	96,722	43	1 : 2249
	STATE ..		49,990,743	22,710	1 : 2201
45	Nanjil Mudali	312	8,766	4	1 : 2192
46	Vettuva Gounder (Trichy) (DNC).	470	17,430	8	1 : 2179
47	Christian Converts from S.C. ..	901	634,291	292	1 : 2172
48	Maruthuvar	119	426,427	204	1 : 2090
49	Savalakarar	261	6,212	3	1 : 2071
50	Kallar	220	800,466	395	1 : 2026
51	Chola Vellalar	264	459,293	233	1 : 1971
52	Ambalakarar	101	446,759	227	1 : 1968
53	Kongu Vellalar	231	2,369,666	1,224	1 : 1936
54	Kammalar	222	1,226,061	651	1 : 1883
55	Piramalai Kallar (DNC).. ..	445	346,252	186	1 : 1862
56	Patraj	104	15,700	9	1 : 1744
57	Kulala	115	301,179	174	1 : 1731
58	Jangam	111	71,951	45	1 : 1599
59	Nadar	243	2,306,209	1,474	1 : 1565
60	Labbai	802	1,413,717	909	1 : 1555
61	Punnan Vettuva Goundor ..	129	4,562	3	1 : 1521
62	Idiga	213	34,420	23	1 : 1497
63	Vaniyar	272	446,426	301	1 : 1483
64	Mukkuvar	241	4,358	3	1 : 1452
65	Ezhuthachar	306	1,442	1	1 : 1442
66	Kurumbar	117	183,689	128	1 : 1435
67	Okkaligar	277	288,934	202	1 : 1430
68	Krishnavagha	319	26,906	19	1 : 1416

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69	Dasari	106	15,907	12	1 : 1326
70	Vellan Chettiar	275	82,197	65	1 : 1265
71	Maravar	239	529,168	433	1 : 1222
72	Karuneegar	225	97,139	91	1 : 1067
73	Narikuravar	124	20,162	19	1 : 1061
74	Agamudayar	201	1,741,852	1672	1 : 1042
75	Soliya Chetty	131	82,556	84	1 : 983
76	Kaikolar/Sengunthar	218	876,365	899	1 : 975
77	Veluthadathu Nair	318	5,733	6	1 : 956
78	Perikki	253	923	1	1 : 923
79	Sowrashtra	263	189,523	211	1 : 898
80	Nanguci Vellarar	245	23,885	30	1 : 796
81	Sadhu Chetty	258	356,056	461	1 : 772
82	Sathadha Sree Vaishnavar ..	130	15,354	20	1 : 768
83	Devangar	206	404,805	539	1 : 751
84	Gavara	210	919,598	1,305	1 : 705
85	Koracha	114	3,429	5	1 : 686
86	Kanjam Reddy	257	159,453	245	1 : 651
87	Saliyar	260	132,396	208	1 : 637
88	Senaithalaivar	262	131,116	210	1 : 624
89	Nagaram	244	19,210	34	1 : 585
90	Veerakodi Vellalar	276	243,459	453	1 : 537
91	Isai Vellalar	109	58,327	127	1 : 459
92	Gowda	211	37,249	102	1 : 365
93	Veera Saivar	317	3,938	15	1 : 263
94	Thondaiman	134	14,036	64	1 : 219
95	Ezhava	308	12,755	65	1 : 196
96	Odar	313	1,052	9	1 : 117

ANNEXURE III

CASTES FROM WHICH NO APPLICANT WAS SELECTED.

Serial number.	*Name ot the Caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of applied.*	*Ratio candidates.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MOST BACKWARD CLASSES.—				
1	Besta	103	7,063		
2	Patraju	104	15,700		
3	Dasari	106	15,907		
4	Jogi	112	19,848		
5	Kongu Chettiar	113	43,531		
6	Koracha	114	3,429		
7	Kunnuvar Mannadi	116	11,055		
8	Paravar	127	37,183		
9	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	129	4,562		
10	Vettai Karar	137	70,928		
	BACKWARD CLASSES.—				
11	Gangavar	209	3,610		
12	Idiga	213	34,420		
13	Kappora	216	6,775		
14	Kambar	217	5,624		
15	Lambadi	235	12,558		
16	Marathas	236	38,754		
17	Panar	249	6,868		
18	Perikki	253	923		
19	Pusala	256	5,131		
20	Mukkuvar	241	4,358		
	BACKWARD CLASSES IN KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAI TALUK.—				
21	Ezhuthachar	306	1,442		
22	Nanjil Mudali	312	8,766		
23	Veera Saivar	317	3938		
24	Veluthadutha Nair	318	5733		
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES —				
25	Vettuva Gounder	470	17,430		

ANNEXURE IV

RANKING OF CASTES ACCORDING TO APPLICANTS SELECTED : POPULATION RATIO—CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR ADMISSION INTO POLYTECHNICS.

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*	*Number of applicants selected.*	*Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rowther	804	541,798	2	1 : 270899
2	Valayar	135	283,580	2	1 : 141790
3	Vettuva Gounder	138	125,886	1	1 : 125886
4	Andipandaram	102	233,770	2	1 : 116885
5	Archakra Vellalar	202	107,183	1	1 : 107183
6	Thottia Naicker	133	271,318	3	1 : 90440
7	Vanniyakulashatriya	126	6,504,855	78	1 : 83396
8	Muthuraja	242	406,700	5	1 : 81340
9	Servai (DNC)	449	77,527	1	1 : 77527
10	Badagar	203	144,505	2	1 : 72253
11	Boyar , Oddar	105	409,567	7	1 : 58510
12	Telugu Patti Chetty	132	58,375	1	1 : 58375
13	Meenavar	128	271,764	5	1 : 54353
14	Appa Nattu Kondayam Kottai Maravar (DNC)	403	50,753	1	1 : 50753
15	Urali Gounder	270	96,722	2	1 : 48361
16	Maruthuvar	119	426,427	9	1 : 47381
17	Vallambar	274	41,019	1	1 : 41019
18	Thakkinimuslim	801	246,088	6	1 : 41015
19	Vannar	136	445,637	11	1 : 40512
20	Thuluva Naicker	267	117,498	3	1 : 39233
21	Pargavakulam	252	501,067	14	1 : 35791
22	Illathu Pillaimar	214	139,993	4	1 : 34998
23	Chola Vellalar	264	459,293	15	1 : 30620
24	Yadava	279	1,512,587	50	1 : 30252
25	Uppara	269	59,046	2	1 : 29523
26	Kongu Vellalar	231	2,369,666	84	1 : 28210
27	Latin Catholic	908	200,668	7	1 : 28667
28	Piramalai Kallar (DNC)	445	346,252	13	1 : 26635
29	Kurumbar	117	183,639	7	1 : 26242
30	Christian Converts from SC. ..	901	634,291	25	1 : 25272
	STATE ...		499,90,743	2,045	1 : 24445

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31	Karuneegar	225	97,139	4	1 : 24285
32	Jangam	111	71,951	3	1 : 23984
33	Nangudi Vellalar	245	23,885	1	1 : 23885
34	Kannada Saineegar	224	68,540	3	1 : 22847
35	Maravar	239	529,168	24	1 : 22049
36	Nadar/Shanar	243	2,306,209	109	1 : 21158
37	Labbai	802	1,413,717	67	1 : 21100
38	Kallar	220	800,466	38	1 : 21065
39	Kerala Mudali	228	21,005	1	1 : 21005
40	Vellan Chettiar	275	82,197	4	1 : 20549
41	Vaniyar	272	446,426	22	1 : 20292
42	Kammalar	222	1,226,061	62	1 : 19775
43	Kulala	115	301,179	16	1 : 18824
44	Ambalakarar	101	446,759	26	1 : 17183
45	Okkaligar	277	288,934	18	1 : 16052
46	Sathatha Sree Vaishnava ..	130	15,354	1	1 : 15354
47	Senaithalaivar	262	131,116	9	1 : 14568
48	Kani, Kanishu	223	14,509	1	1 : 14509
49	Kaikola/Sengunthar	218	876,365	63	1 : 13911
50	Krishnavagha	319	26,906	2	1 : 13453
51	Kanjam Reddy	257	159,453	12	1 : 13298
52	Sadhu Chetty	258	356,056	28	1 : 12717
53	Agamudayar/Thulava Vellalar ..	201	1,741,852	144	1 : 12096
54	Soliya Chetty	131	82,556	8	1 : 10320
55	Narikoravar	124	20,162	2	1 : 10081
56	Nagaram	244	19,210	2	1 : 9605
57	Devangar	206	404,805	43	1 : 9414
58	Gowda	211	37,249	4	1 : 9312
59	Yogeeswarar	139	18,618	2	1 : 9309
60	Gavara	210	919,598	102	1 : 9016
61	Saliyar	260	12,396	15	1 : 8826
62	Yerukula	281	7,450	1	1 : 7450
63	Isai Vellalar	109	58,327	8	1 : 7291

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
64	Malayan	237	14,505	2	1 : 7252
65	Thondaiman	134	14,036	2	1 : 7018
66	Savalakkarar	261	6,212	1	1 : 6212
67	Pannaiyar	251	9,758	2	1 : 4879
68	Veerakodi Vellalar	276	243,459	55	1 : 4427
69	Ezhava	308	12,755	4	1 : 3189
70	Sowrashtra	263	189,523	84	1 : 2256
71	Odar	313	1,052	1	1 : 1052

ANNEXURE V.

A Consolidated Picture.

Serial number.	*Name of the Caste.*	*Caste Code.*	*Number of applications received.*	*Number of candidates selected.*	*Applicant selected.* — *Applications received.*	*Applicants population.* — *Candidates selected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Vanniyakula Kshatriya ..	126	1,050	78	1 : 6195	1 : 83396
2	Agamudayar	201	1,672	144	1 : 1042	1 : 12096
3	Kongu Vellalar	231	1,224	84	1 : 1936	1 : 28210
4	Nadar/Shanar	243	1,474	109	1 : 1565	1 : 21158
5	Gavara	210	1,305	102	1 : 705	1 : 9016
6	Devangar	206	539	43	1 : 751	1 : 9414
7	Kaikolar	218	899	63	1 : 975	1 : 13911
8	Labbai	802	909	67	1 : 1555	1 : 21100
9	Kammalar	222	651	62	1 : 1883	1 : 19775
10	Yadava	279	615	50	1 : 2459	1 : 30252
11	Maravar	239	433	24	1 : 1222	1 : 22049
12	Vaniyar	272	301	22	1 : 1483	1 : 20292
13	Veerakodi Vellalar	276	453	55	1 : 537	1 : 4427
14	Kallar	220	395	38	1 : 2026	1 : 21065
15	Sadhu Chetty	258	461	28	1 : 772	1 : 12717
			12,381	969	State Ratio 1 : 2201	State Ratio 1 : 24445

Percentage to total applications received.	*Percentage to total number of seats.*
54.51	47.38

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9-H (I).

RECRUITMENT BY THE TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

9 H.01. In the course of the review of the employment position, the Commission found it necessary to obtain and assess the recruitment pattern with particular reference to the position of Backward Classes. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission recruits candidates to various categories of posts under the Government. The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission was, therefore, addressed to furnish particulars of the number of candidate who applied for the various posts and the number of candidates selected communitywise for the years commencing from 1971–72 onwards.

9 H.02. The Commission informed that the particulars from 1971–72 to 1975–76 were not available as the applications had been destroyed. It furnished information relating to total number of Backward Class applicants without furnishing the particular communities to which they belonged and the communities to which the selected Backward Class candidates belonged for the years 1976–77 to 1981–82. This Commission, therefore, sought communitywise information of all the applicants both Backward Classes and other who applied and who were selected. Detailed information regarding place of birth, religion, community, the serial number of the community in the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes, father's profession or occupation and whether the candidates selected were against reserved turns or against open competition turns were required to be furnished for the various recruitment finalised during 1980 to 1982 (upto 31st December 1982). For collecting the detailed particulars for the three years (1980 to 1982) the Public Service Commission wanted special staff of one superintendent and 10Junior Assistants for one month. Sanction was obtained for the employment of the above staff. But the Public Service Commision was not able to furnish the required particulars. It furnished some particulars relating to 1980–81 As they were found defective the particulars furnished were returned to it. The Commission wanted further additional staff and six months' time to collect the particulars. This request of the Commission could not be agreed to especially because of the time factor. Therefore, a revised proforma shown of many important details had to be devised and the Public Service Commission was required to furnish the particulars. Please *see* Appendix. The revised particulars received for the years 1980–81 and 82 have been analysed.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9-H (ii)

ANALYSIS OF THE RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES THROUGH TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The State Public Service Commission is the exclusive authority for recruiment of personnel to all but a few categories of posts, some in the bottom rung and some others in the superior cadres. The data on selections of Backward Classes for appoinment by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission should particularly interest us since it is one of the methods for the uplift of Backward Classes envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution. It should also serve as a valuable basis or assessing the extent to which the backward classes have availed of the reservation provided for them in the Constitution. The Commission, there fore, required the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission to furnish full particulars of the number of candidates who applied for the various posts and the number of candidates selected community-wise for the years commencing from 1971-72 onwards. The Public Service Commission informed that these particulars were not available as the applications had been destroyed due to efflux of time. Available particulars for the years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 have been obtained and analysed.

The State Public Service Commission is the recruiting authority only for Government Service and not for Local Bodies or Public Sector Undertakings. The figures furnished by the Service Commission will, therefore, present only a partial picture of entry of backward classes and others into the services of the State—that relating to Government Service only and not those relating to Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings. We have collected particulars for all the three sectors and discussed them in great detail in Chapter 8-C. The picture obtained in that analysis will be more comprehensive and fully representative of the position of the backward classes in the services under the State. The present analysis will only show the trend—the recent trend at that. It is not full flow but only a limited segment of it—for a period of three years. At best it can throw light on the recent short-term trend. The picture thrown up in the analysis cannot be viewed in isolation. This can, however, be used to supplement the picture we have been able to secure on a wider canvass with richer details. Accumulated effect of the reservation spread over all these years ever since it came into effect is given in the other discussion.

There is one other limitation. The figures analysed here are just counting the heads of persons entering Government Service. There is an ocean of difference between a Junior Assistant and a Deputy Collector. But still we can have a rough idea which is quantitative but not a qualitative one. We cannot, therefore, pronounce any final verdict. The conclusions we arrive at are subjected to those limitations.

Annexure—I gives particulars of recruitment to Government services of backward classes together with their respective population. The ratios of the candidates applied, and the candidates selected to the population of the communities and the ratio of the candidates selected to those applied are also given in this Annexure. 88 communities have applied for the various posts during the three years under analysis . In six of them, none was selected. This is given in Annexure II. The remaining 82 communities are arranged in the ascending order of their success in selection—*vide* Annexure III.

We may consider the communities in which none have applied. This requires careful study. This may be due to there being no eligible aspirant from the community or it might be the result of persons consciously not seeking to enter Government service. There might be yet others who prefer to cling to their family occupation. There are as many as 133 castes out of 221 who, out of their own volition or because of their ineligibility or because of the ignorance of the opportunities available for them in entering the Government service, gave not entered the competition for appoinment in Government service. They are listed out in Annexure IV. They constitute almost 9.63 per cent of the backward class population. The absence of these 133 castes, big and small, in the race for job opportunities under Government service should not got unnoticed.

Slightly better than the previous category, but backward nevertheless, are the six castes, from which no one had been selected for appointment to any post under the Government. This is clear proof of their inability to make the grade in spite of the reservation. They were given the handicap in the race which they run but without success. This cannot but be characterised

as a sign of backwardness. Though they count for only 1.1 per cent of the backward class population the experience of the candidates from these communities failing to get representation despite registering their claims (applying) deserves mention. Full details about them are given below :—

Serial number.	*Caste.*	*Code number.*	*Population.*	*Number of application.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Naicker	311	312,299	9
2	Gangavar	209	3,610	1
3	Kalveli Gounder	221	23,411	6
4	Yogeeswarar	139	18,618	35
5	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	129	4,562	1
6	Koteyar	233	1,135	15
		Total ...	363,635	67

There is yet another category of communities who have applied, some of them got selected but none in the Open Competition quota. A complete list of these 15 communities is given below:—

Serial number.	*Caste.*	*Code Number.*	*Number of applicants selected only against B.C. quota.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Dasari	106	3
2	Jogi	112	6
3	Telungupatty Chetty	132	1
4	Pillava	204	1
5	Kani	223	2
6	Kathri	230	2
7	Mukayar	241	5
8	Pamulu	248	1
9	Pannirandam Chettiar	250	2
10	Perikki	253	10
11	Thogatta Veerashtriya	266	4
12	Vallambar	274	1
13	Krishnavagha	319	7
14	Koravars	430	3
15	Maravar (DNC)	436	1

Why this category is singled out for specific mention is to stress the fact that there are communities which but for reservation would not have secured a place in Government service.

We now examine the applicants selected against open competition quota from among the backward classes. Out of 8,813 applicants selected from the backward classes 1,469 alone (that is 16.66 per cent) are able to walk in on their competitive strength. That means the supportive element is a must for a majority of applicants selected. To that extent the backward classes in varying degrees also warrent suitable intervention.

ANNEXURE I.

RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY THE TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION DURING 1980–81 TO 1982–83 (CONSOLIDATED).

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Population.*	*Number of applicants.*	*Number of selection under*			*Ratio.*		
				B.C.	*O.C.*	*Total.*	*Candidates applied : population.*	*Candidates selected : population.*	*Candidates selected; applied.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	101	4,46,759	468	32	8	40	1 : 953	1 : 11169	1 : 12
2	102	2,33,770	277	19	2	21	1 : 844	1 : 11132	1 : 13
3	104	15,700	140	6	2	8	1 : 112	1 : 1963	1 : 18
4	105	4,09,567	411	28	7	35	1 : 997	1 : 11702	1 : 12
5	106	15,907	9	3	0	3	1 : 1767	1 : 5302	1 : 3
6	109	58,327	573	48	18	66	1 : 102	1 : 884	1 : 9
7	111	71,951	260	31	5	36	1 : 277	1 : 1999	1 : 7
8	112	19,848	19	6	0	6	1 : 1045	1 : 3308	1 : 3
9	113	43,531	30	6	1	7	1 : 1451	1 : 6219	1 : 4
10	115	3,01,179	831	74	16	90	1 : 362	1 : 3346	1 : 9
11	117	1,83,689	37	15	3	18	1 : 4965	1 : 10205	1 : 2
12	119	4,26,427	762	79	16	95	1 : 560	1 : 4489	1 : 8
13	126	6,504,855	5,811	742	145	887	1 : 1119	1 : 7334	1 : 7
14	127	37,183	9	2	2	4	1 : 4131	1 : 9296	1 : 2
15	128	2,71,764	149	33	6	39	1 : 1824	1 : 6968	1 : 4
16	130	15,354	150	7	1	8	1 : 102	1 : 1919	1 : 19
17	131	82,556	133	16	10	26	1 : 621	1 : 3175	1 : 5

18	132	58,375	5	1	0	1	1 : 11675	1 : 58375	1: 5
19	133	2,71,318	218	9	2	11	1 : 1245	1 : 24665	1: 20
20	135	2,83,580	156	8	4	12	1 ; 1818	1 : 23632	1 : 13
21	136	4,45,637	246	79	5	84	1 : 1812	1 : 5305	1: 3
22	133	1,25,886	400	18	5	23	1 ; 315	1 : 5473	1 : 17
23	201	17,41 852	9,402	898	167	1,065	1 : 185	1 : 1636	1: 9
24	203	1,44,505	273	71	21	92	1 : 529	1 : 1571	1 : 3
25	204	3,863	3	1	0	1	1 : 1288	1 : 3863	1 ; 3
26	205	5,158	159	8	2	10	1 : 32	1 : 516	1 : 16
27	206	4,04,805	1,456	146	34	180	1 : 278	1 : 2249	1 : 8
28	210	9,19,598	3,721	539	98	637	1 : 247	1 : 1444	1 : 6
29	211	37,249	360	10	1	11	1 : 103	1 : 3386	1 : 33
30	213	34,420	148	16	1	17	1 : 233	1 : 2025	1 : 9
31	214	1,39,993	483	22	4	26	1 : 290	1 : 5384	1 : 19
32	218	8,76,365	2,213	465	96	561	1 : 996	1 ; 1562	1 : 4
33	220	8,00,466	1,138	208	42	250	1 ; 703	1 : 3202	1 ; 5
34	222	1,226,061	1,591	448	78	526	1 : 771	1 ; 2331	1 : 3
35	223	14,509	21	2	0	2	1 : 691	1 : 7255	1 ; 11
36	224	68,540	271	35	3	38	1 : 253	1 : 1804	1 : 1
37	225	97,139	544	108	13	121	1 : 179	1 ; 803	1 : 4
38	227	3,118	56	15	1	16	1 : 56	1 ; 195	1 ; 4
39	230	22,114	10	2	0	2	1 : 2211	1 : 11057	1 : 5
40	231	23,69,666	5,020	379	89	468	1 ; 472	1 ; 5063	1 ; 10
41	236	38,754	250	39	6	45	1 : 155	1 : 861	1 : 6
42	239	5,29,168	1,800	158	36	194	1 ; 294	1 ; 2728	1 : 9

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY THE TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION DURING 1980-81 TO 1982-83 (CONSOLIDATED)—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Population.*	*Number of applicants.*	*Number of selection under*			*Ratio*		
				B.C.	*O.C.*	*Total.*	*Candidates applied : population.*	*Candidates selected population.*	*Candidates selected applied.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
43	240	16,838	13	1	4	5	1 ; 1295	1 ; 3368	1 :3
44	241	4,358	14	5	0	5	1 : 311	1 ; 872	1 : 3
45	242	4,06,700	510	55	10	65	1 ; 797	1 ; 6257	1 ; 8
46	243	23,06,209	1,857	375	76	451	1 : 1242	1 ; 5114	1 : 4
47	244	19,210	292	10	2	12	1 : 66	1 ; 1601	1 ; 24
48	245	23,885	472	7	2	9	1 ; 51	1 ; 2654	1 : 52
49	248	1,953	1	1	0	1	1 ; 1953	1 ; 1953	1 : 1
50	250	11,896	3	2	0	2	1 : 3965	1 ; 5948	1 : 2
51	251	9,758	117	1	2	3	1 ; 83	1 ; 3252	1 ; 39
52	252	5,01,067	942	102	22	124	1 ; 532	1 ; 4041	1 ; 8
53	253	923	117	10	0	10	1 : 8	1 : 92	1 ; 12
54	257	1,59,453	278	42	8	50	1 ; 574	1 : 3189	1 : 6
55	258	3,56,056	599	115	35	150	1 : 594	1 : 2374	1 : 4
56	260	1,32,396	325	70	9	79	1 : 407	1 : 1676	1 : 4
57	262	1,31,116	266	51	8	59	1 ; 493	1 : 2222	1 : 5
58	263	1,89,523	1,050	132	24	156	1 : 180	1 : 1215	1 : 7
59	264	4,59,293	1,055	123	23	146	1 : 435	1 : 3146	1 : 7
60	266	4,268	18	4	0	4	1 : 237	1 : 1067	1 : 5
61	268	7,226	45	23	4	27	1 : 161	1 : 268	1 ; 2

62	269	59,046	132	12	6	18	1 : 447	1 : 3280	1 : 7
63	270	96,722	113	6	5	11	1 : 856	1 : 8793	1 : 10
64	272	4,46,426	520	149	29	178	1 : 859	1 : 2508	1 : 3
65	273	13,771	30	9	5	14	1 : 459	1 : 984	1 : 2
66	274	41,019	78	1	0	1	1 : 526	1 : 41019	1 : 78
67	275	82,197	187	31	1	32	1 : 440	1 : 2569	1 : 6
68	276	2,43,459	1,815	98	31	129	1 : 134	1 : 1887	1 : 14
69	277	2,88,934	711	58	8	66	1 : 406	1 : 4378	1 : 11
70	279	15,12,587	2,596	267	68	335	1 : 583	1 : 4515	1 : 8
71	305	51,888	26	13	3	16	1 : 1996	1 : 3243	1 : 2
72	309	1,024	163	9	1	10	1 : 6	1 : 102	1 : 16
73	318	5,733	2	0	2	2	1 : 2867	1 : 2867	1 : 1
74	319	26,906	49	7	0	7	1 : 549	1 : 3844	1 : 7
75	430	45,899	4	3	0	3	1 : 11474	1 : 15300	1 : 1
76	436	4,33,346	6	1	0	1	1 : 72224	1 : 433346	1 : 6
77	445	3,46,252	361	33	12	45	1 ; 959	1 : 7694	1 : 8
78	801	2,46,088	1292	98	13	111	1 : 190	1 : 2217	1 : 12
79	802	14,13,717	3,450	313	56	369	: 410	1 : 3831	1 : 9
80	901	6,34,291	638	120	8	128	1 : 994	1 : 4955	1 : 5
81	908	2,00,668	455	70	26	96	1 : 441	1 : 2090	1 : 5
82	909	2,01,033	258	85	16	101	1 : 779	1 : 1990	1 : 3
83	129	4,562	1	0	0	0	1 : 4562	..	..
84	139	18,618	35	0	0	0	1 : 532	..	..
85	209	3,610	1	0	0	0	1 : 3610	..	..
86	221	23,411	6	0	0	0	1 : 3901	..	..
87	233	1,155	15	0	0	0	1 : 77	..	..
88	311	3,12,299	9	0	0	0	1 : 34700	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	8,813	..	..	..
	STATE ..	4,99,90,743	..	..		12,288			

ANNEXURE II.

RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY THE TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

List of communities that applied but none got selected.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the community.*	*Population.*	*Applicants number.*	*Number of Selection under.*			*Candidates. appied. population.*
					B.C.	*O.C.*	*Total.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	4,562	1	..	..	..	1 : 4562
2	139	Yogeeswarar	18,618	35	..	..	..	1 : 532
3	209	Gangavar	3,610	1	..	..	..	1 : 3610
4	221	Kalveli Gounder	23,411	6	..	..	..	1 : 3901
5	233	Koteyar	1,155	15	..	..	..	1 : 77
6	311	Naicker	3,12,299	9	..	..	..	1 : 34700
		Total ..	3,63,655	67	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE III.

RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNEMNT SERVICES BY THE TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSON.

Ratio : $\frac{\text{Number of candidates selected}}{\text{Total population of the community}}$ in ascending order.

Code number.	*Population.*	*Number of candidates selected.*	*Selected : Population Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
436	433,346	1	1 : 433346
132	58,375	1	1 : 58375
274	41,019	1	1 : 41019
133	271,318	11	1 : 24665
135	283,580	12	1 : 23632
430	45,899	3	1 : 15300
105	409,569	35	1 : 11702
101	446,759	40	1 : 11169
102	233,770	21	1 : 11132
230	22,114	2	1 : 11057
117	183,689	18	1 : 10205
127	37,183	4	1 : 9296
270	96,722	11	1 : 8793
445	346,252	45	1 : 7694
126	6,504,855	887	1 : 7334
223	14,509	2	1 : 7255
128	271,764	39	1 : 6968
242	406,700	65	1 : 6257
113	43,531	7	1 : 6219
250	11,896	2	1 : 5948
138	125,886	23	1 : 5473
214	139,993	26	1 : 5384
136	445,637	84	1 : 5305
106	15,907	3	1 : 5302
243	2,306,209	451	1 : 5114
231	2,369,666	468	1 : 5063

Code number.	*Population.*	*Number of candidates selected.*	*Selected: Population Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
901	634,291	128	1 : 4955
279	1,512,587	335	1 : 4515
119	426,427	95	1 : 4489
277	288,934	66	1 : 4378
STATE	**49,990,743**	**12,288**	**1 : 4068**
252	501,067	124	1 : 4041
204	3,863	1	1 : 3863
319	26,906	7	1 : 3844
802	1,413,717	369	1 : 3831
211	37,249	11	1 : 3386
240	16,838	5	1 : 3368
115	301,179	90	1 : 3346
112	19,848	6	1 : 3308
269	59,046	18	1 : 3280
251	9,758	3	1 : 3252
305	51,888	16	1: 3243
220	800,466	250	1 : 3202
257	159,453	50	1 : 3189
131	82,556	26	1 : 3175
264	459,293	146	1 : 3146
318	5,733	2	1 : 2867
239	529,168	194	1 : 2728
245	23,885	9	1 : 2654
275	82,197	32	1 : 2569
272	446,426	178	1 : 2508
258	356,056	150	1 : 2374
222	1,226,061	526	1 : 2331
206	404,805	180	1 : 2249
262	131,116	59	1 : 2222
801	246,088	111	1 : 2217
908	200,668	96	1 : 2090

Code number.	*Population.*	*Number of candidates selected.*	*Selected : Population Ratio.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
213	34,420	17	1 : 2025
111	71,951	36	1 : 1999
909	201,033	101	1 : 1990
104	15,700	8	1 : 1963
248	1,953	1	1 : 1953
130	15,354	8	1 : 1919
276	243,459	129	1 : 1887
224	68,540	38	1 : 1804
260	132,396	79	1 : 1676
201	1,741,852	1,065	1 : 1636
244	19,210	12	1 : 1601
203	144,505	92	1 : 1571
218	876,365	561	1 : 1562
210	919,598	637	1 : 1444
263	189,523	156	1 : 1215
266	4,268	4	1 : 1067
273	13,771	14	1 : 984
109	58,327	66	1 : 884
241	4,358	5	1 : 872
236	38,754	45	1 : 861
225	97,139	121	1 : 803
205	5,158	10	1 : 516
268	7,226	27	1 : 268
227	3,118	16	1 : 195
309	1,024	10	1 : 102
253	923	10	1 : 92

ANNEXURE IV.

LIST OF CASTES FROM WHICH NO APPLICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Code.*	*Population*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	MOST BACKWARD CLASSES—		
1	Besta, Siviyar	103	7,063
2	Tommara	107	4,436
3	Eravallar	108	1,377
4	Jambavanodai	110	1,399
5	Koraccha	114	3,429
6	Kunnuvar Mannadi	116	11,055
7	Guru Kini Chetty	118	4,225
8	Mondu Kolla	120	5,700
9	Mountatadan Chetty	121	6;254
10	Mahendra	122	7,418
11	Mudlagam Patty	123	1,575
12	Nurikkuruvar	124	20,162
13	Nokkar	125	7,559
14	Thondaiman	134	14,036
15	Vettaikarar	137	70,298
	BACKWARD CLASSES—		
16	Archaghara Vellalar	202	107,183
17	Dudikula	207	2,265
18	Enathi	208	9,018
19	Hegde	212	3,606
20	Jetty	215	4,669
21	Koppera	216	6,775
22	Kambar	217	5,624
23	Kalinghi	219	5,778
24	Kadesar	226	6,408
25	Kerala Mudali	228	21,005
26	Karvi	229	5,411
27	Koppala Velamma	232	4,453
28	Ganjidighar	234	12,422

Serial number.	Name of the caste.	Code.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*		
29	Lambady	235	12,558
30	Malayan	237	14,505
31	Mali	238	1,266
32	Odiya	246	2,793
33	Ovachar	247	4,314
34	Panar	249	68,68
35	Poraya	254	1,244
36	Pulluvar	255	7,441
37	Pusala	256	5,131
38	Salivaghana	259	2,398
39	Savalakkarar	261	6,212
40	Srisaiyan	265	3,838
41	Thuluva Naicker	267	117,698
42	Valmiki	271	24,331
43	Vainadu Chetty	278	7,847
44	Yavana	280	357
45	Erugula	281	7,450
	BACKWARD CLASSES IN KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND SHENCOTTAH TALUK.		
46	Alwar	301	3,942
47	Arayar	302	3,409
48	Ariyavathi	303	1,686
49	Savalakkarar	304	1,052
50	Eluthacchar	306	1,442
51	Ezhavathi	307	277
52	Ezhava	308	12,755
53	Gutumbhi	310	2,799
54	Nanjil Mudali	312	8,766
55	Odar	313	1,052
56	Perum Kollar	314	591
57	Chakkarvar	315	2844
58	Tholkollar	316	876
59	Veerasivar	317	3,938

Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES—		
60	Aathur Keelnattu Kuravar	401	7,994
61	Aathur Melnattu Kuravar	402	2,290
62	Appanattu Kondayam Kottai Maravars	403	50,753
63	Amballakkarar	404	258,840
64	Ambalakkarar	405	5,179
65	Boyas	406	12,478
66	Pattu Durgas	407	441
67	C.K. Koravars	408	2,549
68	Chakkala	409	2,110
69	Changayampuri Koravars	410	3,136
70	Chetty Nattu Valayars	411	62,194
71	Doms	412	260
72	Thoppa Koravars	413	2,206
73	Tommars	414	1,089
74	Tongha Boyar	415	238
75	Tongha Urkoracchars	416	287
76	Devakudi Thalaiyaris	417	1,955
77	Dubbai Korasas	418	51
78	Daubi Koravars	419	2,260
79	Tongha Dasaris	420	797
80	Korala Thotta Boyar	421	151
81	Gudu Dasaris	422	482
82	Kanthaivakottai Kuravars	423	529
83	Kantharva Kottai Kallars	424	14,560
84	Injee Koravars	425	537
85	Jogis	426	4,512
86	Jambavanodai	427	243
87	Kalatees	428	2,506
88	Kal Oddars	429	40 708
89	Kalinghi Tabi Koravars	431	1,971
90	Guttappal Kallars	432	4,888

Serial number.	Name of the caste.	Code.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES—*cont.*		
91	Kala Koravars	433	887
92	Kalavathila Boyars	434	736
93	Kep Maryis	435	1,225
94	Monda Koravars	437	196
95	Monda Kolla	438	64
96	Mudlagampatty	439	805
97	Nokkars	440	697
98	Nellore 'D' Bet Oddars	441	2,949
99	Oddars	442	16,997
100	Petha Boyars	443	2,655
101	Ponnai Koravars	444	694
102	Peria Senior Kallars	446	1,940
103	Padaiyachi	447	34,459
104	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	448	995
105	Servais	449	77,527
106	Salem Malnattu Koravars	450	1,839
107	Salem Uppu Koravars	451	2,782
108	Chakkarai Thamadai Koravars	452	754
109	Sarangapalli Koravars	453	54
110	Sora Mari Oddars	454	2,691
111	Semmanadu Maravars	455	25,540
112	Dalli Koravars	456	1,510
113	Telungu Patti Chettys	457	5,184
114	Thottiya Naickers	458	40,553
115	Thoga Malai Koravars	459	512
116	Uppu Koravars	460	7,626
117	Urali Goundars	461	67,195
118	Vayalbadu	462	15
119	Vadavar Patti Koravars	463	381
120	Valayars	464	68,909
121	Venkanoor Adi Dravidar	465	12,165
122	Vettai Karars	466	774

Serial number.	*Name of the caste.*	*Code.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES—*cont.*		
123	Veppoor Paraiyars	467	3,814
124	Vetta Koravars	468	1,294
125	Varaghaneri Koravars	469	313
126	Vettuva Goundars	470	17,430
	MUSLIMS BACKWARD CLASSES—		
127	Maraikkayar	803	97,554
128	Rawther	804	541,798
129	Mappilla	805	40,465
130	Fishermen Christians	910	15,203
131	Christian Paravars	911	56,384
132	Christian Mukkuvar or Mugaiyar	912	7,088
133	Christian Nadar	986	948,500

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9 I (i).

REVIEW OF THE WELFARE SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN BY THE BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT.

9 I (i). 01. In reviewing the welfare measures so for undertaken for the advancement of the backward classes, our emphasis is on those specific measures with a financial/economic content. This does not mean that the flow of benefits to backward classes orginates from such specific scheme alone. Quite a number of developmental programmes have been intiated by the Government with their focus on alleviating poverty and unemployment. Obviously the beneficiaries here are none other than those below the poverty line of whom the backward classes constitute the major chunk.

9 I (i). 02. The formation of a separate Directorate of Backward Classes at the State level in May 1969 followed by the posting of Backward Classes Welfare Officers at the district level in May 1974 are by themselves a major step forward in promoting the welfare of backward classes. Since then the ambit of welfare measures undertaken by the State for the educational and economic upliftment of the backward classes has enlarged from year to year.

9 I (i). 03. An analysis of the budgetary allocation for specific schemes designed to promote the educational economic and social status of backward classes for the ten-year period 1973-74 to 1982-83 (Annexure I) shows a declining trend when viewed as a ratio to the total budgetary expenditure (revenue, capital and loan taken together)—from 0.95 per cent in 1973-74 to 0.56 per cent in 1982-83. As a ratio the budgetary expenditure on social services sector again the expenditure on measures benefiting the backward classes exhibits a similar trend downward—from 2.32 per cent in 1973-74 to 1.56 per cent in 1982-83. As already observed what accrues to the backward classes through such specific schemes does not represent the whole of what the Government have been expending. The sizeable expenditure the Government have been incurring on a host of developmental schemes under implementation such as NREP, IRDP and of late, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme, out of question benefits the backward classes among other; in fact they are the principal beneficiaries.

9 I (i). 04. As many as 23 specific schemes are presently under implementation in the State to promote the educational and economic advancement of the backward classes. In Annexure II have been listed out the welfare measures implemented by the Government for the sake of backward classes. These may be broadly grouped as under :

(1) Award of Scholarships ;

(2) Provision of Hostel Facility ;

(3) Running of Schools for Denotified Communities.

(4) Implementation of Specific Economic Measures ;

(5) Arrangements for providing Special Training and

(6) Other Welfare Measures.

9 I (i). 05. The details of expenditure under these major heads are shown in Annexure III. The total amount expended by the Government on this account had more than doubled from Rs. 510 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 1024 lakhs in 1982-83.

(1) AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS'—

Recognising that the educational upliftment of the backward classes holds the key for their over all advancement, the Government have been paying special attention to this aspect. Financial assistance even upto the post-graduate level through offer of scholarships is the major instrument through which this objective is sought to be fulfilled.

The expenditure under this head has doubled from Rs. 182.00 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 3,55.26 lakhs in 1982-83.

The grant of scholarship to students is allembrasive in that the expenditure on tution fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees and boarding and lodg ing charges at prescribed rates.

The rates of scholarships were fixed some decades ago and cover only a part to the tuition fees, special fees (charged by private institutions). It is now proper that these rates are reviewed and revised rates fixed, so thst the Backward Class students are not put to severe hardship.

Indicated below are the various forms of assistance in vouge in this context.

(i) To students belonging to backward casses and denotified communities prosecuting pre-matric and post-matric courses, scholarships are being awarded. From 1981–82 the parental income limit for the purpose has been enhanced to Rs. 5,000 per annum, the earlier limit being Rs. 2,500. And now, a higher ceiling has been suggested separately.

(ii) From 1977–78 onwards the eligible backward class and denotified community students studying in pre-matric courses are supplied with select text books in lieu of cash, the provision being applicable to certain Standards.

Ninenty per cent of the cost of Test books is paid to the Text Book Society by the Government as advance. The orders for the payment of this advance is usually issued late. The Director of Backward Classes may take up the matter with the Government for delegating those powers to him to avoid delay.

(iii) Boarding and lodging charges are allowed to the backward classes and denotified community students who are residing in hostels attached to institutions and in other hostels specially recognised by the Government for the purpose at the rates fixed by Government for each of the courses like Arts, Professional, Technical. Now B & L charges at Rs. 150 per mensem for College Students and at Rs. 100 per mensem for students in Secondary School hostels respectively have been separately recommended.

(iv) The students belonging to denotified communities are eligible for residential scholarship to cover fees, cost of books and boarding and lodging chsrges, if any, while Backward Class Students are allowed Boarding and Lodging Charges only for Post-matric. Professional and Technical courses only.

(v) Commencing from 1973–74 scholarships are sanctioned to backward class and denotified community students who take to Chartered Accountant Course.

(vi) Backward Class and denotified community students who are pursuing Professional courses and residing in hostels are granted loan scholarships. The number benefitted under this scheme is 814 during this period. The parental income range for this purpose was revised up in 1981–82 from Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 6,000 to Rs. " 5,000—Rs. 10.000". The rate allowed for a student is Rs. 500 per annum, which needs an upward revision at least to cover the Boarding and Lodging charges payable by him. A sum of Rs. 1,500 per annum is recommended.

9 I (i). 06. For 1982–83 the expenditure on scholarships amounting to Rs. 355.26 lakhs formed 34.71 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 1023.62 lakhs relating to all the schemes under implementation for the benefit of the backward classes and denotified communities. Pupils numbering 3.94 lakhs including 1.78 lakhs belonging to denotified communities have availed themselves of the scholarships during the year under reference. Comparing the flow of assistance in the form of scholarship to the backward class and denotified community students with the aggregate students scholarship made available between 1969–70 and 1982–83 (*Vide* Annexure IV) a declining trend characterises the percentage share.

9 I (i). 07. The expenditure on the award of scholarships by the Backward Class department since 1970–71 with reference to its expenditure shows a declining trend from 67.88 per cent in 1970–71 to 30.71 per cent in 1982–83. It is however noticed that the expenditure by this department on the award of scholarships to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities put together is ranging between Rs. 295.21 lakhs to Rs. 355.26 lakhs during the period from 1971–72 to 1982–83, to the lowest being Rs. 295.00 lakhs in 1978–79 and 1979–80.

9 I (i). 08. The lower percentage of Expenditure on scholarships compared to the total expenditure is due to the implementations of new schemes and opening of more hostels each year.

2. PROVISION OF HOSTEL FACILITY—

9 I (i) 09. Provision of hostel facilities by the Government has helped many of the students belonging to the backward classes and denotified communities to pursue their studies, moving far away from their native villages. Separate hostels are run for boys and girls and for the pre-matric and post-matric students. The admission is restricted to students whose resnceseid

are located more than 5 Kms. away from the institutions in which they are studying. An exception to this ruling is however made in the case of girl students approaching for admission. All those pupils whose parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 are admitted into the hostels as free boarders. For pre-matric and post-matric students put together, 483 hostels are being run in the State. The hostels together had a total inmate strength of 28,862 during the year 1983–84. The expenditure incurred on running these hostels for the year 1982–83 amounted to Rs. 322.18 lakhs which accounts for 31.47 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on all schemes implemented for the welfare of the backward classes including the denotified communities.

9 I (i). 10. The above apart, under the scheme of awarding Boarding Grants, the boarding and lodging expenditure incurred on eligible backward class and denotified community students (the criterion being an annual parental income of Rs. 5,000 and less) who stay in recognised private hostels is subsidised at fixed rates by sanctioning grants to the hostels concerned. As of the year 1983–84 there were 47 such hostels in the State and the total number of inmates benefited under the scheme stood at 2498. An expenditure of Rs. 9.04 lakhs was incurred in implementing the scheme for the year 1982–83 which formed 0.88 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on all schemes.

9 I (i). 11 On representation, this Commission has recommended an increased rate of Rs. 75 per mensem per inmate.

3. Running of Schools for Denotified Communitees :—

9 I (i). 12 The denotified communities being more backward than the backward classes some of the schemes implemented by the Government are exclusively meant for their advancement. Chief among such welfare measures is the running of schools. Although these schools are intended for the denotified communities, in practice pupils from other communities are also admitted. There were 277 such schools functioning in the State during the year 1983–84 : Elementary—231, Higher Elementary—36, High Schools—8, and Higher Secondary—2. The Madurai district accounted for as many as 248 schools of which 208 were elementary schools. In the other districts where such schools have been established, the distribution was thin. A student strength of 50,453 comprising 28,767 boys and 21,686 girls has been reported for the year 1983–84. There is provision for supply of books, slates, clothing and midday meals to the students free of cost. Housing facilities are also provided to the teachers working in these schools in a phased manner. An amount of Rs. 1,40,02 lakhs, constituting 13.68 per cent of the overall expenditure on various schemes, has been expended on running the schools during the year 1982–83. Towards the supply of books and clothing benefiting 57,848 denotified community students, an expenditure of Rs. 39.4 lakhs (3.8. per cent of total expenditure on all schemes) was incurred for the year 1982–83. In providing midday meals to 47,000 pupils during 1982–83, an expenditure of Rs. 28.8 lakhs was incurred for the said year.

4. Implementation of Specific Economic Measures :

9 I (i). 13. Towards the economic betterment of the backward classes and denotified communities, a couple of specified schemes are in operation, the details of which arebriefly given below :—

(i) Suppiy of Tools ;

Dhobies and barbers pursuing their traditional occupation are supplied with the requisite tools free of cost. A large majority of these sections do require assistance in this regard. For a barber the cost of tools work out to Rs. 100 and for a dhobi Rs. 369.

9 I (i).14. Under the system of Bank providing loan under Differential Interest Rate system Dhobies are also eligible to get a subsidy of Rs. 165 each on his personal contribution of Rs. 165 to run a mobile laundry, availing of bank loan of Rs. 480 to meet the rest of the cost. A higher subsidy of Rs. 210 at 20 per cent is allowed for starting a laundry (non-mobile). As for barbers, bank loan facility towards the cost of Rs. 535 is available to establish a saloon.

9 I (i).15. Both these schemes have not received appreciable response from the public. The Director of Backward Classes has initiated actions to popularise these schemes among these communities.

9 I (i).16. Under the scheme of supply of tools, boyars these engaged in stone cutting are also assisted to acquire the needed tools. The supply is free of cost a set of tools costing Rs. 150. Barbers dhobies and bovars put together, nearly 8,000 persons were benefited under the scheme during 1982–83, the expenditure involved amounting to Rs. 20.2 lakhs which formed 2 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on all schemes.

(ii) Subsidy for Sinking of Irrigation Wells :

9 I (i). 17. Poor denotified community a agriculturists owing less than 2 acres of land are subsidised under this scheme for sinking irrigation wells. The subsidy amount per well is limited to Rs. 2,500. Arrangements also exist for the beneficiary to get a loan upto Rs. 5,000 for the purpose from the land development bank; the subsidy amount will be adjusted against the loan. The expenditure in extending subsidy under this head for the year 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 0.91 lakh. The number of beneficiaries each year was varying. Between 1980–81 and 1982–83, 162 farmers have been benefited under the scheme.

9 I (i).18. The response from the beneficiaries is not appreciable, as the cost of sinking a well is high. Upward revision of this subsidy is recommended.

(iii) Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation :

9 I (i).19. With a view to improving the economic conditions of the backward classes, the Government have established this Corporation. The two objectives of the Corporation are : (*a*) to provide margin money to backward classes at low interest for them to pursue useful economic activities ; and (*b*) to undertake such trading, commercial, industrial, or general activities as may be considered useful for the economic advancement of the backward classes.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROVIDING SPECIAL TRAINING :

9 I (i). 20. Much importance is attached to offering training facilities to the backward classes and denotified communities as this would help them to acquire skills in particular trades which in turn will pave the way for their economic upliftment.

(i) General Purpose Engineering Workshops :

9 I (i). 21. Three such workshops are functioning in the State at Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Manning the three workshops at different technical and other levels were 63 persons, as the position obtained during 1983–84. The number of persons trained per year was uniform at 370 since 1978–79, the earlier coverage being 205 and lower still. Orders have been issued by the Government in July 1984 to upgrade the three workshops to the level of an Industrial Training Institute and transfer their control to the Director of Employment and Training, involving a cost of Rs. 12.37 lakhs. The ratio of admission is however retained as 80 : 20 for Denotified communities and Scheduled Casets/Scheduled Tribes.

9 I (i).22. An amount of Rs. 6.64 lakhs spent during 1982–83 under the budgetary head Cottage Industries relates to the maintenance of the three General Purpose Engineering Workshops, the two Industrial Training Centres in rattan and fibre in Kanniyakumari District, the one Carpentary Unit and one Weaving Unit in South Arcot district and the seven Tailoring Centres, one each in Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot districts and two each in Tirunelveli and Madurai districts.

(ii) Special Training Institutes .

9 I (i). 23. With a view to preparing backward class and denotified community students for the Civil Service Examination of U.P.S.C.a Special Training Institute is functioning at Madras since December 1971. The sanctioned strength of the Institute is 50. The revised parental annual income limit to join the Institute as a day scholar is Rs. 9,000. For a trainee to avail of the free boarding and lodging facilities the Institute offers, his/her parental income should not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum. The expenditure to the Government in running the Institute for 1982–83 amounted to Rs. 4.19 lakhs. Four Regional Centres of the Institute at Madurai, Triunelveli, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore were organised in January 1981. These centres stand wound up due to poor performance and lack of response from the candidates.

9 I (i). 24. Recommedations for intensifying the coaching through the Special Training Institute have been made separately. Commencing from 1982, the Institute implements a scheme to deput 10 select student—trainees to a recognised Study Circle at New Delhi for special coaching. The results in the past is Nil and not encouraging.

(iii) Coaching to Meritorious Students in Colleges :

9 I (i). 25. Commencing from 1972 the Directorate of Collegiate Education has been implementing a scheme under which intensive coaching is offered to outstanding college students belonging, among others, to backward classes and denotified communities. Annual provision for this scheme is about Rs. 40,000. The annual intake for the purpose is 225 students. The coaching is given during vacations in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore.

9 I (i). 26. It is however noticed that the particulars of students benefitted by this coaching, the expenditure and other details have not been furnished by the Director of Collegiate Education for the last 2 years 1982–83, 1983–84 in the absence of which its utility could not be assessed.

6. OTHER WELFARE MEASURES.

9 I (i). 27. Under a number of other schemes to State implements for the welfare of the backward classes and denotified communities, the following need special mention :

9 I (i).28. (i) Under a scheme initiated during the Second Five Year Plan, houses are constructed for denotified communities in those districts where they are concentrated. The assistance given consists of subsidy at 75 per cent and beneficiaries contribution of 25 per cent. Loans are sanctioned to those who are not able to pay their contributions.

9I (i). 29. But this scheme has not been in vogue during the period from 1976–77 to 1978–79 and during 1981–82 and afterwards because the cost sanctioned during these years per house was not adequate.

9 I (i). 30. Proposals for enhancing the cost from Rs. 4,300 to Rs. 5,600 are under consideration by the Backward Classes Department.

9 I (i). 31. A sum of Rs. 4.26 lakhs has been provided during 1983–84 (Revised Estimate) towards the expenditure on providing 76 houses to the Narikoravers in Arumbaruthy village, North Arcot district—the entire cost being met by Government. The number of houses allotted to the beneficiaries under the scheme was 665 for 1979–80 and 302 for 1980–81.

(ii) For acquisition of land for distribution as house sites to the members of Navithar, Vannar, Maruthuvar and Odder communities of backward classes, especially the most backward classes among them, a special scheme is in operation all over the state except in Madras City. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 19.97 lakshs was incurred on implementing the scheme during the two years 1981–82 and 1982–83, while the expenditure in 1983–84 is Rs. 16.90 lakhs registering a progress.

(ii) Financial assistance on half-loan -half subsidy basis is extended to Minicipalities and Town Panchayats in the State for constructing dhobikanas in their areas, where all the facilities needed by dhobies are provided in hygenic surroundings. The scheme is being implemented beginning from 1971–72. Between 1971–72 and 1981–82 a total of 57 Local Bodies in the State had availed of the assistance under the scheme.

The Government have, with effect from August 1983, modified the scheme to one of providing 75 per cent of the cost as subsidy, with 20 per cent of the cost as loan and 5 per cent as contribution by the beneficiaries in respect of Town Panchayats alone.

The expenditure incurred under the scheme for the year 1982–83 amounted to 0.44 lakh, the revised estimate of expenditure for 1983–84 being Rs. 1.85 lakhs.

(iv) To reform and reorganise a community with a criminal backgound , the Aziz Nagar Settlement was formed in 1920 in the South Arcot district. Making available lands for cultivation, arranging for small industrial activity like carpentary and weaving and the establishment of schools are the main promotional activities undertaken in the Settlement. Being close to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation the settlers have good employment opportunities, besides cultivation of crops in the lands allotted to them.

With the Operations of " II Mine Cut " by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, this settlement has been shifted to Edaikkal village, Ulunderpet taluk. Basic amenities like houses, school, and Agricultural lands are to be provided to them. The Carpentary unit and weaving unit will also be run. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has agreed to meet the cost of transhipment to this village, while the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board has agreed to provide bore wells with hand pumps. Neyveli Lignite Corporation has also come forward to provide jobs for the settlers, while several had aleady got jobs in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(v) As from the current year (1984–85) two new schemes have been taken up for implementation. One of the schemes relates to the opening of two new hostels to provide food and accommodation to backward class students undergoing training in specialised areas such as computer mechanism, punch card operation, besides those preparing for competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, Banking Recruitment Board, etc. Of the two hostels, one is meant for girls.

9 I (i). 32. Under the Second Scheme, professional training is sought to be provided to 20 backward class Law Graduates, attaching them to senior advocates for a period of three years. During the internship, the trainees will be paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 500 each. An honorarium of Rs. 500 is paid to each such advocate for the entire period of internship, which normally extends to 3 years.

ANNEXURE I.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION.

Year.	Total Budgetary expenditure on Revenue Capitol Accounts.	Expenditure on Social Services.	Expenditure on Backward Classes.	Column (4) as percentage to Column No. 3.	Column (4 as percentage to Column No. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(RUPEES IN LKAHS)	
1973–74	5,39,39	2,19,67	5,10.11	2.32	0.95
1974–75	5,91,05	2,47,09	5,65.16	2.29	0.96
1975–76	6,83,71	2,78,18	5,76.23	2.07	0.84
1976–77	7,56,79	2,97,51	5,66.11	1.90	0.75
1977–78	8,82,12	3,38,19	5,69.97	1.69	0.65
1978–79	9,94,86	3,73,87	6,05.64	1.62	0.61
1979–80	11,47,05	3,96,39	5,52.37	1.39	0.48
1980–81	15,75,53	4,99,98	7,30.55	1.46	0.46
1981–82	16,82,87	6,07,76	7,94.82	1.31	0.47
1982–83	18,33,93	6,54,82	10,23.62	1.56	0.56

(*Source*.—An Economic-*cum*-Runctional Classification of Tamil Nadu Government Budgetary Transaction : 1973—83, Finance Department.)

ANNEXURE II.

WELFARE SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

1. Scholarships (first introduced in 1948–49).
2. Schools for Denotified Communities.
3. Midday meals to Denotified Community Children.
4. Books and Clothing (From 1977–78).
5. Boarding grants.
6. Hostels.
7. Compensation to University.
8. Houses for Teachers.
9. Irrigation Wells.
10. General Purpose Engineering Workshops (Cottage Industries)
11. Supply of tools to barber, dhobies, etc.

12. Drinking Water Wells.
13. Construction of Dhobikanas (From 1971-72).
14. Special Training Institute (From 1971-72).
15. Construction of Houses for Denotified Communities.
16. Acquisition of house-sites.
17. Coaching for maritorious students (From 1975-76).
18. Scholarships to C.A. course students.
19. Award of prizes.
20. Child Welfare Centres (From 1977-78).
21. Construction of buildings (Minor Works).
22. Hostels for job oriented trainees.
23. Industrial Training Courses.

ANNEXURE III.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT.

Heads.	1973–74	*As a ratio to total expenditure.*	1974–75	*Percentage.*	1975–76	*Percentage.*	1976–77	*Percentage.*	1977–78	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1. Scholarships	3,49.49	68.51	3,65.26	64.63	3,53.65	61.37	3,29.65	58.23	3,22.64	56.61
2. Hostels	58.89	11.64	83.27	14.73	85.50	14.84	93.02	16.43	98.84	17.34
3. Schools	51.45	10.09	55.69	9.86	60.62	10.52	68.11	12.03	72.24	12.27
4. Economic measures	24.19	4.74	9.07	1.60	13.45	2.33	13.62	2.41	13.03	2.29
5. Special Training	2.02	0.40	1.93	0.34	2.02	0.36	2.26	0.40	2.29	0.42
6. Others	24.07	0.72	49.94	8.84	60.99	10.58	59.45	10.50	60.83	10.67
	5,10.11	100.00	5,65.16	100.00	5,76.23	100.00	5,66.11	100.00	5,69.97	100.00

Heads.	1978–79	*Percentage.*	1979–80.	*Percentage.*	1980–81.	*Percentage.*	1981–82.	*Percentage.*	1982–83.	*Percentage.*
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1. Scholarships	3,01.61	49.80	2,55.17	46.20	3,35.67	45.95	3,25.37	40.94	3,55.26	34.71
2. Hostels	1,18.66	19.59	1,21.63	22.02	1,50.39	20.59	2,19.84	27.66	3,22.18	31.47
3. Schools	93.65	15.47	81.00	14.66	1,02.72	14.06	1,14.18	14.37	1,40.02	13.68
4. Economic measures	20.86	3.44	17.62	3.19	34.54	4.73	27.86	3.51	27.97	2.73
5. Special Training	2.51	0.42	2.70	0.49	2.90	0.40	3.55	0.45	4.19	0.41
6. Others	68.35	11.29	74.25	13.44	1,04.33	14.27	1,04.02	13.07	1,74.00	17.00
	6,05.64	100.00	5,52.37	100.00	7,30.55	100.00	7,94.82	100.00	10,23.62	100.00

(*Source.*—Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission.)

ANNEXURE IV.

FLOW OF SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE TO BACKWARD CLASSES AND DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES STUDENTS.

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Total expenditure scholarships for Denotified Communities.*	*Total expenditure scholarships for Denotified Communities and Backward Classes.*	*Total expenditure scholarships for Denotified Communities and Backward Classes.*	*Total expenditure by Backward Class Department.*	*Percentage of expenditure on scholarships given to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(IN LAKHS)	(IN LAKHS)	(IN LAKHS)	(IN LAKHS)	
1	1969–70	21.16	8,60.89	1,82.05	**	
2	1970–71	25.55	2,01.20	2,26.75	3,34.05	67.08
3	1971–72	30.85	2,90.50	3,21.35	4,41.84	72.73
4	1972–73	34.29	3,24.65	3,58.94	4,68.08	76.68
5	1973–74	34.38	3,18.86	3 53.24	5,10.11	69.25
6	1974–75	35.66	3,31.68	3,67.34	5,65.16	64.99
7	1975–76	29.64	3,17.08	3,46.72	5,76.23	60.17
8	1976–77	33.65	2,95.00	3,28.65	5,66.11	58.05
9	1977–78	29.80	2,91.53	3,21.33	5,69.97	56.38
10	1978–79	31.08	2,64.83	2,95.91	6,05.64	48.86
11	1979–80	33.60	2,61.61	2,95.21	5,52.37	53.00
12	1980–81	35.16	2,75.49	3,10.65	7,30.55	45.52
13	1981–82	38.69	2,93.25	3,31.94	7,94.82	41.76
14	1982–83	35.91	3,19.35	3,55.26	10,23.62	34.71

(*Source.*—1. Performance Budget Backward Classes Department).

** No separate provision for Backward Classes in the Budget Demand.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9 I (i) A.

ANALYSIS OF THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS BENEFITTING BACKWARD CLASSES.

The main thrust of the programme for the uplift of Backward Classes by the State Government is the liberal award of scholarships to backward class candidates at all levels of education—pre-matric, post-matric both residential and non-residential. In fact, this forms as high as 34.71 per cent of the expenditure of the year 1982–83. The interest of the Government in the welfare of the backward classes is evident from the fact that the allotment for award of scholarships has been steadily increasing from 1979–80 to 1982–83. Since the number of claimants is large and the budget allotment is inadequate, Government identified the most needy, by prescribing a ceiling for the annual income of the parent of the candidate. Commencing from 1981–82 it has been enhanced to Rs. 5,000 per annum. An additional qualification prescribed was that students from Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes should have secured atleast 40 per cent of the marks in the aggregate in the previous year's annual examination. An upper age limit is also fixed. In the case of denotified communities' that are almost at the rock bottom of Backward classes it would suffice if the students seeking the scholarships secure a mere pass. One other distinction made in treating the backward classes and the most backward classes on the one hand and the denotified communities on the other, for purposes of awarding scholarships is that the former is eligible to avail themselves of the facility from only the 9th Standard onwards, while the latter can secure the benefit, right from the 4th Standard. Besides the fee concessions' students who reside in the hostels recognised for the purpose, are also sanctioned boarding and lodging charges at prescribed rates. Specific mention should be made of the scheme of awarding scholarships for the students from the Backward classes aspiring to undergo the Chartered Accountant course.

To the backward class and denotified community students for pursuing professional courses and residing in hostels, loans scholarships (interest-free) are also granted at the rate of Rs. 500 a year per student. The annual parental income limit for the purpose had been raised to Rs. 10,000 since 1981-82. There is a provision for sanctioning 250 scholarships in a year.

Though the field of award of scholarships is extensive covering pre-matric, post-matric studies both residential and non-residential, an attempt has been made by the this Commission to collect these particulars and review them. The Commission is of the view that choosing any one particular item for review would give a distorted picture and would create an adverse' unfavourable impression against some communities.

Annexure I gives the code number, name of the community, population, number of students and the amount availed of by each community during these four consecutive years. As many as 151 communities have availed of concessions during these years.

Annexure II is the list of communities who have not availed of any concession during any of the years. As many as 69 communities have not availed of any concession for any of these 4 years. This would attract the attention of the administrators and the planners. A deeper probe is necessary and suitable programmes should be evolved to bring within the net of such a beneficial scheme as award of scholarships specially designed by the State Government so that these communities, perhaps at the very bottom of the society, are enabled to take to education and improve their miserable lot.

Annexure III contains code number, name of the community, population, number of students benefitted' total amount disbursed and amount per head of student in the descending order. The State average is also given for purpose of comparison. This would reveal the share appropriated by each community in the scheme.

Annexure IV gives the code number, name of the community' population, number of students benefitted and ratio of number of students to the total population of that community. It is also arranged in the descending order. The State average is also given for purpose of comparison The lower the community, the better is the benefit derived by it.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979-80 TO 1982--83.

ANNEXURE I.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Amount received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	101	Ambalakarar	4,46,759	8,396	22,27,100
2	102	Andipandaram	2,23,770	1,128	2,99,000
3	103	Bestha, Siviar	7,063	48	18,700
4	104	Batraju	15,700	128	38,500
5	105	Boyar, Oddar	4,09,567	2,661	4,78,400
6	106	Dhasari	15,907	48	12,600
7	107	Dommara	4,436	4	2,200
8	108	Eravallar	1,137	5	1,200
9	109	Isai Vellalar	58,327	11,376	5,06,300
10	110	Jambavanodai	1,399	49	100
11	111	Jangam	71,951	2,163	3,62,600
12	112	Jogi	19,848	139	33,200
13	113	Kongu Chettiar	43,531	574	21,030
14	115	Kulala	3,01,179	2,830	9,08,900
15	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi	11,055	44	18,500
16	117	Kurumbar	1,83,689	1,056	3,30,030
17	118	Kurigni Chetty	4,225	7	6,400
18	119	Maruthuvar	4,26,427	5,478	1,36,370
19	120	Monda Golla	5,700	2	1,800
20	121	Moundadan Chetty	6,254	4	2,200
21	122	Mahendra	7,418	19	8,900
22	123	Mutlagampatty	1,575	1	100
23	124	Narikurarvar	20,162	2	200
24	125	Nokkar	7,559	437	87,700
25	126	Vanniakula Kshatriya	65,04,855	37,891	87,30,000
26	127	Paravar	37,183	1,949	5,46,300
27	128	Meenavar	2,71,764	2,369	5,49,600
28	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	4,562	32	10,300
29	130	Sathatha Sri Vaishnava	16,343	493	1,53,300

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979–80 TO 1982-83.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Aoumnt received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
30	131	Sozhia Chetty	82,556	2,420	7,07,800
31	132	Telugupatty Chetty	58,375	367	1,03,800
32	133	Thottia Naicker	2,71,318	1,295	3,43,700
33	134	Thondaiman	14,030	118	24,300
34	135	Valayar	2,83,580	2,480	6,73,000
35	136	Vannar	4,45,637	5,576	7,80,900
36	137	Vettaikkarar	70,298	95	25,600
37	138	Vettuva Gounder	1'25,886	1,994	4,97,800
38	139	Yogeeswarar	18,618	711	2,22,800
39	201	Agamudaiyar	17,41,852	46,202	1,14,02,900
40	202	Archakara Vellalar	1,07,183	26	9,500
41	203	Badagar	1,44,505	2,780	9,42,000
42	204	Billava	3,863	3	1,600
43	205	Bondil	5'518	87	24,000
44	206	Devangar	4,04,805	10,729	34,38,800
45	207	Dudikula	2,265	5	1,500
46	208	Enadi	9,018	7	1,400
47	209	Gangavar	3,160	35	12,200
48	210	Gavara	9,19,598	24,166	78,54,800
49	211	Gowda	37,249	1,692	6,15,800
50	213	Idiga	34,420	503	1,46,900
51	214	Illathu Pillaimar	1,39,993	901	2,66,700
52	215	Jetti	4,669	466	1,50,700
53	217	Kambar	5,624	17	4,900
54	218	Kaikolar Sengunthar	8,76,365	18,326	63,06,400
55	219	Kalingi	5,778	22	3,400
56	220	Kallar	8,00,466	1,67,11	39,53,100
57	221	Kalveli Gounder	23,411	155	75,500

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979–80 TO 1982-83.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Amount received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58	222	Kammalar	12,26,061	14,104	30,59,900
59	223	Kani or Kanisu	14,509	290	641,00
60	224	Kannada Saineegar	68,540	1,123	4,60,30
61	225	Karuneegar	97,139	2,327	7,25,100
62	226	Kadesar or Pattamkatti ..	6,408	202	36,700
63	227	Kavuthiar	3,118	22	5,600
64	228	Kerala Mudali	21,005	1,020	1,53,700
65	229	Kharvi	5,411	7	2,300
66	230	Khathri	22,114	12	2,900
67	231	Kongu Vellalar	23,69,666	18,388	76,18,800
68	232	Koppala Velama	4,453	4	300
69	233	Kottaiyar	1,115	56	14,300
70	234	Kunjidigar	12,422	2	200
71	235	Lambadi	12,558	268	18,200
72	236	Maratta (Non-Brahmin) ..	38,754	705	2,87,800
73	237	Malaiyan	14,505	87	35,200
74	239	Maravar	5,29,168	10,771	32,62,700
75	240	Moniagar	16,838	259	64,000
76	241	Mukkuvar or Mugayar ..	4,353	754	2,23,000
77	242	Muthuraja	4,06,700	4,323	12,35,700
78	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani ..	28,06,209	45,813	1,17,67,200
79	244	Nagaram	19,210	1,117	4,12,300
80	245	Nangudi Vellalar	23,885	183	71,500
81	246	Odiya	2,793	13	1,400
82	249	Panar	6,868	36	7,200
83	250	Pannirandam Chettiar Uthama Chettiar.	11,896	550	1,65,600
84	251	Pannaiyar	9,758	130	32,500
85	252	Parkavakulam	5,11,067	5,326	17,99,900

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979–80 TO 1982–83.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Aoumnt received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
86	253	Perikki	923	6	1,000
87	254	Poraya	1,244	1	100
88	255	Pulluvar	7,441	36	13,100
89	256	Poosala	5,131	765	2,652,00
90	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	1,59,453	3,624	12,44,600
91	258	Sadhu Chetty	3,56,056	6,450	20,35,900
92	259	Salivahana	2,398	18	9,800
93	260	Saliyar (Padmasali etc.) ..	1,32,396	3,608	9,24,500
94	261	Savalakkarar	6,213	58	13,600
95	262	Senaithalaivar, Senaikodaiyar etc.	1,31,116	3,029	8,34,000
96	263	Sowrashtra	1,89,523	7,656	21,04,100
97	264	Sozhia Vellalar	4,59,293	6,890	25,05,500
98	266	Thogatta Veera Kshtriya ..	4,268	12	6,100
99	267	Tholuva Naicker and Vethalak-kara Naicker. ..	1,17,698	376	1,17,500
100	268	Thoriyar	7,226	47	12,500
101	269	Uppara	59,046	402	1,22,700
102	270	Urali Gounder	5,96,722	801	1,67,300
103	271	Valmiki	24,331	26	11,300
104	272	Vaniyar, Vania Chettiar ..	4,46,426	3,282	10,12,400
105	273	Vedar	13,771	10	4,500
106	274	Vallambar	41,019	186	55,200
107	275	Vellan Chettiar	82,197	2,917	3,37,600
108	276	Veerakodi Vellalar	2,43,459	5,417	18,88,200
109	277	Vokkaligar	2,88,934	4,168	14,36,000
110	278	Wynad Chetty	7,847	6	300
111	279	Yadhava	15,12,587	10.942	34,83,000
112	281	Yerukula	7,450	61	30,600
113	301	Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar ..	3,942	12	1,500
114	302	Arayar (Nulayar)	3,400	17	1,800

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979–80 TO 1982–83.—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Amount received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
115	305	Chettu or Chetty	51,588	721	1,06,900
116	308	Ezhuva	12,755	984	1,55,600
117	311	Naikkar	3,12,299	1	100
118	313	Odar	1,052	2	200
119	315	Sakkaravar (Kavathi)	2,844	23	4,300
120	317	Veerasaivar	3,938	148	33,000
121	318	Veluthodathu Nair	5,733	130	21,100
122	403	Appunad Kondayam Kottai Maravar.	50,753	468	1,64,900
123	404	Ambalakarar	2,58,840	5	2,700
124	406	Boyas	12,478	19	3,400
125	409	Chakkala	2,110	1	100
126	411	Chettinad Valayars	62,194	420	1,40,300
127	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars ..	14,566	53	19,700
128	429	Kal Oddars	40,708	15	5,100
129	430	Koravars	45,899	38	8,300
130	431	Kalinji Dabi Koravars ..	1,971	15	1,700
131	433	Kala Koravars	887	1	100
132	435	Kepmaris	1,225	11	7,900
133	436	Maravars	4,33,436	103	51,500
134	442	Oddars	16,997	103	31,300
135	443	Pedda Boyas	2,655	4	3,200
136	445	Piramalai Kallars	3,46,252	10,696	35,31,600
137	446	Peria Senior Kallars	1,940	11	9,400
138	447	Padayachis	34,459	20	8,400
139	458	Thottia Naicker	40,553	16	3,700
140	459	Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris.	512	15	3,800
141	461	Utali Goundars (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai district).	67,195	133	53,600

ANNEXURE I—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED TO EACH OF THE BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITY DURING THE YEARS FROM 1979–80 TO 1982–83.—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Scholarship.*	*Amount received to nearest hundred.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
142	464	Valaiyars (Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore).	68,909	423	1,35,400
143	467	Veppur Paraiyars	3,814	2	100
144	470	Veettuva Gounder	17,430	12	7,300
145	801	Dekkini Muslims	2,46,088	2,421	10,06,800
146	802	Labbai	14,13,717	23,788	71,09,500
147	804	Rawther	5,41,798	6	1,400
148	805	Mappillai	40,465	34	4,200
149	901	Converts from Scheduled Caste	6,34,291	100	13,600
150	911	Converts from Paravars ..	56,384	96	44,800
151	912	Converts from Mukkuvar ..	7,088	417	46,300

ANNEXURE II.

BACKWARD CLASS COMMUNITIES FROM WHICH NONE GOT SCHOLARSHIPS FROM BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT DURING 1979-80 TO 1982-83.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of Community.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	114	Koracha.
2	212	Hegde.
3	216	Kabbora.
4	238	Mali.
5	247	Ovachar.
6	248	Pamulu.
7	265	Srisayan.
8	280	Yavane.
9	303	Aryavathi.
10	304	Chavalakkarar.
11	306	Ezhuthachar.
12	307	Ezhavathy.
13	309	Kalari Kurup (Kalari Panickar)
14	310	Kudumbi.
15	312	Nanjil Mudali.
16	314	Perumkollar.
17	315	Tholkollar.
18	319	Krishnavaga.
19	401	Attur Kilnad Koravars.
20	402	Attur Melnad Koravars.
21	405	Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur).
22	407	Battu Turkas.
23	408	C. K. Koravars.
24	410	Changayampuri Koravars.
25	412	Doms.
26	413	Dobba Koravars.
27	414	Dommars.
28	415	Donga Boyas.
29	416	Donga Ur. Korachas.
30	417	Devagudi Talayaris.
31	418	Dobbai Korachas.
32	419	Donga Dasaries.
33	420	Donga Dasaries.
34	421	Gorrela Dodda Boyas.
35	422	Gudu Darsaries.
36	423	Gandarvakottai Koravars.
37	425	Inji Koravars.
38	426	Jogis.
39	427	Jamabavanodai.
40	428	Kaladis.
41	432	Kootappal Kallars.
42	434	Kalavathila Boyas.
43	437	Monda Koravars.
44	438	Monda Golla.
45	439	Mutlakkampatti.
46	440	Nokkars.
47	441	Nellorepet Oddars.
48	444	Ponnai Koravars.
49	448	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
50	449	Servaikal.
51	450	Salem Malnad Koravarkal.
52	451	Salem Uppu Koravarkal.
53	452	Sakarathamadai Koravar
54	453	Sarangapalli Koravarkal.
55	454	Saramari Ottargal.
56	455	Samanad Maravarkal.
57	456	Thalli Koravars.
58	457	Thelungu Patti Chettis.
59	460	Uppukoravar or Settipalli Koravars.
60	462	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas.
61	463	Vadavarpatti Koravars.
62	465	Venganur Adi Dravidas.
63	466	Vettiaikarars.
64	468	Vetta Koravars.
65	469	Varaganeri Koravars.
66	803	Maraicar (B.C.)
67	908	Latin Catholics (Kanniyakumari district).
68	909	C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C. [Kaniyakuma i District only (B.C.)].
69	910	Converts from Fisherman (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar)

ANNEXURE III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER CAPITA SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AVAILED BY THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE DESCENDING ORDER.

Serial number.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of students.*	*Amount.*	*Amount per Head.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) RS.	(7) RS.
1	118	Kuruguni Chetty ..	4,225	7	6,400	964
2	120	Mondu Golla	5,700	2	1,000	900
3	446	Periya Senriyur Kallars.	1,940	11	6,400	835
4	443	Pedda Boyas	2,655	4	3,200	800
5	435	Kepmaris (Chengalpattu, Tiruchirappalli).	1,225	11	7,900	718
6	470	Vettuva Gounders (Tiruchirappalli) ..	17,430	12	7,300	608
7	107	Dommaras	4,436	4	2,200	550
8	121	Moundadan Chetty ..	6,254	4	2,200	550
9	259	Salivakana	2,398	18	9,800	544
10	404	Ambalakarar (Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, etc.).	258,840	5	2,700	540
11	204	Billava	3,863	3	1,600	533
12	266	Thogatta Veera Kshatriyar	4,268	12	6,100	508
13	281	Erukula	7,450	61	30,600	502
14	436	Maravars	433,346	103	51,500	500
15	221	Kalveli Gounders ..	23,411	155	75,500	487
16	229	Kharvi	5,411	7	3,300	471
17	122	Mahendra Medera ..	7,418	19	8,900	468
18	911	Christian Converts from Paravars	56,384	96	44,800	467
19	273	Vedar	13,771	10	4,500	450
20	271	Valmiki	24,331	26	11,300	435
21	116	Kunuavar Mannadi ..	11,055	44	18,500	420
22	447	Padayachi	34,459	20	8,400	420
23	801	Dekkini Muslim ..	246,088	2,421	10,06,800	416
24	231	Kongu Vellalar	2,369,666	18,388	76,18,800	414
25	224	Kannada Saincegai ..	68,540	1,123	4,60,300	410
26	236	Non-Bramin Maratta ..	38,754	705	2,87,800	508

* Rounded to the nearest hundred.

ANNEXURE III—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER-CAPITA SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AVAILED BY THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE DESCENDING ORDER—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Students.*	*Amount.*	*Amount per Head.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
27	237	Malayan	14,505	87	35,200	405
28	461	Urali Gounders ..	67,195	133	53,600	403
29	245	Nangudi Vellala ..	23,885	183	71,500	391
30	103	Bestha, Siviyar	7,603	48	18,700	390
31	424	Kandarvakottai Kallars .	14,566	53	19,700	372
32	244	Nagaram	19,210	1,117	4,12,300	369
33	113	Kongu Chettiar ..	43,531	574	2,10,300	366
34	202	Archakarai Vellala ..	1,07,183	26	9,509	365
35	211	Gowda	37,249	1,692	6,15,800	364
36	255	Pulluvar	7,441	36	13,100	364
37	264	Sozia Vellalar	4,59,253	6,890	25,05,500	364
38	403	Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar. ..	50,753	468	1,64,900	352
39	209	Gangavar	3,610	35	12,200	349
40	256	Poosala	5,131	765	2,65,200	347
41	277	Vokkaligar	2,88,934	4,168	14,36,000	345
42	218	Kaikolar Sengundar ..	8,76,365	18,326	63,06,400	344
43	257	Reddy (Ganjam) ..	1,59,453	3,624	12,44,600	343
44	429	Kaloddars	40,708	15	5,100	340
45	203	Badagar	1,44,505	2,780	9,42,000	339
46	252	Parkavakulam	5,01,067	5,326	17,99,900	338
47	411	Chettinad Valayars ..	62,194	420	1,40,300	334
48	276	Veerakodi Vellala ..	2,43,459	5,714	18,88,200	330
49	445	Piramalai Kallar ..	3,46,252	10,696	35,31,600	330
50	210	Gavara	9,19,598	24,166	78,54,800	325
51	230	Kathri	22,114	412	3,900	325
52	215	Jetty	4,669	466	1,50,700	323

ANNEXURE III—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER-CAPITA SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AVAILED BY THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE DESCENDING ORDER—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Students.*	*Amount.*	*Amount per Head.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
53	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder.	4,562	32	10,300	322
54	115	Kulala	3,01,179	2,830	9,08,900	321
55	206	Devangar	4,04,805	10,729	34,38,800	321
56	464	Valayars	68,909	423	1,35,400	320
57	279	Yadhava	1,512,587	10,942	34,83,000	318
58	258	Sadhu Chetty	3,56,056	6,450	20,35,900	316
59	117	Kurumbar	1,83,689	1,056	3,30,300	313
60	267	Tholva Naicker ..	1,17,698	376	1,17,500	313
61	139	Yogeswarar	18,618	714	2,22,800	312
62	225	Karuneegar	97,139	2,327	7,25,100	312
63	130	Sathada Sri Vaishnavar	15,354	493	1,53,300	311
64	272	Vaniyar	4,46,426	3,282	10,12,400	308
65	269	Uppara	59,046	402	1,22,700	305
66	442	Oddars	16,997	103	31,300	304
67	239	Maravar	5,29,168	10,771	32,62,700	303
68	104	Bhatraju	15,700	128	38,500	301
69	250	Panirandam Chettiar Uthama Chettiar ..	11,896	550	1,65,600	301
70	207	Dudigula	2,265	5	1,500	300
71	802	Labbai	14,13,717	23,788	71,09,500	299
72	274	Vallambar	41,019	186	55,200	297
73	214	Illathupillaimar ..	1,39,993	901	2,66,700	296
74	241	Mukkuvar and Mugayar	4,358	754	2,23,000	296
75	131	Sozia Chetty	82,556	2,420	7,07,500	292
76	213	Idiga	34,420	503	1,46,000	292
77	242	Muthurajah	4,06,700	4,323	12,35,700	286
78	132	Telugupatti Chetty ..	58,375	367	1,93,800	283
79	127	Paravar	37,183	1,949	5,16,300	280

ANNEXURE III—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER-CAPITA AMOUNT AVAILED BY THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE DESCENDING ORDER—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Students.*	*Amount.*	*Amount per Head.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
80	205	Bondil	5,158	87	24,000	276
81	262	Senaithalaivar Senaikadoiyar	1,31,116	2,029	8,34,000	275
82	263	Sowrastra	1,89,523	7,656	21,04,100	275
STATE		B.C. Population ..	3,35,70,805	4,42,829	12,04,95,00	272
83	135	Valayar	2,83,580	2,480	6,73,000	271
84	137	Vettaikaran	70,298	95	25,600	269
85	113	Kongu Chettiar ..	43,531	574	2,10,300	216
86	268	Thoriyar	7,226	47	12,500	266
87	101	Ambalakarar	4,46,759	8,396	22,27,100	265
88	102	Andipandaram	2,23,770	1,128	2,99,000	265
89	133	Thottiya Naicker ..	2,71,318	1,295	3,43,700	265
90	106	Dasari	15,907	48	12,600	263
91	243	Nadar, Shanar, Gramani.	23,06,209	45,813	1,17,67,800	257
92	138	Vettuva Gounders ..	1,25,886	1,994	4,97,700	256
93	260	Saliyar	1,32,396	3,608	9,24,500	256
94	227	Kavuthiar	3,118	22	5,600	225
95	233	Koteyar	1,115	56	13,400	255
96	459	Thogamalai Koravar ..	512	15	3,800	253
97	251	Pannayar	9,758	130	32,500	250
98	119	Maruthuvar	4,26,427	5,478	13,63,700	249
99	201	Agamudayar	17,41,852	46,202	1,14,02,900	247
100	240	Monegar	16,838	259	64,000	247
101	108	Eravalar	1,137	5	1,200	240
102	112	Jogi	19,848	139	33,300	240
103	220	Kallar	8,00,466 ..	16,711	39,53,100	237

ANNEXURE III—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PER-CAPITA SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT AVAILED BY THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE DESCENDING ORDER—*cont.*

Serial number.	*Code No.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of Students.*	*Amount.*	*Amount per Head.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
104	261	Savalakarar	6,212	58	13,600	234
105	804	Rowther	5,41,798	6	1,400	233
106	128	Meenavar	2,71,764	2,369	5,49,600	232
107	458	Thottia Naicker ..	40,553	16	3,700	231
108	126	Vanniakula Kshatriya ..	65,04,855	37,891	87,30,000	230
109	317	Veera Saivar	3,938	148	33,000	223
110	223	Kani, Kanisu	14,509	290	64,100	221
111	430	Koravars	45,899	38	8,300	218
112	222	Kammalar	12,26,061	14,104	30,59,900	217
113	134	Thondaman	14,036	118	24,300	206
114	125	Nokkar	7,559	437	87,700	201
115	208	Yenadhi	9,018	7	1,400	200
116	249	Panar	6,068	36	7,200	200
117	315	Chakravar	2,844	23	4,300	187
118	105	Boyar, Oddar	4,09,567	2,661	4,87,500	183
119	226	Katesar/Pattamkatti ..	6,408	202	36,700	182
120	406	Boyas	2,478	19	3,400	179
121	111	Jangam	71,951	2,163	3,62,600	168
122	253	Periki	923	6	1,000	167
123	318	Veluthadathu Nair ..	5,733	130	21,100	162
124	308	Ezhava	12,755	984	1,55,600	158
125	219	Kalingi	5,778	22	3,400	155
126	228	Kerala Mudali	21,005	1,020	1,53,700	151
127	305	Chettu or Chetty ..	51,588	721	1,06,900	148
128	136	Vannar	4,45,637	5,756	7,80,900	336
129	901	Christian converts from Backward Communities.	34,291	100	13,600	136
130	270	Ural Gounder	96,722	801	10,67,300	66

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	population.	Number of students.	Amount/E	Amount per head.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS.	RS.
131	301	Alwar, Azwar	3,942	12	1,500	125
132	805	Mappilla	40,465	34	4,200	124
133	275	Vellan Chettiar	82,197	2,917	3,37,600	116
134	431	Kalnjidabi Kuravars ..	1,971	15	1,700	113
135	912	Christian Converts from Mukuvar	7,088	417	46,900	112
136	246	Odiya	2,793	13	1,400	108
137	302	Arayar	3,409	17	1,800	106
138	123	Mutlagampatti ..	1,575	1	100	100
139	124	Narikoravar	20,162	2	200	100
140	234	Kunchidigar	12,422	2	200	100
141	254	Poraya	1,244	1	100	100
142	311	Naikkar	3,12,299	1	100	100
143	313	Odar	1,052	2	200	100
144	409	Chakkala	2,110	1	100	100
145	433	Kala Koravars	887	1	100	100
146	232	Koppala Velamma ..	4,453	4	300	75
147	235	Lambadi ..	12,588	268	18,200	68
148	278	Wynad Chetty	7,847	6	300	50
149	467	Veppur Parayars	3,814	2	100	50
150	109	Isai Vellalar ..	58,327	11,376	5,06,300	45
151	110	Jambonodai	1,399	49	100	2

ANNEXURE IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BACKWARD COMMUNITIES WHICH RECEIVED SCHOLARSHIPS DURING 1979-80 TO 1982-83' WITH THE RATIO TO THEIR POPULATION.

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of student.*	*Ratio of number of students population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	311	Naickkar	3,12,299	1	1 : 312299
2	804	Rowther	5,41,798	6	1 : 90300
3	404	Ambalakarar	2,58,840	5	1 : 51768
4	124	Narikuravur	20,162	2	1 : 10081
5	901	Christian Converts from S.C.	6,34,291	100	1 : 6343
6	238	Kunchidigar	12,422	2	1 : 6211
7	436	Maravars	4,33,346	103	1 : 4207
8	202	Archakara Vellar	1,07,183	26	1 : 4122
9	120	Mondugolla	5,700	2	1 : 2850
10	429	Kaloddar	40,708	15	1 : 2714
11	458	Thottia Naicks	40,553	16	1 : 2535
12	409	Chakkala	2,110	1	1 : 2140
13	230	Khatri	22,114	12	1 : 1843
14	467	Vepper Parayar	3,814	2	1 : 1907
15	447	Padayachi	34,459	20	1 : 1723
16	123	Mutlakampatti	1,575	1	1 : 1575
17	121	Moundadan Chetty	6,254	4	1: 1564
18	232	Koppala Velamma	4,453	4	1 : 1484
19	470	Vettuva Gounder	17,430	12	1 : 1453
20	273	Vedar	13,771	10	1 : 1377
21	278	Wynad Chetty	7,847	6	1 : 1308
22	204	Billava	3,863	3	1 : 1288
23	208	Yenadhi	9,018	7	1 : 1288
24	254	Porayar	1,244	1	1 : 1244
25	430	Koravars	45,899	33	1 : 1203
26	805	Mappilla	40,465	34	1 : 1190
27	107	Dommara	4,435	4	1 : 1109
28	271	Valmiki	24,331	26	1 : 936

Serial number.	Code number.	Name of the Community.	Population.	Number of student.	number of population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29	433	Kala Koravar	887	1	1 : 887
30	229	Karvi	5,411	7	1 : 773
31	137	Vettaikaran	70,298	95	1 : 740
32	443	Pedda Boyas	2,655	4	1 : 664
33	406	Boyas	12,478	19	1 : 657
34	118	Kuruhini Chetty	4,225	7	1 : 604
35	911	Christian Converts from Paravar.	56,384	96	1 : 587
36	313	Odar	1,052	2	1 : 526
37	461	Urali Gounder	67,195	133	1 : 505
38	207	Dudikula	2,265	5	1 : 453
39	122	Mahendra, Madhera	7,418	19	1 : 390
40	266	Thogatta Veerakshatriya ..	4,268	12	1 : 356
41	106	Dasari	15,907	48	1 : 331
42	217	Kambar	5,624	17	1 : 331
43	301	Alwar, Azwar	3,942	12	1 : 329
44	267	Tholuva Naicker	1,17,698	376	1 : 313
45	108	Yeravallar	1,377	5	1 : 275
46	424	Gandarvakottai Kallars ..	14,566	53	1 : 275
47	219	Kalingi	5,778	22	1 : 263
48	116	Kunnuvar Mannadi	11,055	44	1 : 251
49	274	Vallambar	41,019	186	1 : 221
50	246	Odiya	2,793	13	1 : 215
51	133	Thottia Naicker	2,71,318	1,295	1 : 210
52	255	Pulluvar	7,441	36	1 : 207
53	302	Arayar	3,409	17	1 : 201
54	102	Andipandaram	2,23,770	1,128	1 : 198
55	249	Panar	6,868	36	1 : 191
56	446	Peria Siniyur Kallar	1,940	11	1 : 176
57	117	Kurumbar	1,83,689	1,056	1 : 174
58	126	Vanniakula Khatriya	65,04,855	37,891	1 : 172
59	237	Malayan	14,535	87	1 : 167
60	442	Oddar	16,997	103	1 : 165

Serial number.	Code Number.	Name of the Community.	Population.	Number of student.	Number of student population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61	464	Valayar	68,909	423	1 : 163
62	132	Telugupatty Chetty	58,735	367	1 : 159
63	214	Illathu Pillaimar	1,39,993	901	1 : 155
64	105	Boyar, Oddar	4,09,567	2,661	1 : 154
65	253	Perike	923	6	1 : 154
66	268	Thoriyar	72,226	47	1 : 154
67	221	Kalveli Gounder	23,441	155	1 : 151
68	411	Chettinad Valayar	62,194	420	1 : 428
69	103	Bestha, Siviyar	7,603	48	1 : 147
70	269	Uppara	59,046	402	1 : 147
71	112	Jogi	19,848	139	1 : 143
72	129	Punnan Vettuva Gounder ..	4,562	32	1 : 143
73	227	Kauthiar	3,118	22	1 : 142
74	279	Yadhavar	15,12,587	10,942	1 : 138
75	272	Vaniar	4,46,426	3,282	1 : 136
76	259	Salivakana	2,398	18	1 : 133
77	245	Nangudi Vellala	23,885	183	1 : 131
78	431	Kalingidabi Koravars ..	1,971	15	1 : 131
79	231	Kongu Vellalar	2,369,666	18,388	1 : 129
80	315	Chakkaravar	2,884	23	1 : 124
81	104	Bhatraju	15,700	128	1 : 123
82	281	Yerukula	7,450	61	1 : 122
83	270	Urali Gounder	96,772	801	1 : 121
84	134	Thondaman	14,036	118	1 : 119
85	128	Meenavar	271,764	2,369	1 : 115
86	135	Valayar	283,580	2,480	1 : 114
87	435	Kepmaris	1,225	11	1 : 111
88	403	Appa Nattu Kondayamkottai Maravar	50,753	468	1 : 108
89	261	Savalakkara	6,212	58	1 : 107
90	115	Kulala	301,179	2,830	1 : 106
91	209	Gangavar	3,610	35	1 : 103

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of student.*	*Ratio of number of students : population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
92	801	Dekkini Muslim	246,088	2,421	1 : 102
93	242	Muthuraja	406,700	4,323	1 : 94
94	252	Parkavakulam	501,067	5,326	1 : 94
95	222	Kammala	1,226,061	14,104	1 : 87
96	119	Maruthuvar	426,427	5,478	1 : 78
97	136	Vannar	445,637	5,756	1 : 77
		STATE—BACKWARD CLASS POPULATION	**33,570,805**	**442,829**	**1 : 76**
98	113	Kongu Chettiar	43,531	574	1 : 76
99	251	Pannayar	9,758	130	1 : 75
100	305	Chettu or Chetty	51,588	721	1 : 72
101	277	Vokkaligar	288,934	4,168	1 : 69
102	213	Idiga	34,420	503	1 : 68
103	264	Sozia Vellalar	459,293	6,890	1 : 67
104	138	Vettuva Gounder	125,886	1,944	1 : 65
105	240	Monigar	16,838	259	1 : 65
106	224	Kannada Saineegar	68,540	1,123	1 : 61
107	205	Bondil	5,158	87	1 : 59
108	802	Labbai	1,413,717	23,788	1 : 59
109	236	N. B. Maratta	38,754	705	1 : 55
110	258	Sadhu Chetty	356,056	6,450	1 : 55
111	101	Ambalakarar	446,759	8,396	1 : 53
112	203	Badagar	144,505	2,780	1 : 52
13	223	Kani Kanisu	14,509	290	1 : 50
114	243	Nadar, Sanar, Gramani ..	2,306,209	45,813	1 : 50
115	239	Maravar	529,163	10,771	1 : 49
116	218	Kaikolar, Sengundar	876,365	18,326	1 : 48

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of student.*	*Ratio of Number of students population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
117	220	Kallar	800,466	16,711	1 : 48
118	235	Lambadi	12,588	268	1 : 47
119	257	Reddy (Ganjam)	159,453	3,624	1 : 44
120	318	Veluthadathu Nair	5,733	130	1 : 44
121	262	Senaithalaivar (Senaikudayar)	131,116	3,029	1 : 43
122	276	Veerakodi Vellala	243,459	5,714	1 : 43
123	225	Karuneegar	97,139	2,327	1 : 42
124	201	Agamudayar	1,741,852	46,202	1 : 38
125	206	Devangar	404,805	10,729	1 : 38
126	210	Gavara	919,598	24,166	1 : 38
127	260	Saliyar	132,396	3,608	1 : 37
128	131	Sozia Chetty	82,556	2,420	1 : 34
129	459	Thogamalai Koravars	512	15	1: 34
130	111	Jangam	71,951	2,163	1 : 33
131	226	Katesar/Pattamkattai	6,408	202	1 : 32
132	445	Piramalai Kallar	346,252	10,696	1 : 32
133	130	Sattada Sri Vaishnava	15,354	493	1 : 31
134	110	Jambavanodai	1,399	49	1 : 29
135	275	Vellan Chettiar	82,197	2,917	1 : 28
136	317	Veera Saivar	3,938	148	1 : 27
137	139	Yogeeswarar	18,618	714	1 : 26
138	263	Sourastra	119,523	7,656	1 : 25
139	211	Gowda	37,249	1,692	1 : 22
140	250	Pannirendam Chettiar Uthama Chettiar	11,896	550	1 : 22
141	228	Kerala Mudali	21,005	1,020	1 : 21

Serial number.	*Code number.*	*Name of the Community.*	*Population.*	*Number of student.*	*Ratio of Number of students population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
142	233	Koteyar	1,155	56	1 : 21
143	127	Paravar	37,183	1,949	1 : 19
144	125	Nokkar	7,559	437	1 : 17
145	244	Nagaram	19,210	1,117	1 : 17
146	912	Christian converts from Mukuvar, Mugayar.	7,088	417	1 : 17
147	308	Ezhava	12,755	984	1 : 13
148	215	Jetty	4,669	466	1 : 10
149	256	Poosala	5,131	765	1 : 7
150	241	Mukkuvar/Mugayar ..	4,358	754	1 : 6
151	109	Isai Vellalar	58,327	11,376	1 : 5

SECTION III

CHAPTER–9 I (ii).

REVITALISATION OF SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Various schemes now implemented for the welfare of Backward Classes may be broadly classified under the following three heads :—

(i) Educational Schemes.
(ii) Economic Schemes.
(iii) Housing and other schemes.

An attempt has been made by this Commission to revitalise some of the existing schemes and suggest some specific measures for further development.

STATE SCHEMES.

1. *Enhancement of income limit for the award of Scholarships and admission into Hostels.*

The income limit for the award of scholarships and admission into Government Hostels, which was Rs. 1,500 till 1966 was gradually enhanced to Rs. 5,000 during 1981–82. Due to the steep increase in the cost of living, even this enhanced limit is insufficient. Therefore a minimum of Rs. 10,000 per annum has been tentatively suggested, so that the lower income groups including the salaried groups such as Junior Assistants, Teachers, Record Clerks, Basic Servants in Government Service can also be benefited.

2. *Enhancement of the quantum of Scholarship amount for the Backward Class Students.*

Scholarships are awarded to students studying in the prematric and Postmatric Courses. In the case of prematric courses, Scholarship benefits are extended from IV Standard in the case of Denotified Communities and IX Standard in the case of Backward Classes. The amount was disbursed in cash till 1976–77. But from 1977–78, after deducting the special fees and examination fees, select text books are supplied by restricting their numbers within the balance amount avai lable. The special fees and the examination fees (in the case of S.S.L.C. students) are directly reimbursed to the Heads of Institutions and the Director of Government Examinations respectively. Now it is recommended to improve this scheme by enhancing the present scholarship rates so as to supply all the text books to students covered under the prematric Scholarship scheme. The students belonging to Backward Classes are from a very poor educational and economic background. They may not be able to purchase text books or manage without them. The additional Financial Commitment in the supply of all the text books may not be large.

POST MATRIC.

The postmatric scholarship sanctioned is intended to cover the expenditure towards tuition fees, special fees, book money and examination fees. A number of heads of educational institutions who appeared before the Commission for tendering oral evidence, pleaded for the enhancement of the present rates of postmatric scholarships. The Department is paying tuition fees and special fees at the rates fixed by Government in their Colleges. Hence this needs no further examination. The examination fees are not fixed by the Government in the Scholarship Notification. The sanctioning authorities are empowered to sanction the examination fees as recommended by the Institutions. But the amount sanctioned under 'Book Money' is not commensurate with the prevailing prices of books.

In view of this, the Commission recommends a sum of Rs. 50 each year for the Higher Secondary Course and a minimum of Rs. 100 for the First Year and Rs. 50 each for the rest of the two years of the study at the Graduate level. Similarly in the case of Post Graduate students, a uniform rate of Rs. 150 per year is recommended under Book money, as the minimum. This does not however intend to interfere with the higher rates sanctioned under 'Book money' whenever specially allowed and sanctioned, taking into consideration the special necessitiese and technicalities involved.

In the case of students who pursue their studies staying in the hostels attached to the educational institutions the boarding and lodging charges are sanctioned along with the regular scholarship amount. Realising the present difficulties, the Commission recommends a uniform rate of Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of Higher Secondary Schools and Rs. 150 per mensem in the case of Colleges towards boarding and lodging charges.

3. *Insistance of 90 per cent Attendance Rules.*

For the award of scholarships, a minimum of 90 per cent attendance is insisted. But students with a minimum of 75 per cent attendance are allowed to appear for the University Examinations. The 90 per cent attendance is insisted for award of scholarship with a view to promote serious study among scholarship holders. The scholarship recepients are often agitating for its relaxation. Arguments have also been put forth by the Heads of Educational Institutions for and against the present policy of the Government. In the interest of the scholarship-holders themselves it is better to continue the present policy to enforce better discipline amongst them.

4. *Maintenance of existing hostels and opening of new hostels.*

At present 360 boys hostels and 95 girls hostels for Backward Classes and 54 boys hostels and 14 girls hostels for Denotified Communities are run by the Government. The conditions prevailing in them are definitely not conducive for the promotion of education among the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Again, the existing hostels are not adequate to cater to the needs of the huge size of the Backward Classes population in the State. Hence a total number of 600 hostels has been proposed for opening in the State in a phased programme over a period of 5 years. A detailed project report has been prepared and added to this report.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

5. *Construction of Houses.*

At present no houses are constructed for the welfare of Backward Classes. A programme for the construction of houses for Denotified Communities at Rs. 4,300 (Rs. 3,225 Subsidy plus Rs. 1,075 Loan) is not under implementation owing to increase in the cost of construction.

The Rural Housing Programme, now caters to the needs of Adi-Dravidars. In order to help the poor Backward Class individuals in the rural areas who are below the poverty line at least 25 per cent of the membership may be allowed to the rural poor among the Backward Classes/ Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities. The whole scheme may be implemented by the same agency, viz., THADCO.

Tube Well Irrigation Scheme.

This is a scheme of community co-operation which will improve irrigation facilities and promote good ground water management. To attract the farmers to this scheme the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2060, Public Works Department, dated 16th October 1982 have issued orders prescribing the pattern of assitance to be provided for Adi-Dravidars, Backward Classes and others. The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation (Private) Limited will be the lead agency for assisting the Backward Classes. It appears that the spirit of the Government Orders is to involve the TABCEDCO by granting margin money payable by the Backward Class beneficiaries under this scheme. According to this Government Order the pattern of assistance towards proportionate capital cost of community well will be as follows in respect of Backward Classes :—

	Small farmers (within B.Cs.)	*Others (B.Cs.)*
(i) Margin money payable by beneficiaries.	12 1/2 per cent.	12 1/2 per cent.
(ii) Bank loan — — —	37 1/2 per cent.	87 1/2 per cent.
	50 per cent.	100 per cent.

(The Government will meet the balance of 50 per cent of the capital cost as grant in respect of small farmers). It is understood that the TABCEDCO has not so far implemented this Government Order.

The small farmers and other Backward Classes who solely depend on ground water will benefit if the scheme is taken up for implementation by the TABCEDCO immediately. Government may therefore instruct the Corporation to proceed with the implementation of the scheme and also provide margin money assistance to the extent necessary in accordance with the rules in force.

II. Schemes beneficial to the Backward Classes under 20 Point Programme

Under 20 Point Programme rural and urban folk who come under the categories 'below poverty line', 'economically weaker sections' and 'educated unemployed youth' are assisted in their economic uplift, gainful and self-employment.

Under IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Rural Artisans and other poorer sections below poverty line are assisted by providing subsidy of 25 per cent or 33⅓ per cent of the Unit Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 which is equally shared by the State and Centre.

IRDP beneficiaries in rural areas and all others in rural and urban areas, who come under 'Weaker Section' are financed by Nationalised and Scheduled Banks under D.R.I.L. Scheme (Differential Rate of Interest Loan Scheme) up to a maximum of Rs. 6,500 at 4 per cent interest.

TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) provides training in various trades having self-employment opportunities and facilities like stipend, training expenses, raw materials, reward and tool kits to rural youth belonging to the target group of IRDP. Subsidy is available under TRYSEM and ISB (Industrial Service Business).

NREP (National Rural Employment Programme) as a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis and RLEGP (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme) as a scheme fully funded by the Central Government are implemented through Panchayat Union Commissioners/Public Works Department. Highways Department and Agricultural Engineering Department to generate gainful employment for unemployed and under-employed rural agricultural workers and marginal farmers.

SEPEUY (Self Employment Programme for Educated Un-employed Youth) is a scheme to provide gainful employment for un-employed educated youth in urban areas. Loan up to Rs. 25,000 through Nationalised Banks and Central Government Subsidy of 25 per cent of the Unit Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 6,250 are available under this scheme.

BIO-GAS Development is also a programme sponsored by the Central Government and providing with subsidy assistance. The programme is implemented mainly by Department of Rural Welfare in State Government and also by Departmental agencies, Co-operative bodies, State Government Corporations, viz., State Agro-Industrial Corporation, Dairy Development Corporation and trained entrepreneurs recognised by the State Government. The cost of the plant varies according to the model of the plant. Besides, Subsidy loan through Nationalised Commercial/Scheduled Banks, free training to rural masons in the construction of plants, supply of cement and steel at Government rate on priority basis and free and correct technical guidance at all times and at all levels are the various assistances activised under the programme. In districts the Rural Welfare Officers, Block Development Officers, Collectorate (Bio-gas Cell) and in headquarters the Joint Director (Bio-gas), Directorate of Rural Development can be approached for necessary assistance. Those of the Backward Classes who came under the categories 'Small Farmer', 'Marginal Farmer' and 'Agricultural Labourer' are entitled for the maximum subsidy, irrespective of community.

The mass of people in the Backward Class bracket is extremely large—more than 33 millions. The misery they undergo should be seen to be believed. This will grow in extent and intensify if proper correctives are not applied on a massive scale and in time.

Because of the meagre resources and scanty opportunities for higher learning or technical education the Backward Classes remain a huge reservoir of unutilised man power mostly unskilled or semi-skilled.

For want of proper nourishment and bare amenities their productivity is at a very low ebb.

The Backward Classes have so far neither been able to contribute significantly to national economic growth nor share equitably in nation's economic progress.

Absolute poverty is defined by income levels below which even minimum standards of nutrition, shelter and personal amenities cannot be procured. Most of the Backward Classes are below this absolute poverty line.

The Backward Classes include small-scale farmers, agricultural tenants and predominantly agricultural labourers. Dependence on the proverbially low yielding agricultural sectors by a large mass of Backward Classes results in their low income. The small holdings, mostly in fragments, invariably with precarious tenure, generate incomes far below the absolute poverty level.

Operational Strategy.—A strategy for development of Backward Classes must attempt to hasten the rate of transfer of people in this group to more rewarding pursuits, upgrading their technical capability by a massive programme of training in technical trades through Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics with a corresponding increase in the Engineering degree courses. The objectives of development for Backward Classes will include sustained efforts to increase per capita incomes, expansion of productive employment, enhancement of technical capability by suitably designed courses and greater equity in the distribution of benefits of growth.

They often suffer from limited access to material resources. But more often they suffer because they have little access to technology, services and institutions which sustain a higher level of productivity. Public and private institutions that can effect technological transfer tend to bypass the under privileged Backward Classes operating typically small uneconomic holdings.

Fiscal policies often militate against the Backward Classes who are less well-organised and less vociferous than other groups.

In many cases vested interests operate to ensure not only that the benefits of productive activities are distributed inequitably but that the Backward Classes are denied access to the inputs, services and organisations which would help them increase their productivity. Thus the socio-economic system operating in the country is often hostile to the Backward Classes serving to reinforce the backwardness and to frustrate their efforts to move up.

Any programme for the uplift of Backward Classes will involve a large number of them. The literacy level of most of them is pretty low. The Backward Classes must be educated, motivated and guided to participate in such programmes.

We have well-meant programmes under the Twenty Point Programme specially sponsored to help the categories that are 'below the poverty line', 'economically weaker sections' and the 'educated unemployed youth'. Under all these categories the number of Backward Classes will be considerable. But because of their ignorance and lack of proper information about these schemes the benefits accruing to them by these schemes will be limited. Unless special attention is given to these poor sections among the Backward Classes they might miss these programmes. The Commission is of the view that an all-out drive should be instituted to identify educate and encourage Backward Classes for availing themselves fully of the opportunities offered by these schemes. The Backward Classes Department and the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation (Private) Limited which have been established for the welfare of the Backward Classes in the State should take and active part in this effort. Only then will the benefit of these All India schemes be channelised to the most needy among the under privileged Backward Classes.

CHAPTER 9 I (iii)

WATCHING THE PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCESSIONS AND WELFARE MEASURES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

The main object of the Backward Classes Department is to safeguard the interests of Backward Classes guaranteed under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution and implement other welfare measures.

I. RESERVATIONS

The reservations stipulated under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) are meant for the advancement of socially and educationally Backward Classes of citizens declared as Backward Classes by the State Government. There should be reservation of 50 per cent of seats in all admissions to educational institutions and also in public services.

There is one Special Officer in the Directorate of Backward Classes to assist the Director of Backward Classes to review the implementation of reservation policy of the Government.

The reviews made by the Director of Backward Classes are often belated and routine in nature. No critical comments on the shortfall of reservation is made. The reviews are not, therefore, effective. It was felt that due representations of Backward Classes in educational institutions and public services can be effectively ensured by actual inspection of rosters maintained by the various authorities by the Special Officer. As the Special Officer in the Directorate of Backward Classes was not able to inspect the rosters in all the educational institutions and unit offices throughout the State, the work of inspection of rosters in the districts had since been entrusted to the respective District Backward Classes Welfare Officers. The inspection of the rosters by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers is only nominal and continues to be ineffective.

The Commission, therefore, suggests that this work should be given top priority at least in future and there should be an effective high level body to review the implementation of the rule of reservation. This body may consist of the following members under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister :—

1. Minister for Backward Classes.
2. Commissioner and Secretary, Social Welfare Department.
3. Director of Backward Classes.
4. Director of Medical Education.
5. Director of Technical Education.
6. Director of Collegiate Education.
7. Director of Employment and Training.

There are number of periodicals prescribed by the Director of Backward Classes to watch the sanction of scholarships, admission in hostels, investigation of scholarships sanctioned, supply of free tools, supply of free books and slates, uniforms, etc. There is no critical and purposeful review on the implementation of the various welfare schemes. The department should ensure prompt receipt of the reports on the due dates from the concerned. This may be reviewed critically by Government.

There is a State level advisory body with non-official members to discuss various measures for the welfare of Backward Classes. This body has to meet once in six months under the Chairmanship of Minister for Backward Classes. This body was last reconstituted during 1974 and it met last on 22nd July 1974. This may be revived and meetings held periodically. Similarly the conference of District Backward Classes Welfare Officers has to be held once in six months under the Chairmanship of Minister for Backward Classes. The last three meetings were held on 23rd July 1974, 11th June 1978 and 23rd October 1981. Subsequently there were no meetings. The Conference of the District Officers will be useful in reviewing the activities of the Department. It is therefore suggested that it may be held regularly.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9 J (i).

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING HOSTEL FACILITIES.

An important promotional measure designed to benefit the backward class students principally is the provision of hostel facility. During 1983-84 there were 483 such hostels in the State—415 for the backward classes and 68 for the denotified communities with a total strength of 26,712. With a view to analysing certain basic issues involved in the provision of hostel facility—the demand forth-coming from the eligible students for admission into the hostels, the extent of actual utilisation of available hostel facility and the adequacy of amenities provided in the hostels for the inmates to have a purposeful stay, a survey was mounted through issuing a questionnaire, the hostel wardens being the respondents. A copy of the questionnaire served is appended.

These replies were received regarding all the hostels, the particulars furnished were incomplete in some respects. The available materials supplemented by particulars from the Director of Backward Classes were analysed.

Sanctioned Strength.

The hostels are mainly intended for Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Yet, they do take in, to an extent, students from scheduled castes and forward communities as well. The mixing is calculated to promote a sense of fraternity and brother-hood among the inmates and to pave the way for breaking the psychological barriers on all sides. It is laudable that these well-meant stipulations are adhered to in running the hostels. In the following table are given the supporting data :—

TABLE 1.

Sanctioned strength according to Communities.

Community.	*Backward Classes Hostels.*			*Denotified Community Hostels.*		
	Sanctioned strength.	*Percentage.*	*Stipulated percentage.*	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Percentage.*	*Stipulated percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Backward Classes	14,499	64	65	1,211	21	10
Denotified Communities ..	824	4		2,966	51	60
Scheduled Castes	5,567	25	25	1,372	23	25
Forward Communities ..	1,661	7	10	299	5	5
Total ..	22,551	100	100	5,848	100	100

Note—

(i) Sanctioned strength for one hostel has not been furnished.

(ii) Break-up figures according to communities for 5 hostels not given.

(iii) Sanctioned strength relates to 409 Backward Class hostels.

The details of admission made have not been furnished by 96 wardens for the year 1982-83 and by 65 wardens in respect of 1983-84. To have a clear view of this aspect, these particulars were required from the Director of Backward Classes. Contacts with the Backward Classes Directorate revealed that the details of admission during 1983-84 were not available. The Commission had to rest content with the details for 1982-83 and that for 1984-85 (which excludes the figures for 5 districts, viz. Madras, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Ramanathapuram).

TABLE 2.—Shows the particulars of admissions made in these two kinds of hostels, district-wise as furnished by the Director of Backward Classes referring to his periodical No. 140-83.

TABLE 3.—Exhibits the position of admission in these two kinds of hostels (as on 20th November 1984) as furnished by the Director of Backward Classes in respect of 11 districts.

TABLE 2.

DETAILS OF STUDENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1982–83 IN BACKWARD CLASSES HOSTEL (DENOTIFIED COMMUNITY HOSTEL).

Serial number and District.	*Backward Classes Hostel.*		*Denotified Communities Hostel.*		*Remarks.*
	Sanctioned strength.	*Admitted strength.*	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Admitted strength.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras	680	663	..	..	
2 Chengalpattu	1,195	1,187	50	24	
3 North Arcot	1,260	1,191	50	45	
4 South Arcot	1,845	1,847	..	..	
5 Thanjavur	1,915	1,888	..	..	
6 Madurai	2,109	2,367	..	..	
7 Tirunelveli	1,604	1,460	670	670	
8 Tiruchirappalli ..	2,020	2,067	100	100	
9 Coimbatore	850	786	100	96	
10 Pudukkottai	1,195	1,195	194	194	
11 Kanniyakumari ..	500	463	..	..	
12 Salem	1,640	1,372	..	..	
13 Dharmapuri	1,240	1,147	..	..	
14 Periyar	900	828	..	..	
15 Nilgiris	400	336	..	..	
16 Ramanathapuram ..	1,675	1,665	785	785	
17 Special Deputy Collector (K. R.), Madurai ..	..	..	3,735	4,269	
Total ..	21,028	20,462	5,684	6,183	

TABLE 3.

DETAILS OF SANCTIONED STRENGTH AND ADMITTED STRENGTH IN BACKWARD CLASSES/ DENOTIFIED COMMUNITY HOSTEL DURING 1984–85.

Serial number and name of of the district.	*Backward Classes.*		*Denotified Communities.*		*Remarks.*
	Sanctioned strength.	*Admitted strength.*	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Admitted strength.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Kanniyakumari ..	650	608	..	..	
2 Pudukkottai	1,595	1,595	344	344	
3 Chengalpattu	1,395	1,340	50	50	
4 Thanjavur	2,165	2,117	250	204	

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	Salem	1,845	1,666	..	..	
6	Ramanathapuram ..	2,025	1,936	835	862	
7	Coimbatore	750	753	100	99	
8	North Arcot	1,460	1,362	50	50	
9	Tirunelveli	1,954	1,812	670	670	
10	Madurai	2,454	2,742	4,468	4,339	
11	Tiruchirappalli	2,270	2,143	100	84	
	Total ..	18,563	18,074	6,867	6,702	

NOTE.—Details regarding Madras, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Ramanathapuram, are not available.

An analysis of the data for 1982–83 reveals the utilisation of the hostel facilities by the respective communities. In respect of Backward Classes Hostels with a total strength of 21,028, the utility was 97·31 per cent, the admission being 20,462. The Denotified Community hostels reveal a different situation, with 6,183 admissions against the sanctioned strength of 5,684 the utility being 108·78 per cent. Both the kinds of hostels put together, the utilisation is 99·75 per cent —with 26,645 admissions against the sanctioned seats of 26,712.

This was again checked up with the data on admissions for 1984–85 (as those for 1983–84 were not available) though they are not available for 5 districts. The analysis exhibit a position approximating to that of 1982–83. The admission in the Backward Classes Hostels and Denotified Community Hostels were 18,074 and 6,702, against the sanctioned seats of 18,563 and 6,867. The utility of the hostel facilities by the Backward Classes works out to 97·37 per cent and to 97·60 per cent by the Denotified Communities—the utility being 97·43 per cent by both these classes of hostels. The percentage of non-utility amounting to about 2·5 per cent is meagre, perhaps, due to the late opening of new hostels sanctioned during that year, as in the case of all schemes and they may be ignored.

We believe that by improving the standard of facilities and amenities provided in the hostels and by choosing proper locations for the hostels, the inmates strength could be considerably enhanced. Something concrete should also be done to ensure a greater measure of forward community entry into the hostels, for it goes a long way to boost the image of the hostels.

Academic Performance of Hostel Inmates.—The percentage of pass in examinations held during the last five years was taken to indicate the response of the inmates to academic requirements. For the backward class hostels and denotified class hostels, the five-year average performance stood at 79 and 77 per cent respectively, which should be rated as fairly good. The year-wise data are given below :—

TABLE 4.

PERFORMANCE OF INMATES IN EXAMINATIONS.

Year.	*Backward Class Hostels.*		*Denotified Community Hostels.*	
	Number of Hostels reporting.	*Percentage of pass.*	*Number of Hostels reporting.*	*Percentage of pass.*
1978–79 ..	43	75	43	77
1979–80 ..	97	75	50	79
1980–81 ..	155	77	51	80
1981–82 ..	213	78	52	74
1982–83 ..	287	78	55	83
5 year Average		77		79

Going a step further, the hostels were asked this questions "Has any one of the Boys/Girls in your hostel stood first and obtained prizes ?". Answering the question were 305 out of the 415 backward class hostels and 53 out of 68 denotified community hostels of the number responding, 116 (38 per cent) and 15 (28 per cent) respectively were to report that their wards did stand first and won prizes too. It is a matter for gratification that such academic distinctions are not beyond the reach of these socially and economically backward groups, and it is to be recognised that the hostels did make their contribution in this regard.

It is generally reported that all the hostel wardens do identify those students who are weak in English, Mathematics and Science with the intention of arranging for special coaching to these pupils. However, not all the wardens have reported to have made such special arrangements for special tuition on the eve of examinations. 266 out of 348 backward class hostels responding to the question (76 per cent) and 58 out of 64 reporting denotified community hostels (91 per cent) have spoken of such extra attention paid to the weaker among the student—inmates. It is very necessary that the hostels make provisions for such supporting arrangements, even if amounts to contracting additional commitments.

Provision of other facilities :

How many of the hostels attended to certain personal needs of their wards ? Again how many of them provided such basic facilities as library and play ground? These important aspects were examined to assess the level of commitment of hostels to the students enjoying certain minimum standards of facilities and amenities. The findings are presented below :—

(1) *Personal Hygine* :

There is provision for the supply of soap to the wards. Out of 483 hostels (backward class and denotified community hostels put together), 419 (87 per cent) supply soap on a regular basis. It is imperative that the rest of the hostels also take up the function.

(2) *Dress Requirements* :

Supply of dresses is restricted to the hostels meant for High School students numbering sizeable at 422 out of the total of 483 hostels. Each inmate is provided with two sets of dress per year. Not all the hostels, however, do it in practice. This may be examined and action taken. 392 hostels accounting for 93 per cent of the total reported undertaking this function. Under the present system followed, dresses are stitched going by broad age group (measurement) and distributed to the inmates. The fitting, therefore, cannot be to individual requirements which may vary. That is why two thirds of the hostels adopting the system preferred replacing it by one providing for distributing cloth as such, permitting each inmate to stitch it to his measurements, the hostel meeting the stitching charge. The fact however, remains that a third of the hostels wanted continuance of the present system. We feel that whatever the system followed, individual measurements have to be taken and adhered to. As reported by 62 per cent of boys' hostels those studying in the 10th standard and above have a specific preference for pants and shirts. Due consideration may also be given to such reasonable representations.

(3) *Library facility* :

With regard to such an indispensable requirement as library facility to form part of the hostel complex, the number of hostels complying with the provision is very modest at 38 out of the total 483 hostels (8 per cent). In 70 hostels, the supply of newspapers on a regular basis has been ensured. There is a clear case for the large number of hostels which have not built up the library facility so for to catch up with those already on the right lines.

(4) *Play Ground Facility* :

An equally important provision without which the hostel set-up will be incomplete relates to the play ground. Here again the number of hostels which have play grounds at 163 (34 per cent of the total) is on the low side. It is very necessary that the remaining bulk of hostels built up the facility, whatever be the consequential commitment.

(5) *Arrangements for attending to the sick* :

Of common occurrence among the inmates are such ailments as fever, malaria, dysentry, stomach-pain, head-ache, cold and cough, scabbies and itches. Especially, that there is the incidence of scabbies and itches among the inmates,one cannot help feeling that the hostel authorities should pay greater attention to questions of personal and environmental hygiene concerning the inmates. In only as small a number as 62 hostels (51 backward class and 11 denotified community hostels) constituting 13 per cent of the total, separate sick room facility is available within the premises ; Fortnightly visits of doctors to the hostels, though provided for, have been reported by just 12 per cent of the hostels (numbering 56, comprising 32 backward class and 24 denotified community hostels). Even the provision of a first aid box has been taken seriously only by 10 per cent of the hostels (numbering 49—41 backward class and 8 denotified community).

Although individually looked at, the absence of such of the facilities covered above may appear trivial, we have chosen to high light it for the reason that each of these do constitute an integral part of the institutional set up meant for those prosecuting their studies to live in and pursue their objective in the right kind of atmosphere.

A detailed programme for promoting the health of the inmates of the hostels has been suggested under the Hostel Project and is recommended for eventual implementation.

Role of Wardens :

A community-wise distribution of hostel wardens to shown below :

Community.	*Backward class Hostels,*	*Denotified Community Hostels.*
	(IN NUMBER)	
Backward Classes	292	57
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe	92	5
Forward Caste	23	5
Data not available	8	1
	415	68

A large majority of wardens of backward class hostels as well as denotified community hostels belong to the backward class. It is hoped that the wardens to whatever community they might belong to take an abiding interest in the Welfare and uplift of the wards in their care.

Referring to the special accomplishments of wardens which are useful to a hostel set-up we find that 83 wardens (17 per cent) hold a pass in first aid test. This backlog shall be made, good by providing training to wardens/matrons suggested under the project proposals.

For the wardens, to stay in the hostel itself would be ideal in the best interest of the inmates. But then the ideal by and large has not been realised yet. Thus it is only in the case of 86 hostels forming 18 per cent of the total number of hostels that the wardens live on with the inmates. However, without exception all the wardens ensure that they are present in the hostels during the study-hours. To another query whether the wardens taste the food served to the hostels so that they can know its quality for themselves almost all the wardens replied in the affirmative.

Building and related facilities :

Out of 480 hostels, as many as 425 or 89 per cent (373 backward class and 52 denotified community hostels) are run in private buildings on rent. The remaining 53 hostels are housed in Government buildings. Of the 3 hostels left out in the total (483 hostels), while 2 have not stated whether they are run in Government or private building, one hostel enjoys rent-free private accommodation. That the average monthly rent paid by backward class hostels amounts to Rs. 268 and by denotified community hostels to Rs. 241 incidentally points to the type of accommodation of the hostels At any rate, in terms of space and facilities available these buildings can hardly meet the real req irements for running a student's hostel.

In accommodating the inmates, 292 out of the 483 hostels (249 backward class and 43 denotified community) are relatively better placed. Running water facilities are available in 211 hostels (185 backward class and 26 denotified community). Bathroom facility is available in 210 hostels (187 backward community and 23 denotified community). In providing latrine facility also the number of hostels serving the requirement is limited to 194 (174 backward class and 20 denotified comminity). Considering the overall position, the hostels leave considerable scope for improvement in terms of living space and other basic facilities.

Expenditure on Boarding and other items.

Details with regard to expenditure on boarding and other items are available for 254 high school and 44 college hostels of backward classes and 53 denotified community hostels.

On an average the boarding charge per year per inmate works out to Rs. 729 and expenditure on items other than boarding works out to Rs. 525 in the case of the backward class hostels for high School students. For college hostels the borading charges worked out to Rs. 1,017 and other items Rs. 619. In respect of the denotified community hostels the average annual expenditure on boarding amounted to Rs. 872 per inmate and on items other than boarding the expenditure stood at Rs. 542. Thus the ratio of expenditure on boarding to expenditure on items other than boarding prevailed at 58 : 42 for a backward class high school hostel and 62 : 38 for a denotified hostel. In the case of college hostels the ratio was 62 : 38.

The wardens of only 246 hostels (191 backward class and 55 denotified community) constituting 51 per cent of the total number of hostels have reported that the actual expenditure on food is within the allotted amount while the rest spoke of its exceeding the limit.

A large majority of backward class hostel wardens have felt that the financial allotment per inmate may be raised to Rs. 120 per month from the present Rs. 60. Similarly the need for enhancing the allotment to Rs. 80 has been made out by the wardens of denotified community hostels. A higher rate of food charge has been recommended separately.

Other Suggestions from Wardens.

Towards improving the administration of backward class and denotified community hostels, the wardens have made quite a number of suggestions, some of which merit consideration by the Government. To list out the suggestions :

1. Increasing monthly allotment for food.

2. Standard provision for supply of free books including dictionary, sports goods and newspapers and arranging for library and radio facilities.

3. Appointment of Part time tutors for giving special coaching to inmates from the begining of the academic year on higher emoluments than at present.

4. Regularising visits by doctors.

5. Provision of pucca building with facilities for study room, bathroom, latrine, etc.

6. Wardens are to be vested with powers to enforce discipline among the inmates.

7. Supply of sewing machines to hostels for girls.

8. Provision for award of prizes to inmates who secure distinction in their studies.

9. Appointment of a Deputy Warden in hostels where the inmate strength exceeds 100.

10. Arranging for educational tours and excursions for the inmates.

11. Arranging for supply of special meals on days of national and religious importance such as Independence Day, Republic Day, Pongal, etc.

12. Supply of eversilver plate, tumbler, blanket, soap, oil and tooth powder.

13. Hostels meant for post-graduate students should be manned by wardens with post-graduate qualification.

14. Creation of promotional opportunities and monetary incentives to the wardens. A separate cadre for wardens may be thought of.

15. Quarters may be constructed for the wardens inside the hostel premises.

16. Maintenance of the hostel buildings by the Public Works Department.

17. Provision of facilities to protect the inmates from cold weather in the hilly areas such as Kodaikanal and Uthagamandalam.

18. Provision may be made for collecting hostel charges from failed inmates.

The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Department Teachers/Wardens Association has submitted several suggestions for the improvement of the Backward Classes Hostels. Such of those resolutions which needs considerations are listed out hereunder.

SUGGESTIONS.

(1) The Wardens should be empowered to take disciplinary action against the erring boarders, to have effective control.

(ii) A Deputy warden should be appointed, where the strength of the hostel exceeds 75 or it should be bifurcated.

(iii) College hostels are intended for Graduates. They don't respect B.A./B.Sc./B.Ed., wardens. Post-Graduate wardens should be appointed in college hostels, so that discipline could, be enforced.

(iv) Food charges allowed to the inmates should be increased based on the price rise.

(v) Wardens have no promotional avenues and consequent increase in emoluments. They should be given, promotion or rise in emoluments.

(vi) Buildings should be constructed by the Government for the hostels, as several of them are in rented buildings.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR HOSTEL WARDENS.

1. Name of the District .. ..

2. Name of the Taluk .. ..

3. Name of the Village ... .

4. Whether it is Boys' Hostel or Girls' Hostel ..

5. Whether High School or College Hostel or Hostel for the I.T.I. and Polytechnic .. ..

6. Santcioned strength with breakup particulars ..	*B.C.*	*S.C.*	*F.C.*	*Totai.*
7. Number of eligible students applied for admission in :	*B.C.*	*S.C.*	*F.C.*	*Total:*
1982 and 1983				
1982				
1983				
8. Actual number of students admitted during 1982 and 1983				
1982				
1983				

9. Reasons for shortfall or excess over the tota! percentage of Admission given to BC and SC during 1982 and 1983 .. .. ..

10. If there are not enough number of applications from Backward Class Students give the names of the High Schools and H.S.S./College in and around the Village/Town .. ..

11. Number of Backward Class students coming to the said schools from a distance of more than 8 km. and number of eligible BC candidates fit for admission among them .. ..

12 (*a*) Reasons as to why the eligible Backward Class students have not been informed, applications obtained and admitted, and why the sanctioned strength was not filled up in full ? ..

(*b*) Is there any reluctance on the Part of the FC/SC candidates seeking admission to the BC hostel and if so why .. ..

BUILDINGS.

13. Where the Hostel is located/where Government building or private building .. .. ..

14. If private building, monthly rent and water charges, if any incurred .. .. ..

Whether accommodation as sufficient .. ..

15. Whether running water plus sufficient latrines and bath-rooms have been provided ..

16. If accommodation is insufficient what is the action taken for providing sufficient accommodation .. ..

17. Have proposals been sent to Director of Backward Class for construction of new hostels and if so when .. ..

18. (*a*) Whether Government Poramboke lands are available for construction .. .. ..

(*b*) Whether private lands are freely made available to the department for taking up constructions of the hostel building .. .. ..

19. Are you able to meet out the expenditure on food items within the amount allotted .. ..

20. Do you give them enough butter, milk, eggs, mutton and vegetables regularly ..

21. If the amount is insufficient to supply them regularly, how do you manage to keep the expenditure with the amount allotted ..

22. Is there any Government Doctor available within 5 km. radius .. ..

If so does the Doctor visit the Hostel once in a fortnight .. ..

23. What according to you will be the allotment per boarder sufficient to give nutritious normal diet .. ..

24. Is there any sick room allotted in the hostel premises .. ..

25. Do you give special diet to the students as advised by the Doctors .. .. ..

26. Do you give soap regularly .. .. ..

27. What are the common ailments from which your boarders suffer often .. .. ..

28. Have you passed the test on first-aid .. ..

29. Do you keep first-aid Box Medicines in your hostel .. ..

30. What are the study hours .. .. ..

31. Do you implement study hours correctly and regularly .. ..

32. What is the percentage of pass during the last 5 years in your hostel .. .. ..

33. If the percentage of pass is below 80 per cent what are the reasons for the same .. ..

34. Are you present in the hostel during the study hours and see that the students do their Home work without fail .. ..

35. To which community do you belong FC/BC/SC

36. Do you stay in the hostel and taste/take meals in the hostel .. ..

37. If you take food in the hostel, are you paying the mess charges regularly .. .. ..

38. Are there any paying boarders in your hostel ..

39. Do you collect the Boarding charges regularly from them and if so at what rate ..

40. What are your working hours in the hostel ..

41. Is the hostels visited by DBCWO/RDO./DBC regularly .. ..

42. Do you communicate extracts of hostel inspection by the visitors to the D.B.C.W.O. .. ..

43. List out the defects pointed out for the past 3 years during the inspection but not rectified so far either by you or D B.C.W.O. and the reason thereof .. .. ..

44. What is the total number of Backward Class students eligible for admission as per the strength available in school or college nearby.

45 Does the statistics of eligible Backward students warrant increase in the strength of the hostel and if the strength o fhostel and if increased, will the existing building be adequate or suitable to accommodate the increased strength .. ..

46. It so have you written to the D B.C, to enhance the strength of the hostel

47. Do you supply news papers regularly to the boarders .. .. ..

48. Is there any library in your Hostel

49. (*a*) Are students supplied 2 sets of dresses every year .. ..

(*b*) Are they given free books for study during the year and in time .. .. ..

50. Do you recommend the cloth being given to the students for stitching according to their measurement by giving away the amount allotted for stitching or can the present system of stitching by the department according to age-group may be continued..

51. In the case of boys above 10th Standard is there any demand for Pants and Shirts ..

52. Has any one of the boys in your hostel has stood first and obtain prizes ? Are there any sportsman among the inmates ..

53. Have you provided any play ground and outdoor or indoor games for the Boarders ..

54. What are the other items that you suggest for the improvement of the hostel apart from what has been stated abvoe .. ..

55. Are you helping the students in the study hours by clearing their doubts ..

56. (*a*) Have you identified the number of inmates who are weak in their studies in the following subjects :—

Number of student

(i) English .. ..

(ii) Maths and .. ..

(iii) Science subjects .. .. ..

(*b*) Is any special coaching given to the students at the time of final examination and do you consider it adequate .. ..

57. What is the amount of annual expenditure incurred by you on running the hostel ? Please give the break up as follows :—

(1) Boarding charges on.....stuents ..

(2) Rent for the Building, if any ..

(3) Electricity and other amenities.. ..

(4) Pay of Warden, Cooks, watchmen, etc.

(5) Contingencies .. ..

Total ..

58. What is the average amount of expenditure per student per month including the paying warden .. ..

$$\frac{\text{Total annual expenditure}}{\text{Number of students} \times 10}$$

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9J (ii).

HOSTEL INMATES—PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

A far-reaching welfare measure undertaken by the Government to benefit Backward Class and Denotified Community students studying in schools and colleges is the establishment of hostels for them. These students are taken away from their poor, sordid surroundings and provided accommodation, perhaps, far away from their villages to enable them to study. These hostels have a sprinkling of forward community students admitted as a matter of policy along with Scheduled Caste candidates. This promotes fraternal out look among the inmates. The Backward Class students may also emulate the more advantaged forward community students.

The establishment of hostels for these disadvantaged sections would stand to serve a larger purpose than just providing them with a roof to stay under, if only the beneficiaries were able to successfully complete the school or collegiate course of education. It was, therefore, thought proper to examine how the hostel inmates had fared in their studies. Performance at the public examinations will be the appropriate indicator.

Data on the performance of the inmates in public examinations were collected for a four-year period (1979–80 to 1982–83) and these related to two aspects, i.e., the number of inmates who appeared for the examinations and the number passing out at three different levels—S.S.L.C., H.S.C. and Graduate. The relative performance of inmates in this regard is indicated below community-wise :—

Category.	*Percentage of Pass in*			
	S.S.L.C.	H.S.C.	*Degree.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Scheduled Castes/Tribes	57.14	70.00	40.00	54.35
(ii) Backward Classes	58.27	66.41	70.66	63.58
(iii) Denotified Communities	68.88	72.24	72.92	70.17
Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.	59.89	67.50	70.72	64.41
(iv) Other Communities	50.00	40.00	78.95	57.38
(v) All Communities	59.84	67.43	70.64	64.35

This picture evidences that the Denotified Communities had out-distanced the Backward Classes in the aggregate as well as at the three levels indepenedently. The Denotified Communities and Backward Classes (registering 70.2 per cent and 63.6 per ent pass respectively) had together secured a 64.4 per cent pass, the three educational levels viewed as a whole. The overall performance of the two groups course wise, was perceptibly better at the graduate level. As for other comunities—scheduled castes and forward communities—the e could not be a reasonable

comparison of their performance with that of the Backward Classes and Denotified communities the former numbering much smaller than the latter, whether it be the number of inmates taking the examinations or the number passing out. The relevant details are furnished below, viewing the four-year period and the three educational levels taken together :—

Community,	*Number of inmates appearing,*	*Number of inmates passing out.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	13,890	8,830
Denotified Community	1,998	1,402
Scheduled Caste	46	25
Forward Community	61	35
	15,995	10,292

Year-wise and educational level-wise particulars on the relative performance of different communities have been given in Annexures I and II.

Backward Class Inmates :

Perusing the educational level-wise performance of the Backward Class inmates it is found that it was at the HSC level that the year-wise performance showed an improvement whereas at both the SSLC and Graduate levels a declining trend in the percentage of passes is noticeable. Consequently, the overall performance (i.e., the three levels taken together), had progressively received from nearly 67 per cent in 1979-80 to a little over 60 per cent in 1982-83. The break-up information, educational level-wise is presented below :—

Educational.	*Percentage of passes.*			
	1979-80.	1980-81.	1981-82.	1982-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
S.S.L.C.	62·5	61·1	58·3	53·8
H.S.C.	62·3	65·9	66·4	69·6
Degree	75·5	70·8	70·9	66·3
Total ..	66·7	65·0	63 6	60·4

Denotified Communities :

For all the four years considered together, the Denotified communities had done better at the H·S·C. and Degree levels than at the S.S.L.C. level, the percentage of passes prevailing at 72, 73 and 69 respectively. Whereas at both the S.S.L.C. and H.S.C. levels a marked step-up in the percentage of passes comes to light in 1982-83, at the Graduate level it had thinned down. But then, the number of inmates appearing for and passing out of the degree course is relatively small, and in that sense could not stand for a straight comparison. The year-wise and educational level-wise particulars in this regard are given below :—

Educational level.	*Percentage of passes.*			
	1979-80.	1980-81.	1981-82.	1982-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.S.L.C.	69. 0	57.1	70.0	73.8
H.S.C.	73.7	55.1	74.6	78.2
Degree	66.7	87.5	73.9	65.2
Total ..	70 7	59.7	71.8	73.2

An Analysis of performance—Caste-wise.

A peep into the performance of Backward Class and Denotified Community inmates of the hostels in the public examinations with reference to the caste to which they belong was considered necessary in order to identify those castes (standing for the inmates) which could be ranked up and those down below based on the percentage of passes secured by the inmates at the different educational levels. In doing this analysis, we have restricted the reference to those castes (among the 147 castes to which the hostel inmates belonged) from which more than 10 inmates sat for the public examination at each educational level, with the object of ensuring a greater degree of comparability of caste-wise performance than when no such distinction was made. Obviously, there is less of realism in counting for purposes of comparison such instances as this ; a caste from which just 1 inmate (or a few) had appeared for and passed out of the examination signyfying a 100 per cent pass from that caste. This approach left us with 53 castes at the S.S.L.C., 37 at the H.S.C. and 44 at the Graduate level all belonging to Backward Classes. At different ranges of accomplishment (percentage of inmates passing out to inmates sitting for the examinations), these castes were grouped and the results appear thus ;

	Number of Castes		
	S.S.L.C.	*H.S.C.*	*Graduate.*
About 75 per cent	5	11	14
60—74 per cent	24	21	25
50—59 per cent	19	1	3
40—49 per cent	1	14	Nil.
Below 40 per cent	4	Nil.	2
Total ..	53	37	44

The two upper ranges of performance (from 60 per cent to over 75 per cent passes) could be reasonably clubbed to denote a fairly good record. Accordingly it may be read with satisfaction that 55 per cent of the number of castes under S.S.L.C., 86 per cent under H.S.C. and 89 per cent under the Graduate level,each accounting for a sizeable proportion (substantial in fact, in respect of H.S.C. and Graduate levels), had done really well. The number of castes found against the next lower range of 50—59 per cent could also be reckoned to have done justice to themselves. The 40—49 per cent group also should not come in for much of concern. One's attention is, therefore, drawn to the castes where from the inmates had fared poorly in that less than 40 per cent of those appearing for the examinations had come out successful In other words the rate or proportion of failure was conspicuous here. Which were the castes sharing this experience Boyar—Oddar—(Code 105 Idiga (Code213), Salivahana (Code 259) and converts from SC (Code 901) were the four castes where from over 60 per cent of inmates taking the S.S.L.C. examinations had failed.Idiga (Code 213 and Thuluva Naicker (Code 267) were the two castes badly placed at the Graduate level.Idiga should come in for particular note, appearing as it did in both the situations. At the H.S.C. level the performance was not that subdued.

A mention may also be useful share about the castes top ranking in this context, notably at the Graduate level, wherein the largest number of castes (about 32 per cent of the number of castes considered for the purpose had fared above 75 per cent.These are listed out below giving their code numbers also ;

1 Anuipanuaram .. .. .. (Code 102)
2 Sozhia Chetty .. .. .. (Code 131)
3 Thondaman .. .. (Code 134)
4 Valaiyar .. .. (Code 135)
5 Vannar .. .. (Code 136)
6 Kaikolar .. .. (Code 218)
7 Gavara .. .. (Code 210)

8 Karvi .. .. (Code 229)

9 Nadar Shanar .. .. .. (Code 243)

10 Sathu Chetty .. .. .. (Code 258)

11 Saliyar .. .. (Code 260)

12 Vokkaligar .. .. (Code 277)

13 Labbai .. .. (Code 802)

14 Converts from SC .. .. .. (Code 901)

15 Vettuva Gounder (DNC) .. .. (Code 470)

But for the establishment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities hostels these communities would possibly have languished in illeteracy. This is proof enough, if proof is required, for fact that the weaker sections and the down trodden taken out of their sequalid surroundings and given adequate facilities will make a mark. There is potential in them only it requires opportunity and facility to develop.

ANNEXURE—I

PERFORMANCE OF HOSTELLERS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATION—BACKWARD CLASSES STUDENTS.

Year.	S. S. L. C.			H. S. C.			Degree.			Total.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of Pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1979–80	1,324	827	62.46	573	357	62,30	937	707	75.45	2,834	1,891	66,73
1980–81	1,523	930	61.06	618	407	65.86	919	651	70.84	3,060	1,988	64.97
1981–82	1,906	1,112	58.34	791	525	66.37	1,083	768	70.91	3,780	2,405	63.62
1982–83	2,216	1,191	53.75	843	587	69.63	1,157	768	66.38	4,216	2,546	60.39
Total ..	6,969	4,060	58.27	2,825	1,876	66.41	4,096	2,894	70.66	13,890	8,830	63.58

ANNEXURE—II

PERFORMANCE OF HOSTELLERS IN PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—DENOTIFIED COMMUNITY STUDENTS.

Year.	S. S. L. C.			H. S. C.			Degree.			Total.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of pass.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percent tage of pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1979–80	455	314	69.01	224	165	73.66	3	2	66.67	682	481	70.53
1980–81	126	72	57.14	78	43	55.13	24	21	87.50	228	136	59.65
1981–82	486	340	69.96	295	220	74.58	23	17	73.91	804	577	71.77
1982–83	183	135	73.77	55	43	78.18	46	30	65.22	284	208	73.24
Total ..	1,250	861	68.88	652	471	72.24	96	70	72.92	1,998	1,402	70.17

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9 J (iii)

PACKAGE PROPOSALS FOR SETTING UP BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU DURING THE YEARS 1985-86 TO 1989-90.

1. The Constitution enables the Government to make special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. Reservation is provided for such backward classes in educational institutions and posts under the Government.

2. Mere sterile reservation without supporting schemes to provide decent educational facilities to the backward classes is of no avail. The really backward classes come from mud huts in squalid surroundings without even a square meal a day which are not at all conducive to any serious study. Possibly they might be the first geneartion in their family to achieve the present level of education.

3. Such students cannot aford to equip themselves with necessary reading material or procure decent dresses or even to maintain proper personal hygiene. Nature and nurture have been both unkind to them. Such students deserve decent accommodation, nutritious food and better environment.

4. The Commission on University Education, set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan shortly after independence, declared : ' Education is a universal right, not a class privilege. 'The second major' Commission on education set up in independent India, under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari with wider terms of reference covering primary and secondary education in addition to higher education assigned a more active role to education as an instrument of social change : ' If this " change on a grand sclae " is to be achieved without violent revolution there is one instrument, and one instrument only, that can be used: Education. 2 'It is admitted on all hands that education is the prime mover in social upward mobility of backward classes. Any Government really anxious to improve the lot of the backward classes should concentrate on providing decent facilities to as many as possible coming from backward classes. Any amount invested in the cause of upliftment of backward classes in education will be more than amply rewarded in the long run.

5. The provision of hostel facilities to all the backward class students is indeed a stupendous task. The State Government has no doubt set up 523 hostels accommodating about 30,000 students. This project elabrately investigate to determine the size of the target population, viz., the number of backward class students who should be provided with hostel facilities. Since the total number is unwieldy the Commission has attempted to identify the most backward spots, assign priority and draw up a very modest proposal so as not to out-run the purse of the State. In all 600 hostels are proposed to be set up in a phased manner during the next five years. Since we cannot provide pucca custom built hostels all on a sudden for the entire hostel population only 100 hostels are proposed for construction. The remaining will be located in rented buildings. Full financial commitment with cash flow statement has been worked out in detail and given in Annexure A. (pp. 35—60)

6. The backward class students come from famished families with lots of nutritional deficiencies. A carefully worked out regimen is drawn up for providing a well-balanced nutritious meal at a very reasonable cost of Rs. 5 per boarder per day. (p. 93).

7. Provision is made for giving the boarders decent dresses and allowances for maintenance of personal hygiene.

8. The health of the inmates is of utmost concern to the Government which runs the hostels. An imaginative health care and service programme is drawn-up co-ordinating the activities of the Director of Health Services, Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Director of Primary Health Centres. Though the input is nominal the resultant services outlined in this proposal will be immense and comprehensive. Each hostel will be attached to the nearest primary health centre within the panchayat union. The doctors and the other para medical workers in the main and sub-centres will constanly monitor the health status of the inmates. Serious cases will be referred to higher institutions of health and medicine.

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1. The Report of the University Education Commission, 1948-49, Ministry of Education Government of India, Vol. I, p. 50.

2. Education and National Development Report of the Education Commission. 1964-66. NCERT (New Delhi) 1971 p. 8.

9. Provision of reading material is most important. Provision is made in the proposed hostel building for a separate library with facilities for reading and equipped with necessary books for study and reference. The project suggests linkage of the hostel with the circulation library facilities of the Local Library Authority which should be taken full advantage of.

10. The expansion of hostel facilities will need corresponding expansion in the administrative set up. This is taken due note of and proposals for expansion at the State and District level have also been included in this package proposal.

11. The Commission hopes that the Government will give sympathetic and immediate consideration to this very importatnt proposal meant for the uplift of the backward classes.

PROJECT PLANNING.

IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUP FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

1. The population of Tamil Nadu as per survey conducted by the Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 is of the order of about 500 lakhs.

2. About two thirds of the population constitute the backward classes in the State.

3. The student population of the State from standard 1st to the highest class in the college comes to 102.6 lakhs which will work out to about 20.5 per cent of the total population.

4. The students actually enrolled in high schools and higher secondary schools is 29.1 lakhs.

5. The student population in the colleges is 3.2 lakhs.

6. Since backward class hostels cater to the needs of high schools, higher secondary schools and colleges our population will be 32.3 lakhs.

7. The backward class population will be roughly less than two-thirds of this total student population of 32.3 lakhs. This may conveniently be assumed as 20 lakhs. So the State may have to cater to the needs of this target population of 20 lakhs of Backward Class students (in High-School, Higher Secondary School and Colleges).

8. It is assumed that the backward class population would be evenly spread over all the municipalities and panchayat union areas. Each panchayat union is assumed to have 100,000 of rural population.

9. Hostels are proposed to be established at the rate of three per panchayat union so as to be within the easy reach the rural non-elite backward class population.

10. It is found that quite a large number of backward class boys stay away from schools more so the girls.

11. It is, therefore, assumed that the girls of the backward classes are the most needy among the target group.

13. There is a huge backlog in the provision of hostels to Backward Classes boys and Girls. This is illustrated by the fact that there exists only 67 hostels for the College students against 233 colleges in the State. More so, the hostels for High School and Higher Secondary School students—456 hostels against 3778 High School and Higher Secondary School in the State. With the proposed increase, the number of college hostels will be 167 and High School and Higher Secondary School hostels 956 at the end of this project.

13. Considering the huge backlog in establishing backward class hostels for girls selective criteria have been applied assigning double the weightage for girls while establishing new hostels.

14. The following are the important factors taken into consideration for the location of new Backward Classes hostels :

Size of population, number of existing Educational Institutions, Transport Facilities, availability of Vigilant Population willing to participate in this Government aleffort to establish hostels by their supportive action like donating sites, buildings, money, providing water, electricity, fittings and fixures.

ORDER OF PRIORITY FOR ESTABLISHING BACKWARD CLASSES HOSTELS.

For the purpose of establishing Backward Classes hostels, the descending order of priority would be as follows --(on permutation combination basis):—

1. Rural—Girls—Remote Area—Colleges.
2. Rural—Girls—Remote Area—Schools.
3. Rural—Girls—Adjacent Area—Colleges.
4. Rural—Girls—Adjacent Area—Schools.
5. Rural—Boys—Remote Area—Colleges.
6 Rural—Boys—Remote Area—Schools.
7. Rural—Boys—Adjacent Area—Colleges.
8. Rural—Boys—Adjacent Area—Schools.
9. Urban—Girls—Remote Area—Colleges.
10. Urban—Girls—Remote Area—Schools.
11. Urban—Girls—Adjacent Area—Colleges.
12. Urban—Girls—Adjacent Area—Schools.
13. Urabn—Boys—Remote Area—Colleges.
14. Urban—Boys—Remote Area—Schools.
15. Urban—Boys—Adjacent Area—Colleges.
16. Urban—Boys—Adjacent Area—Schools.

The following categories of Panchayat Unions/Municipalities for locating Backward Classes Hostels are identified and given in the Annexure D. (p. 109–121).—

(i) Panchayat Union/Municipalities which needs girls' hostel.

(ii) Panchayat Union/Municipalities which need boys hostel.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS—PRINCIPLES.

1. For purposes of Project Planning, it is assumed that due to paucity of funds all the hostels that are newly to be established may not be housed in government owned, custom built, Type design buildings with specified norms for providing adequate built up area per boarder.

2. Although as per Government of India norms 225 square feet of built up area per Boarder is required for every training institution to cover class rooms Auditorium, etc. etc. reduced norms have been fixed for Backward Classes hostels, to suit our purely hostel requirement.

3. On the assumption that 50 inmates would be admitted in a hostel and 100 sq. feet per Boarder should be provided the type design is such that the cost of construction would not exceed Rs. 200 per sq. feet, it is calculated that each hostel constructed would cost Rs. 10 lakhs including the cost of land. It may be that it is obtained free of cost or it may be owned by Government. In either case the total cost will be reduced to that extent. These buildings shall be limited to ground floors in the first instance, so that they could be expanded when the need, for additional students arises.

4. Each hostel may have a number of Dormitory Halls, one for each group of Boarders.

5. In the Dormitories, each inmate shall be provided with individual locker space by means of built in lockers/Almirahs, minimum furniture of one table with a chair and Mats and Pillows, etc.

6. Store room, Kitchen, Washing Room and the Mess Hall may form one separate Block Kitchen will have Modern cooking facilities, Hygenic rat free store room with racks for storing provisions etc.

7. The administrative block of th hostel would consist of the Warden's Office, Recreation Room, Library-*cum*-Reading Roomeand Lounge.

8. One Common Hall is necessary for any kind of projection of 16 mm. Films shown by courtesy of Field Publicity Office or Directorates of Public Health, Family Welfare, I. & P.R., etc. This common hall shall preferably be of dimensions not less than 25 feet × 16 feet so as to accommodate all the inmates comfortably and in accordance with minimum provisions of the place of Public Resort Act.

9. Suitable almirah facilities should be provided for keeping Library Books, Sports Goods, Entertainment Equipments and First-aid medicines and Health-cards.

10. Furniture for Women's office, Lounge, Reading Room, Mess Hall and Dormitories have to be procured through Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (TANSI) as per the guidelines given in Government Orders governing such purchases by the Education and Public Health Departments.

11. The built up hostels shall have adequate number and types of Urinals and Flush-out Latrines as per requirements under Tamil Nadu Public Health Act.

12. It is presumed that chlorinated Water Supply will be get for the Boarders from protected sources for bathing and drinking purposes.

13. Suitable drainage and dispersion arrangements must be provided preferably with a kitchen garden.

14. Wherever feasible with the funds provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bio-gas Plants may be provided for the constructed Hostels to conserve energy and for recycling wastes.

HOSTEL ESTABLISHMENT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND INTERSECTORAL—CO-ORDINATION.

1. It is hoped that private individuals, Voluntary agencies various Associations and Chambers of Commerce, etc., might come forward to donate Land, Money to build hostels or to equip them with the aim of helping the local student of their own Communities.

2. More than 80 per cent of the new hostels to be established may not get their own buildings constructed. Such hostels may have to be housed only in rural buildings taken on monthly renta basis. Sacrificing set norms would be inevitable in such cases.

3. "*Economics of Scale*" is an important costing principle according to which the inmate size now taken as 50 so as to suit the budget of Government.

4. Sick students if admitted in Government hospitals as in-patients are fed free of cost as per procedures laid down in the Tamil Nadu Medical Code.

5. Standard Menus for Seven days based on actual daily nutritional requirements of individuals are furnished in Annexure 'C'.

6. Standard Market Lists for providing Breakfast, Lunch Tea and Dinner for 50 Boarders daily for seven different Menus, with approximate costs for raw materials have also been furnished in Annexure 'C'.

7. It is assumed that healthy Student Boarders of Backward Classes hostels be given Breakfast, Lunch, Tea and Dinner at an approximate Daily Rate of Rs. 5 per day per Boarder.

8. Procedures of procurement of food articles are covered by time tested rules and procedures as laid down for Government Hospitals.

9. It is desired that Intra-sectoral, Inter-sectoral and Multi-Sectoral Co-ordination would be effected by the Director of Backward Classes assisted by one Chief Inspector of Backward Class hostels of the rank of Chief Educational Officer assisted by supportive staff at Headquarters.

10. It is stressed that the Director of Backward Classes would co-ordinate with the District Collectors through his district organisations for purpoes of selection of Villages, Selection of construction sites, Identifying suitable buildings for rental purposes, Equiping the Hostels, etc.

HEALTH MONITORING OF HOSTEL INMATES LINKAGE WITH HEALTH SYSTEM.

1. *Most Illnesses Begin as Simple Problems.*—In the absence of timely intervention with Primary Health care, at the onset of the illnesses, they may end up as serious episodes.

2. The main obejective is monitoring of the health status followed by complete Health Care Service to each and every inmate of the Hostel.

3. This project entrusts the linkage of health care of the inmates of those hostels to the Primary Health Centres located within the Panchayat Union.

4. Each boys or girls hostel will be attached to the nearest Public Health Centre within the Panchayat Union.

5. Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Directorate of Primary Health Centres and Directorate of Medical Services and Family Welfare have got leading roles to Play to provide Health Care Services to the Hostel Boarders. The Director of Backward Classes will co-ordinate the roles of each of these departmental heads.

6. Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres and Male and Female Multi-Purpose Health Workers and Supervisors would be required to visit every Backward Class Hostel atleast once a month (end approximately10 times a year) to examine the Boarders, meeting their perceived health needs, relieving them from Injuries and Hurts and easing them from Infections and suffering.

7. Health Screening and Spot Services apart, the Development of referral system to higher medical institutions is a built-in provision in the system of maintaining Health Cards for individual inmates, on their half yearly medical check-up, the first one of this before the end of the first quarter.

8. Although only a small percentage of the Project Budget is allocated for the Health Sector the hidden costs in providing the entire Health Infrastructure from the respective health departments would be of immense value to the inmates of the Hostels.

9. Training to be imparted to the Graduate Teacher—Wardens of Hostels to function effectively as Health Guides and Lay First Aiders is a Key-Note Principle in this Project.

10. Payment of Personal Health Allowance on monthly basis for each and every inmate is an innovative hvalth facility extended to individuals with full delegation of responsibliity for the upkeep of ones own personal health.

PACKAGE PROPOSAL AT A GLANCE.

ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE FOR 5 YEARS (1985–86 TO 1989–90).

Component number.	*Details.*	*Rupees in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	NEW HOSTEL BUILDINGS	10,00.000
2	MAINTENANCE OF NEW HOSTEL BUILDINGS	8.000
3	RENT FOR NEW HOSTELS	1,09.560
4	PROVISION OF LATRINES AND BATHROOM IN RENTED BUILDING	2,50.000
5	SUPPLY OF DISINTECTANTS	17.692
6	PROVISION OF UTENSILS AND KITCHEN WARE	36.000
7	FURNITURE FOR HOSTEL INMATES	3,14.440

Component number.	*Details.*	*Rupees in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
8	MESS CHARGES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS	5,66.250
9	MESS CHARGES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	20,66.500
10	SUPPLY OF DRESSES FOR GIRLS	1,85.500
11	SUPPLY OF DRESSES FOR BOYS	3,40.400
12	SUPPLY OF MATS, PILLOWS	11,45.850
13	ESTABLISHING HOSTEL LIBRARY	56.150
14	SUPPLY OF LIBRARY BOOKS	66.345
15	SUPPLY OF BOOKS NOTE BOOKS, ETC.	1,22.200
16	FACILITIES FOR SPORTS AND GAMES	16.845
17	SUPPLY OF SPORTS GOODS	44.230
18	SUPPLY OF FOOT WEAR	1,22.200
19	PERSONAL HEALTH ALLOWANCE FOR GIRLS	2,22.600
20	PERSONAL HEALTH ALLOWNACE FOR BOYS	3,40.400
21	PROVISION OF HEALTH CARD, ETC.	29.328
22	PROVISION OF HEALTH FACILITIES	11.230
23	PROVISION OF HEALTH KIT BOX	4.492
24	HEALTH TRAINING TO WARDEN	11.230
25	HONORARIUM FOR DOCTORS	4.423
26	SALARY FOR HOSTEL STAFF	5,96.640
27—33	DISTRICTS ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES AND CONTINGENCY	1,97.950
34—41	STATE ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES AND CONTINGENCY	24.500
42—44	PROVISION OF JEEP MAINTENANCE AND FUEL	1.650
		69,93.605

Component No. 1.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS.

During the last ten years the Government have spent the following sum for construction of hostel buildings—

Year.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1973–74	4.31
1974–75	3.68
1975–76	..
1976–77	..
1977–78	0.10
1978–79	0.05
1979–80	0.01
1980–81	..
1981–82	15.00
1982–83	70.40

At present there are 523 hostels, of which 35 are located in Government buildings and 7 buildings are under construction.

During the project years (i.e. 1985-86 to 1989–90) it is proposed to open 600 new hostels. It has been programmed to construct buildings for 100 hostels in a phased programme. These hostels are to accommodate 50 students each. The estimated cost for constructing a hostel building with all basic amenities Rs. 10 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure and the number of hostel buildings to be construcoted are given below year-wise:

Project year.	*Number of hostels to be constructed.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985–86	10	1,00.00
1986–87	30	3,00.000
1987–88	30	3,00.000
1988–89	30	3,00.000
1989–90	Spill over work.	

Component No. 2.

MAINTENANCE OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS.

In the previous paragraph it has been suggested to construct 100 new hostel buildings during the project years (1985–86 to 1989–90) in a phased manner. After 3 years of construction a building needs proper maintenance.

The amount required for the up keep and maintenance expenditure in the project years is as follows :—

Project year.	*Number of hostel buildings requiring maintenance.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985-86	..	..
1986-87	..	..
1987-88	..	..
1988-89	10	2,000
1989-90	30	6,000

The details of amount required for the existing buildings has not been included herein as the information pertaining to them are not available.

Component No. 3.

RENT FOR PROPOSED NEW HOSTELS.

It has been proposed to open 600 new hostels during the project years. Out of this number 100 hostels have to be constructed during the project years in a phased manner. The remaining 500 hostels have to be located in private rented buildings. The anticipated expenditure and the number of hostels for which rent has to be paid in the project years have been given below. The estimated rent per hostel (proposed under this project) is Rs. 12,000 per annum at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month.

Project year.	*Number of new hostel for which rent has to be paid.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985-86	81	9.270
1986-87	212	25.440
1987-88	348	41.760
1988-89	447	53.640
1989-90	500	60.000

Component No. 4.

PROVISION OF LATRINES AND BATH-ROOM FACILITIES FOR THE PROPOSED NEW HOSTEL IN RENTED BUILDINGS.

It has been already suggested that out of 600 new hostels to be opened during the project period 500 new hostels should be established in rented buildings in a phased manner. It is a well known fact that many buildings rented for establishing hostels do not have adequate latrine and bath-room facilities. Hence, it is proposed to construct latrines with 5 seats and 5 bath-rooms in the buildings rented for hostels to ensure sanitation. These buildings will be provided with pumpsets, and over head tanks for bath-room

and septic tanks. The anticipated expenditure for providing the above facilities may be Rs. 0.50 lakhs per hostel. The anticipated expenditure during the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of hostels for which basic amenities are required.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86	81	40.500
1986-87	131	65.000
1987-88	136	68.000
1988-89	99	49.000
1989-90	53 ..	26.500

Component Number 5. ..

SUPPLY OF DISINFECTANTS. .

(Both for the New and Existing Hostels)

600 new hostels are proposed during the project years apart from the existing 523 old hostels. Mere establishing of the hostels is not sufficent. Better hygienic condition has to be maintained to ensure good health and prevention of diseases. For this purpose disinfectants like bleaching power and phenyle should be supplied. The anticipated recurring expendtiture on these items during the project years is given below :—

Project Year.	*Number of hostels.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86	604	2.416
1986-87	745	2.980
1987-88	911	3.644
1988-89	1,040	4.160
1989-90	1,123	4.492

Component Number 6.

PROVISION OF UTENSILS AND KITCHENWARE.

(For New Hostels only.)

It has been proposed to establish 600 New hostels during the project years. The new hostels to established should be provided with necessary kitchenware and utensils. The estimated expenditure on vessels, kitchen rack, attukal, ammi, weights ordinary weighing balance, measures and time-piece, etc. works out to Rs. 6,000 per hostel as follows ;—

	(RUPEES)
Vessels	5,000
Kitchen Rack	500
Attukal	150
Ordinary Scales and weights.	200
Measure	50
Time-piece	100
	6,000

The anticipated non-recurring expenditure during the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of Hostels.*	*Anticipated Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985–86	81	4.860
1986–87	141	8.460
1987–88	166	9.960
1988–89	129	7.740
1989–90	83	4.980

Component Number 7.

PROVISION OF FURNITURE.

(For new and existing hostels.)

600 hostels with a strength of 50 students of each are proposed under this project. Each hostel has to be provided with 50 chairs and 25 tables alone, for fear of shortage of space. The cost of a table is Rs. 530 and a chair is Rs. 300. This expenditure for each hostel works out to Rs. 28,000. The requirement for each of the project year is :

Project year.	*Number of Hostels.*	*Anticipated Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1985–86	604	169.120
1986–87	141	39.480
1987–88	166	46.480
1988–89	129	36.120
1989–90	83	23.240
		314.440

Component Numbers 8 and 9.

BOARDING AND CONTINGENCIES.

(Both for new and existing boarders.)

During the last ten years, the Government have spent the following sum on the maintenance of hostels. The number of beneficiaries and the expenditure for the last ten years are given below:—

Years.	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Actual expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1973—74	11,447	49.15
1974–75	16,309	73.28
1975–76	17,129	80.13
1976–77	18,224	88.27

Years.	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Actual expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1977–78	19,284	93.93
1978–79	19,784	1,12.26
1979–80	20,907	1,14.89
1980–81	22,732	1,42.17
1981–82	24,632	1,96.59
1982–83	26,712	2,42.74
1983–84	28,862	3,08.12

* Figures collected form the performance Budget.

The rate of food charges allowed by Government for each inmate in respect of the High School/College students are as follows, which shown a periodical increase.

Boarding Charges Allowed	*August* 1973.	*November* 1974.	1976.	*April* 1977.	1980.	*July* 1981.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For College/I.TI. boys and Girls in City ..	49	54	60	65	80	95
For College/I.T.I. boys and Girls in Mofussil	39	44	50	55	65	80
For Higher Secondary School boys and Girls	28	33	36	40	45	60

(Rate of Food charges collected from Performance Budget.)

Though the Government have provided a sizable amount each year towards the boarding, there is complaint from the students that the food articles supplied in the hostels are substandard. The wardens complain of rise in price s of provisions, vegetables, firewood, milk, meat etc., and thereby they are not able to meet the food charges within the amount fixed. Hence there is a general request for supplying nutritious food stuff. The nutrition expert has drawn up a programme of menu for each day which ensures the required energy (calories) per boarder and are given in the annexure.

The supply of these food is to prevent malt nutrition. According to the present market rate the material proposed for menu by the expert works out to Rs. 150 per month. As such a sum of Rs. 1,500 (for ten month) is required per boarder per yea for providing nutritious food.

The standard menu and rates are applicable to the grownup students in Colleges and Industrial Training Institutes.

This project also provides for Non-Vegetarian dishes on Sundrys. Additional amount is provided for its substitution.

In view of the prevailing rates, there need be no difference in these rates between the City and Mufassal.

As regards the students in hostels for Higher Secondry School and High Schools this rate of Rs. 1,500 may be reduced to Rs. 1,000 for 10 months. The quantum on the standard menu may be reduced to two-thirds. The estimated number of inmates for both existing hostels and those proposed under this project and the anticipated recurring expenditure are given below separately for College Students and for the High School and Higher Secondary School Students for the projects years.

(This expenditure includes the amount for the inmates in the existing hostels also.)

Year.	Estimated beneficiaries and expenditure. College.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	Higher Secondary Schools.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985–86	5,350	80.250	29,500	2,95.000
1986–87	6,350	95.250	35,550	3,55.500
1987–88	7,600	1,14.000	42,600	4,26.000
1988–89	8,850	1,32.750	47,800	4,78.000
1989–90	9,600	1,44.000	51,200	5,12.000
		5,66.250		20,66.500

Component Numbers 10 and 11.

SUPPLY OF DRESSES TO THE INMATES.

(Both for new and existing boarders.)

Most of the Backward Classes, Denotified Communities students are coming from poor family. They lack proper dresses and wear shabby dresses unfit to be work in schools or hostels. Backward Class students in the existing hostels are supplied with two sets of dresses each year.

The students admitted in the new hostels should be supplied with two sets of dresses per year. The estimated cost per set of dress for boys is Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 for girl boarders. The estimated beneficiaries and expenditure for the project years are given below :—

Project year.	Estimated beneficiaries and expenditure. Boys.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	Girls.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1985–86	26,700	53.400	8,150	20.375	73.775
1986–87	30,350	60.700	11,555	28.875	89,575
1987–88	34,650	69.300	15,550	38.875	1,08.175
1988–89	38,150	76.300	18,500	46.250	1,22.550
1989–90	40,350	80.700	20,450	51.125	1,31.825
		3,40.400		1,85.500	5,25.900

Component Number 12.

SUPPLY OF MATS, PILLOWS AND BEDSHEETS.

(Both for the new and existing boarders.)

It has been proposed to establish 600 new hostels apart from the existing 523 hostels. The proposed new hostel is to accommodate 50 inmates each. It is necessary to provide bedding to the inmates. Inmates of the hostels come from the poorest section of the Backward Classes. They cannot afford to purchase on their own even linen or blankets. Hence they have to be supplied atleast with these basic amenities like, mates, pillows, bedsheets, etc. The students in the existing hostels are also proposed to be supplied with mats, bedsheets, etc. Each student has to be provided with the following articles costing Rs. 100 per set:—

	RUPEES.
Mat 1	30
Pillow and cover 1	40
Bed sheet 1	30
	100

The above articles should be replaced once in two years from the date of supply.

The anticipated expenditure is given below :

Project year. (1)	*Number of beneficiaries.* (2)	*Anticipated expenditure.* (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1985–86	34,850	34.850
1986–87	7,050	7.050
1987–88	43,150	43.150
1988–89	13,500	13.500
1989–90	47,300	47.300

Component Number 13.

ESTABLISHING OF HOSTEL LIBRARIES.

(Both for existing and new hostels proposed for the project.)

Library is a must for each hostel which would develop reading habit. The reading habits among the students must be developed for the improvement of their General knowledge. The existing hostels numbering 523, also lack library facilities. All the hostels both old and new should be provided with a carefully chosen collection of books. Almirahs, Chairs and tables should also be provided. Rs. 5,000 is required for providing the furniture. The anticipated non-recurring expenditure for the project years is given below :—

Project year. (1)	*Number of Hostels.* (2)	*Anticipated expenditure.* (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1985–86	604	30.200
1986–87	141	7.050
1987–88	166	8.300
1988–89	129	6.450
1989–90	83	4.150

Component Number 14

SUPPLY OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

(For both the new and existing hostels.)

The library established in the hostels should be equipped with good subject books, books on General knowledge, Science and Technology, to suit the level of the hostel. Books worth Rs. 1,500 is required at the least, for a hostel per year. The anticipated recurring expenditure during the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of Hostels.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1985–86	604	9,060
1986–87	745	11,175
1987–88	911	13,665
1988–89	1,040	15,600
1989–90	1,123	16,845

Component Number 15.

SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS TO THE INMATES.

(Both for new and existing boarders)

Most of the Backward Class Students and Denotified Community Students are coming from poor families. They are too poor to purchase even text books prescribed by the Government and they attend class with the few books. The remaining books are necessary for them to pursue their study. Hence each boarder admitted in hostel should be supplied with Text-Books as also with some note books. The estimated recurring cost per boarder is Rs. 50 per year. The anticipated expenditure is given below for the project years.

This will be operated as ' Book Banks ' where it is possible, by collecting the books which are fit for reuse.

Project Year.	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1985–86	34,850	17.425
1986–87	41,900	20.950
1987–88	50,200	25.100
1988–89	56,650	28,325
1989–90	60,800	30.400

Component Numbers 16 and 17.

PROVISION OF SPORTS FACILITIES AND SUPPLY OF SPORTS GOODS.

(Both for the new and existing Hostels)

A 'healthy mind in a healthy body' is a familiar aphorism. The inmates of hostels should be provided with facilities for extra-curricular activities to enable them to take an active part in sports, create leaderhsip qualities, to teach to work like a team and shed their inferiority complex. Nutritious meals must go hand in hand with plenty of physical exercise.

Atleast the barest facilities should be provided in each hostel for sports and games to improve the physique of the inmates of the hostels. A provision of Rs. 1,500 towards the non-recurring expenditure and Rs.1,000 towards the recurring expenditure on sports goods is suggested towards the cost of almirah, fixtures and sports articles. The anticipated expenditure during the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of hostels.*		*Anticipated expenditure.*
	Non-Recurring.	*Recurring.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1985–86	604	604	15.100
1986–87	141	745	9.565
1987–88	166	911	11.600
1988–89	129	1,040	12.335
1989–90	83	1,123	12.475

Component Number 18.

SUPPLY OF FOOTWEAR.

(Both for new and existing boarders.)

The inmates of the hostels, Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students hail from poor families which could not provide footwear for their children. Footwear is a must on the point of sanitation,preventing several kind of diseases contracted while walking bare foot over the roads and pathways. Hence each student admitted in Backward Classes hostels should be supplied with a pair of footwear at the cost of Rs. 50 per year. The anticipated expenditure for the project years is given below :—

Project Year.	*Number of students.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LKAHS)
1985–86	34,850	17.425
1986–87	41,900	20.950
1987–88	50,200	25.100
1988–89	56,650	28.325
1989–90	60,800	30,400

Component Numbers 19 and 20.

PERSONAL HEALTH ALLOWANCES TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

(Both for new and existing boarders.)

Only these students whose parents income is less than the prescribed limit, are admitted in the Backward Classes hostels. Those who admitted in the hostels are not economically sound to meet the expenditure in connection with their daily basic requirements. Hence they must be paid certain amount as cash allowance monthly towards the expenditure on their daily requirement (articles like washing and bathing soaps, tooth paste, hair oil, etc.) For this, boy and girl students must be paid Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month respectively for 10 months a year.

The anticipated expenditure and estimated beneficiaries (which includes those in the existing hostels also) during the project years are given below :—

Project Year.	*Estimated beneficiaries and expenditure.*			
	Boys. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)		*Girls.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985–86	26,700	53,400	8,150	24.450
1986–87	30,350	60.700	11,550	34.650
1987–88	34,650	69.300	15,550	46.650
1988–89	38,150	76.300	18,500	55.500
1989–90	40,350	80.700	20,450	61.350

Component Number 21.

PROVISION FOR PRINTING HEALTH CARDS AND REPLENISHING DRUGS AND TREATMENT, ETC.

(Both for new and existing boarders.)

The health of the students admitted in the hostels should be closely watched. Health history cards should be prepared for each student and entries regarding their ailments, treatment given, should be made after the periodical check up. For this a sum of Rs. 12 per boarder is required for a year.

Taking into account the inmates in the existing hostels also, the anticipated expenditure in the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of inmates.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985–86	34,850	4.182
1986–87	41,900	5.028
1987–88	50,200	6.024
1988–89	56,650	6.798
1989–90	60,800	7.296

Component Numbers 22 and 23.

PROVISION OF HEALTH FACILITY ALMIRAH AND KIT BOX.

(Both for new and existing hostels.)

Each hostel should be provided with health facility almirah and kit box to meet emergency needs warranting immediate attention. These facilities are lacking in the existing hostels also. The estimated expenditure per hostel is Rs. 1,400 (1000+400).

The anticipated expenditure in the project years is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of hostels.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985–86	604	8.456
1986–87	141	1.974
1987–88	166	2.324
1988–89	129	1.806
1989–90	83	1.162

Component No. 24.

TRAINING FOR HOSTEL WARDENS IN LAY DIETETICS NUTRITION—FIRST AID AND HEALTH.

(Including for the existing wardens.)

The hostel inmates are left to the care of warden. All hostel wardens should know about dieting, First-aid etc., for which they should be given training in lay dietetics, nutrition, first-aid and health, with the help of the Health Department personnel. Without this training the wardens could not make use of health cards, health kits and give first aid proposed to be provided. The expenditure for such training is estimated at Rs. 1,000 per warden. The anticipated expenditure for the project year is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of warden.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1985–86	604	6.040
1986–87	141	1.410
1987–88	166	1.660
1988–89	129	1.290
1989–90	83	0.830

Component No. 25.

HONORARIUM FOR DOCTORS ON VISIT BASIS.

(Both for new and existing Hostels.)

Each boarder's health should be subjected to a medical check up half-yearly on a holiday with the help of the qualified doctors working nearby. Without any remuneration, the doctor could not be expected to attend the hostels promptly. * As an incentive, doctors should be paid honorarium of Rs. 50 per visit who will have to make a medical checkup of the inmates on a holiday once in a half-year, regularly, and record their ailment in the Health cards. The estimated expenditure including that for the existing hostels, during the project year is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of hostels.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1985–86	604	0.604
1986–87	745	0.745
1987–88	911	0.911
1988–89	1,040	1.040
1989–90	1,123	1.123

* N.B.—These hostels will be attached to the care of the Primary Health Centre located in that Panchayat Union.

Component No. 26.

SALARY FOR THE PROPOSED NEW HOSTEL STAFF.

During the project years it has been proposed to establsih 600 new hostels. The following staff are required for running the hostel efficiently:

(1) Warden	One.
(2) Cook	One.
(3) Helper/Assistant cook	One.
(4) Gardener-*cum*-watchman	One.
(5) Sanitary worker Part-Time	One.

The estimated expenditure on staff at the existing scale of pay on the salary work out Rs. 33,000 for each hostel per year. *Vide* details at page 260. The anticipated recurring expenditure for the project year is given below :—

Project year.	*Number of hostel.*	*Anticipated expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS)
1985–86	81	26.730
1986–87	222	73.260
1987–88	388	1,28.040
1988–89	517	1,70.610
1989–90	600	1,98.000

Component Nos. 27 to 33.

ADMINISTRATION—DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS.

This project is for establishing 600 hostels in the project years. Their proper administration has to be sanctioned then and there and the execution supervised. Mere establishing of new hostels without adequate machinery for supervision at District level is not adequate. The hostels established should be properly maintained. For this purpose sufficient number of staff should be employed at District level also. A pattern of staff required and the financial implication is given in pages 259—260.

Provision should be made for accommodation, furniture, typewriters, duplicators, stationery-contingency, pay and Travelling Allowance for the staff in the District establishment. The anticipated expenditure for the above items during the project year works out as follows :—

Project year.	*Anticipated expenditure on*		*Total*
	Salary.	*Other items.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LKAHS)	
1985–86	27.270	16.160	43.430
1986–87	27.270	11.360	38.630
1987–88	27.270	11.360	38.630
1988–89	27.270	11.360	38.630
1989-90	27.270	11.360	38.630

Component Nos. 34 to 41.

ADMINISTRATION—STATE HEADQUARTERS.

With the opening of 600 hostels and establishment of staff in Districts, the administration at State Headquarters has also be strengthened. A pattern of staff required and their financial implication are given in page 261.

Provision for accommodation, typewriters, duplicators, telephones, stationery contingency, Pay and Travelling Allowance for the staff for tour has to be made. The anticipated expenditure for these items during the project year is given below :—

Project year.	*Anticipated expenditure on*	
	Salary.	*Other item.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1985–86	3.900	1.240
1986–87	3.900	0.940
1987–88	3.900	0.940
1988–89	3.900	0.940
1989–90	3.900	0.940

Component Nos. 42 to 44.

PROVISION OF ONE MORE VEHICLE AT HEADQUARTERS.

This project is for opening 600 new hostels in the State. There are already 523 hostels under the control of the Backward Classes Department. There is only one staff car with the Director of Backward Classes. To manage the additional work involved in the opening and maintaining new hostels and supervise the old additional staff of one Chief Inspector of Backward Classes Hostels and Assistant Director have proposed. They are State touring Gazetted Officers. Without a vehicle, the work connected with the opening, and maintenance of the hostels and their supervision could not be looked after efficiently. For efficient supervision, a vehicle is necessary. A jeep has therefore been proposed under this project and Rs. 1.000 lakhs provided. Fuel costing Rs. 1,000 per month and maintenance and repair charges at Rs. 1,000 per annum have also been provided.

ANNEXURE—A.

COMPONENTS—UNITS—UNIT COST—TOTAL COST

Serial number and Components and Cash Flow Requirements.	*Total Units.*	*Unit Cost.*	*Total Cost.*	*Units—Phasing—Cash Flow.* *First year 1985–86.*	*Second year 1986–87.*	*Third year 1987–88.*	*Fourth year 1988–89.*	*Fifth year 1989–90*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS.	RS. IN LAKHS.					
New Hostel building construction (Non-Recurring) (Capital) ..	100	10,00,000 p.h.	10,00.000	10	30	30	30	..
Cash Flow ..				1,00.000	3,00.000	3,00.000	3,00.000	..
2 Provision for Maintenance of New Hostel Buildings (Recurring) ..	40	20,000 p.h., p.a.	8.000	..	..	..	10	30
Cash Flow ..				..	..	..	2.000	6.000
3 Incremental provision of payment of Rent for new hostel (Recurring) ...	1,588	12,000 p.a., p.h.	1,90.560	.. 81	71 141	212 136	348 99	447 53
				81	212	348	447	500
Cash Flow ..				9.720	25.440	41.760	53.640	60.000
4 Provision of flushout latrines 5 seats with septic tank, dispersion trench and enclosure walls 5 bath room with pumpset and over head tank (Non-Recurring)	500	50,000 p.h.	2,50.000	81	131	136	99	53
Cash Flow ...				40.500	65.500	68.000	49.500	26.500
5 Supply of disinfectants bleaching Powder 50 kgs. phenyle 10 lit. (Recurring)	4,423	400 p.h.	17.692	523 81	604 141	745 166	911 129	1,040 83
				604	745	911	1,040	1,123
Cash Flow ..				2,416	2.980	3.644	4.160	4.492
C/o.			1.466.252	1,52.636	3,93.920	4,13.404	4,00,200	

Brought forward ...			14,66.252	1,52.636	3,93.920	4,13.404	4,09.300	96.992
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6 Provision of utensils and other kitchen material for new hostel (non-recurring)	600	6,000 p.h.	36.000	81	141	166	129	83
				4.860	8.460	9.960	7.740	4.980
Cash Flow ...								
7 Provision of furniture per hostel inmates (Non-recurring)	1,123	28,000 p.h.	3,14.440	523	...	..	...	...
				81	141	166	129	83
				604	141	166	129	83
Cash Flow ...				1,69.120	39.480	46.480	36.120	23.240
8 Boarding and mess charges for College Students	37,750	1,500 p.b. for 10 months.	5,66.250	4,600	5,350	6,350	7,600	8,850
				750	1,000	1,250	1,250	750
				5,350	6,350	7,600	8,850	9,600
Cash Flow ..				80.250	95.250	1,14.000	1,32.750	1,44.000
9 Boarding and mess charges for H.S. and H.S.S. Students	2,06,650	1,000 p.b. for 10 months.	20,66.500	26,200	29,500	35,550	42,600	47,800
				3,300	6,050	7,050	5,200	3,400
				29,500	35,550	42,600	47,800	51,200
Cash Flow ...				2,95.000	3,55.500	4,26.000	4,78.000	5,12.000
10 Dresses 2 sets for each girl (Recurring) cost per set Rs. 125	74,200	250 2×125 p.b., p.a.	1,85.500	62,00	81,50	1,15,50	1,55,50	1,85,00
				19,50	34,00	40,00	29,50	19, 50
				81,50	1,15,50	1,55,50	1,85,00	2,04,50
Cash Flow ...				20.375	28.875	38.875	46.250	51.125

11	Dresses 2 sets for each boy (Recurring) Cost per set Rs. 100 ..	1,70,200	200 (2×100 p.b. p.a.)	3,40.400	2,46,00	2,67.00	30,350	34,650	38,150
					2,100	3,650	4,300	3,500	2,200
					26.700	30.350	34.650	38,150	40,350
	Cash Flow ..				53,400	60,700	69,300	76,300	80,700
12	Supply to beds for each boarder (Recurring)—	1,45,850	100 p.b.	1,45.850	30.800	..	34.850	7.050	43.150
	Mat .. .. Rs. 30								
	Bed-sheet .. .. Rs. 40				4.050	7.050	8.300	6.450	4.150
	Pillow and Pillow Cover Rs. 30								
	100				34,850	7,050	43,150	13,500	47,300
	(Replacement once in two years) Cash Flow ..				34,850	7,050	43.150	13,500	47.300
13	Establishing hostel libraries (Non-Recurring)	1,123	5,000 p.h.	56.150	523	141	166	129	83
					81				
	Cash Flow ..				30.200	7.050	8.300	6.450	4.150
14	Supply of Library books (Recurring)	4,423	1,500 p.a. p.h.	66.345	523	604	745	911	1,040
					81	141	166	129	83
					604	745	911	1,040	1.123
	Cash Flow ..				9.060	11.175	13.665	15.600	16.845
15	Supply of text-books, note-books for each boarder (Recurring) ..	2,44,400	50 p.b.	1,22.200	30.800	34.850	41.900	50.200	56.650
					4.050	7.050	8.300	6.450	4.150
					34.850	41.900	50.200	56.650	60.800
	Cash Flow ..				17.425	20.950	25.100	28.325	30.400

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16 Facilities for sports and games— Almirah and Fixtures (Non-recurring)	1,123	1,500 p.h.	16.845	523 81	141	166	129	83
				604	141	166	129	83
Cash Flow ..				9.060	2.115	2.490	1.935	1.245
17 Supply of sports goods (Recurring).	4,423	1,000 p.h., P.a.	44.230	523 81	604 141	745 166	911 129	1,040 83
				604	745	911	1,040	1,123
Cash Flow ..				6.040	7.450	9.110	10.400	11.230
18 Supply of foot wear (Recurring) ..	2,44,400	50 p.b., p.a.	1,22.200	30,800	34,850	41,900	50,200	56,650
				4,050	7,050	8,300	6,450	4,150
				34,850	41,900	50,200	56,650	60,800
Cash Flow ..				17,425	20,950	25,100	28,325	30,400
19 Personal health allowances to be paid on cash monthly for girls (Recurring)	74,200	30	2,22.600	6,200	8,150	11,550	15,550	18,500
Dhobi Charge and Rs. Washing soap 10 Bath soap .. .. 3 Tooth powder and hair oil .. .. 7 Sanitary Napkins .. 10 30		p.b. for 10 months 300		1,950	3,400	4,000	2,950	1,950
				8,150	11,550	15,550	18,500	20,450
Cash Flow ..				24,450	34,650	46,650	55,500	61.350
20 Personal Health Allowances to be paid as cash monthly for boys (Recurring)—	1,70,200	20	3,40.400	24,600	26,700	30,350	34,650	38,150
Dhobi charges and Rs. washing soap .. 10 Bath soap .. .. 3 Tooth powder and hair oil 7 20		p.m., p.b. for 10 months 200		2,100	3,650	4,300	3,500	2,200
				26,700	30,350	34,650	38,150	40,350
Cash Flow ..				53400	60.700	69,300	76.300	80,700

21	Provision for printing Health Cards and for replenishing drugs and treatment, etc. (Recurring) ..	2,44,400	12 p.b., p.a.	29.328	30,800 4,050	34,850 7,050	41,900 8,300	50,200 6,450	56,650 4.150
					34,850	41,900	50,200	56,650	60,800
	Cash Flow ..				4,182	5,028	6,024	6,798	7,296
22	Provision for Health facilities-Almirah (non-Recurring)	1,123	1,000 p.h.	11.280	523 81	141	166	129	83
					604	141	166	129	83
	Cash Flow ..				6,040	1,410	1,660	1,290	0.830
23	Provision of Health kit box in each Hostel (Non-recurring)	1,123	400 p.h.	4.492	523 81	141	166	129	83
					604	141	166	129	83
	Cash Flow ..				2,416	0,564	0,664	0,516	0,332
24	Training for Hostel Wardens in lay Dietetics, Nutrition First-Aid and Health (T.A. Rs. 200 ; Stipend Rs. 700 ; Books Rs. 100) (Non-Recurring) ..	1,123	1,000	11.230	523 81	141	166	129	83
					604	141	166	129	83
	Cash Flow ..				6.040	1.410	1.660	1.290	0.830
25	Honorarium for Doctors on visit (Recurring) basis	4,423	100 p.h. ,p.a.	4.423	523 81	604 141	745 166	911 129	1,040 8
					604	745	911	1,040	1.123
	Cash Flow ..				0.604	0.745	0.911	1.040	1.123

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
26 Incremental staff salary for Hostel Staff (Recurring)	1,808	33,000 p.h., P.a.	5,96.640	81	81	222	388	517
					141	166	129	83
				81	222	388	517	600
Cash Flow ...				26.730	73.260	1,28.040	1,70.610	1,98.000
27 Additional cost of District Establishment (Recurring)	16	27.27 p.a. for 16 districts.	1,36.350					
Cash Flow ...				27.270	27.270	27.270	27.270	27.270
28 Travelling allowance and daily Allowance (Recurring)	16	24,000 p.dt., p.a.	19.200					
Cash Flow ...				3.840	3.840	3.840	3.840	3.840
29 Furniture for District Officers (Non-Recurring)	16	10,000 p. dt.	1.600					
Cash Flow ...				1.600	..	..	..	..
30 Office accommodation rental (Recurring)	16	12,000 p.dt., p.a.	9.600					
Cash Flow ...				1.920	1.920	1.920	1.920	1.920
31 Typewriters for each district (Non-Recurring)	16	5,000 each district.	0.800					
Cash Flow ..				0.800	..	..	..	..
32 Electric Duplicator and accessories (Non-Recurring)	16	15,000 each district.	2.400					
Cash Flow ..				2.400	..	..	..	..

33	Office contingencies, Stationery and postages (Recurring)	1	35,000 each district p.a.	28.000					
	CashFlow ..				5.600	5.600	5.600	5.600	5.600
34	Additional cost on head quarters Staff (Recurring)	1	3,82,000 p.a	19.500					
	Cash Flow ..				3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900
35	Travelling allowance and daily allowance (Recurring)	1	30,000 p.a.	1.500					
	Cash Flow ..				0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300
36	Furniture for Headquarters (Non-Recurring)	1	10,000	0.100					
	Cash Flow ..				0.100	..	..	..	..
37	Office accommodation rental (Recurring)	1	24,000 p.a.	1.200					
	Cash Flow ..				0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240
38	Typewriter (Non-Recurring) ..	1	5,000 per machine.	0.050					
	Cash Flow ..				0.050	..	..	..	..
39	Electric duplicator with accessories (Non-Recurring)	1	15,000 per machine.	0.150					
	Cash Flow ..				0.150	..	..	..	..
40	Office contingencies stationery and postage (Recurring)	1	30,000 p.a.	1.500					
	Cash Flow ..				0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
41 Telephone charges (Recurring)	1	10,000 p.a.	0.500					
Cash Flow				0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
42 Cost of Vehicles (Non-Recurring)	1	1,00,000 p.v.	1.000					
Cash Flow				1.000	..	..	..	..
43 Provision for Diesel, Oil and Lubricants (Recurring)	1	12,000 p.a.	0.600					
Cash Flow				0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.120
44 Provision for repairs and maintenance for vehicle (Recurring)	1	1,000 p.a.	0.050					
Cash Flow				0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
TOTAL			69,93.605	10,73.263	12,80.292	15,43.443	16,47.939	14,48.668

WORKING SHEET FOR THE SALARY OF THE DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER ESTABLISHMENT.

Serial number.	*Name of the Post and average pay.*		*Average pay for one Post for 16 Districts.*	*Total Salary per post for 16 Districts for 12 months.*	*Number of Post for Districts.*	***Total cost per annum for 16 Districts.***
1	District Educational Officer—					
	Madras ..	1,620	1,620 X 1 = 1,620	..	..	..
	Coimbatore and Madurai ..	1,555	1,555 X 2 = 3,110	..	..	..
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli.	1,540	1,540 X 2 = 3,080	..	..	..
	Others ..	1,500	1,500 X 11 = 16,500	..	..	..
		6,215	24,310	2,91,720	2	5,83,440
2	*Superintendent*—					
	Madras ..	1,356	1,356 X 1 = 1,356	..	..	..
	Coimbatore and Madurai ..	1,291	1,291 X 2 = 2,582	..	..	..
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli.	1,276	1,276 X 2 = 2,552	..	..	..
	Others ..	1,236	1,236 X 11 = 13,596	..	..	..
			20,086	2,41,032	2	4,82,064
3	*Assistant*—					
	Madras ..	1,041	1,041 X 1 = 1,041			
	Coimbatore and Madurai ..	1,001	1,001 X 2 = 2,002			
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli.	991	991 X 2 = 1,982			
	Others ..	966	966 X 11 = 10,626			
			15,651	1,87,812	4	7,51,248
4	*Junior Assistant*—					
	Madras ..	891	891 X 1 = 891			
	Coimbatore and Madurai ..	851	851 X 2 = 1,702			
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli.	841	841 X 2 = 1,682			
	Others ..	816	816 X 11 = 8,976			
			13,251	1,59,012	2	3,18,024

Serial number.	Name of the Post and average pay.	Average pay for one post for 16 Districts.	Total Salary per post for 16 Districts for 12 months.	Number of Post for Districts.	Total cost per annum for 16 Districts.
5	*Typist—*				
	As in the case of Junior Assistant plus special Pay.	891 X 1 = 891 + 30 851 X 2 = 1,702 + 60 841 X 2 = 1,682 + 60 816 X 11 = 8,976 + 330			
		13,251 + 480	1,64,772	1	1,64,772
6	*Record Clerk—*				
	Madras .. 623	623 X 1 = 623			
	Coimbatore and Madurai .. 598	598 X 2 = 1,196			
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli. 593	593 X 2 = 1,186			
	Others .. 578	578 X 11 = 6,358			
		9,363	1,12,356	1	1,12,356
7	*Basic Servants—*				
	Madras ... 585	585 X 1 = 585			
	Coimbatore and Madurai .. 560	560 X 2 = 1,120			
	Salem and Tiruchirappalli. 555	555 X 2 = 1,110			
	Others ... 540	540 X 11 = 5,940			
		8,755			
			1,05,060	3	3,15,180
		Total ...			27,27,084
	Hostel establishments Charges per Hostel—				
1	Warden (Graduate)—One. ...	1,085	13,020		
2	Cook—One	530	6,360		
3	Assistant Cook—One	530	6,360		
4	Gardener-cum-Watchman—One..	530	6,360		
5	Sanitary Worker Part Time—One.	60	720		
			32,820	or	33,000

WORKING SHEET FOR THE SALARY FOR THE STATE HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Serial number and name of the Post.	*Average Pay and allowance.*	*Total Salary per post per annum.*	*Number of Post.*	*Total Cost per annum.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Deputy Director	2,641	31,692	1	31,692
2	Statistical Officer	1,879	22,548	1	22,548
3	Assistant Accounts Officer	1,620	19,440	1	19,440
4	Steno	1,016	12,192	1	12,192
5	Driver	782	9,384	1	9,384
6	Basic Servants	585	7,020	4	28,080
7	Superintendent	1,356	16,272	3	48,816
8	Assistant	1,041	12,492	8	99,936
9	Computor	1,041	12,492	1	12,492
10	Typist	921	11,052	2	22,104
11	Statistical Assistant	1,356	16,272	2	32,544
12	Junior Assistant	891	10,692	4	42,768
13	Record Clerk	623	7,476	1	7,476
					3,89,472 or 3,90,000

ANNEXURE—B.

ASSESSMENT OF DISTRICT-WISE REQUIREMENT OF HOSTELS (BOTH COLLEGE AND HIGH AND H.S.S. HOSTELS)

NORMS—3 HOSTELS FOR 1,00,000 POPULATION—HOSTEL RATIO/BOYS AND GIRLS 1 : 1.

District.	Population 1981 Census.	Number of Hostel required.	Number of Hostel available.	New Hostel required.	Number of College Hostel required.		Proposed College Hostels for		Proposed High School Hostels for	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(IN LAKHS.)									
Chengalpattu	36.17	108	29	79	8	1	4	1	23	23
South Arcot	42.02	126	35	91	3	..	1	..	27	27
Thanjavur	40.64	122	46	76	9	..	5	..	29	29
Tiruchirappalli	36.12	108	42	66	4	1	2	1	18	18
Pudukkottai	11.57	35	34	1	1	..	..	..	3	3
Madurai	45.36	136	75	61	18	8	8	6	12	12
Ramanathapuram	33.35	100	52	48	13	3	8	2	13	13
Tirunelveli	35.74	107	47	60	15	7	7	5	15	15
Kanniyakumari	14.23	43	13	30	8	2	5	1	12	12
North Arcot	44.14	132	30	102	9	2	7	1	24	24
Dharmapuri	19.97	60	28	32	1	..	1	..	11	11
Salem	34.42	103	32	71	6	3	4	2	23	23
Periyar	20.68	62	21	41	2	1	1	1	10	10
Coimbatore	30.60	92	20	72	8	7	6	5	15	15
The Nilgiris	6.30	20	11	9	..	1	..	..	3	3
Madras	32.77	98	8	90	14	12	6	10	12	12
Total ...	484.08	1,452	523	929	119	48	65	35	250	250

PROGRESSIVE STRENGTH OF STUDENTS IN THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW B.C. HOSTELS DURING THE 'PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD'.

Category.	*Existing.*		1985-86 Yr. 1		1986-87 Yr. 2		1987-88 Yr. 3		1988-89 Yr. 4		1989-90 Yr. 5	
	Hostel.	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*
College Boys	46	3,500	56	4,000	71	4,750	86	5,500	101	6,250	111	6,750
College Girls	22	1,110	27	1,350	32	1,600	42	2,100	52	2,600	57	2,850
Total for College	68	4,600	83	5,350	103	6,350	128	7,600	153	8,850	168	9,600
High School and Higher Secondary School Boys.	368	21,100	400	22,700	458	25,600	529	29,150	584	31,900	618	33,600
High School and Higher Secondary School Girls.	87	5,100	121	6,800	184	9,950	254	13,450	303	15,900	337	17,600
Total for High Schools ..	455	26,200	521	29,500	642	35,550	783	42,600	887	57,800	955	51,200
Grand Total for College and High Schools. ..	523	30,800	604	34,850	745	41,900	911	50,200	1,040	56,650	1,123	60,800

DETAIL OF PROPOSED NEW B. C. HOSTELS FOR COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS HOSTELS DURING THE "PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD"

Category.	1985-86 Yr. 1	1986-87 Yr-2	1987-88 Yr-3	1988-89 Yr-4	1989-90 Yr-5	*Total.*
College Boys Hostels	10	15	15	15	10	65
College Girls Hostels	5	5	10	10	5	35
High School and Higher Secondary School Boys Hostels.	32	58	71	55	34	250
High School and Higher Secondary School Girls Hostels.	34	63	70	49	34	250
Total ..	81	141	166	129	83	600

DETAIL OF THE ADDITIONAL BENEFICIARIES BY THE PROPOSED NEW B.C. HOSTELS DURING THE "PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD".

Category.	1985-86 Yr-1	1986-87 Yr-2	1987-88 Yr-3	1988-89 Yr-4	1989-90 Yr-5	*Total.*
College Boys	500	750	750	750	500	3,250
College Girls	250	250	500	500	250	1,750
High School and Higher Secondary School Boys	1,600	2,900	3,550	2,750	1,700	12,500
High School and Higher Secondary School Girls.	1,700	3,150	3,500	2,450	1,700	12,500
Total ...	**4,050**	**7,050**	**8,300**	**6,450**	**4,150**	**30,000**

ABSTRACT FOR NEW B.C. HOSTELS PROPOSED TO OPEN DURING THE 'PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD' 1985-86 TO 1989-90
(URBAN AND RURAL AREA DETAILS)

Category.	1985-86 Yr-1		1986-87 Yr-2		1987-88 Yr-3		1988-89 Yr-4		1989-90 Yr-5		*Total.*		*Grand Total.*
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	
Boys -- --	14	28	24	49	32	54	23	47	13	31	106	209	315
Girls -- --	12	27	19	49	28	52	22	37	12	27	93	192	285
	26	55	43	98	60	106	45	84	25	58	199	401	
	81		141		166		129		83		600		600

ABSTRACT FOR THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL BENEFICIARIES IN THE PROPOSED NEW B. C. HOSTELS DURING THE "PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD" EACH YEAR FROM 1985-86 TO 1989-90.

Category.	1985-86 Yr-1		1986-87 Yr-2		1987-88 Yr-3		1988-89 Yr-4		1989-90 Yr-5		*Total.*	
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
Boys -- --	700	1,400	1,200	2,450	1,600	2,700	1,150	2,350	650	1,550	5,300	10,450
Girls ... --	600	1,350	950	2,450	1,400	2,600	1,100	1,850	600	1,350	4,650	9,600
	1,300	2,750	2,150	4,900	3,000	5,300	2,250	4,200	1,250	2,900	9,950	20,050
	4,050		7,050		8,300		6,450		4,150		30,000	

BACKWARD CLASSES BOYS NEW HOSTELS TO BE ESTABLISHED—DISTRICT-WISE AND YEAR-WISE PHASING.

Serial number and District.	Optimal additional requirement for			Establishment of new hostels year-wise phasing.											
	College	High School.	Total.	Yr-1		Yr-2		Yr-3		Yr-4		Yr-5		Total.	
				U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
1 Chengalpattu ..	4	23	27	1	2	2	4	2	6	1	5	1	3	7	20
2 South Arcot ..	1	27	28	1	3	1	4	2	6	2	5	..	4	6	22
3 Thanjavur ..	5	29	34	2	3	2	4	3	6	2	7	1	4	10	24
4 Tiruchirappalli ..	2	18	20	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	5	13
5 Pudukottai ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
6 Madurai ..	8	12	20	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	9	11
7 Ramanathapuram	8	13	21	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	8	13
8 Tirunelveli ..	7	15	22	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	7	15
9 Kanniyakumari ..	5	12	17	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	12
10 North Arcot ..	7	24	31	1	4	3	6	3	6	2	3	1	2	10	21
11 Dharmapuri ..	1	11	12	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	..	1	4	8
12 Salem	4	23	27	1	2	2	4	2	6	1	5	1	3	7	20
13 Periyar	1	10	11	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	3	8
14 Coimbatore ..	6	15	21	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	3	7	14
15 The Nilgiris ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
16 Madras	6	12	18	2	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	18	..
TOTAL ..	65	250	315	14	28	24	49	32	54	23	47	13	31	106	209
Year-wise Phasing Total ..				42		73		86		70		44		315	

BACKWARD CLASSES GIRLS NEW HOSTELS TO BE ESTABLISHED—DISTRICT-WISE AND YEAR-WISE PHASING.

Serial number and District.	Optimal additional requirement for			Establishment of new Hostels Year-wise Phasing.											
	College.	High School.	Total.	Yr-1		Yr-2		Yr-3		Yr-4		Yr-5		Total.	
				U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
1 Chengalpattu ..	1	23	24	1	2	1	5	2	5	1	4	1	2	6	18
2 South Arcot ..	..	27	27	1	3	1	5	2	5	2	4	1	3	7	20
3 Thanjavur ..	..	29	29	1	3	2	5	2	6	2	4	1	3	8	21
4 Tiruchirapalli ..	1	18	19	..	2	1	4	2	4	1	3	..	2	4	15
5 Pudukottai ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
6 Madurai ..	6	12	18	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	6	12
7 Ramanathapuram	?	13	15	1	?	1	3	1	?	1	?	1	1	5	10
8 Tirunelveli ..	5	15	20	1	?	1	4	?	4	1	?	1	?	6	14
9 Kanniyakumari ..	1	12	13	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	..	2	9	10
10 North Arcot ..	1	24	25	1	3	1	4	2	5	2	3	1	3	7	18
11 Dharmapuri ..	..	11	11	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	3	8
12 Salem	2	23	25	1	3	1	4	2	5	2	3	1	3	7	18
13 Periyars	1	10	11	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	3	8
14 Coimbatore ..	5	15	20	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	14
15 The Nilgiris ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
16 Madras ..	10	12	22	3	..	5	..	6	..	5	..	3	..	22	..
TOTAL ..	35	250	285	12	27	19	49	28	52	22	37	12	27	93	192
YEAR-WISE PHASING TOTAL				39		68		80		59		39		285	

PROGRESSIVE DETAILS OF THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW B.C. HOSTELS AND THEIR STRENGTH SEX-WISE DURING THE 'PACKAGE PROPOSAL PERIOD.

Category.	*Existing.*		1985–86 Yr-1		1986–87 Yrs-2		1987–88 Yr-3		1988–89 Yr-4		1989–90 Yr-5	
	Hostel.	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*	*Hostel.*	*Strength.*
College Boys	46	35,000	56	4,000	71	4,750	86	5,500	101	6,250	111	6,750
High School and Higher Secondary School Boys.	368	21,100	400	22,700	458	25,600	529	29,150	584	31,900	618	33,600
Total for Boys	414	24,600	456	26,700	529	30,350	615	34,650	685	38,150	729	40,350
College Girls	22	1,100	27	1,350	32	1,600	42	2,100	52	2,600	57	2,850
High School and Higher Secondary School Girls.	87	5,100	121	6,800	184	9,950	254	13,450	303	15,900	337	17,600
Total for Girls	109	6,200	148	8,150	216	11,550	296	15,550	355	18,500	394	20,450
Total for Boys and Girls ..	523	30,800	604	34,850	745	41,900	911	50,200	1,040	56,650	1,123	60,800

BACKWARD CLASS HOSTELS ESTABLISHMENT—EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYMENT GENERATED.

Serial number.	*Level and posts.*	*Units × posts.*	*Number of posts.*		*Total.*
			Men.	*Women.*	
	HOSTEL.				
1	Wardens	1×600	385	215	600
2	Cooks	2×600	770	430	1,200
3	Watchman-*cum*-Gardener (Ex-Service men).	1×600	600	..	600
4	Sanitary workers ..	1×600	385	215	600
	Hostel—Total ..	5×600	2.140	860	3.000
	DISTRICT.				
	Officers	2×16	16	16	32
	Technical	1×16 ..	8	8	16
	Ministerial	8×16	64	64	128
	Typists	1×16	8	8	16
	Basic servants	3×16	48	..	48
	District—Total ..	15×16	144	96	240
	DIRECTORATE.				
	Officers	2	2	..	2
	Technical	3	3	..	3
	Ministerial ..	18	9	9	18
	Typists	2	1	1	2
	Drivers	1	1	..	1
	Basic Servants ..	4	4	..	4
	Headquarters—Total ..	30	20	10	30
	GRAND TOTAL ..		2.304	966	3.270

Women	966
Ex-Servicemen ..	600
Men	1,704

ANNEXURE C.

Standard Menu.

Day I.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

	BREAK FAST.				LUNCH.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Iddlies	5 Nos.	..	..	Rice	200 Gms.	690	13
Iddlies each weighing 100 gms. ..	100 gms.	..	..				
70 gms. Rice	70	245	4	Brinjal Sambar Redgram dhal ..	20 gms.	70	4
35 gms. B.G.	35	120	8	Brinjal	50 gms.	20	..
Coconut chutney	20 gms.	28	4	Greens	40 gms.	10	..
B. Green	20 gms.	72	4	Butter Milk	50 gms.	60	2
Coffee (Milk 125 ml.)	50 gms.	60	2	Edible oil	15 gms.	135	..
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..	Onians	10 gms.	..	..
Coffee Powder	2 gms.	..	..	Salt	5 gms.	..	..
				Chilli Powder	5 gms.	..	..
				Sesum, mustard	10 gms.	..	..
				Pepper water 200 ml.	10 gms.	..	..
		565	22			985	19

	TEA.				DINNER.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Coffee powder or Tea dust ..	2.3 gms.			Chapathies	4 Nos.		
Milk 50 ml.	50 gms.	60	2	Atta	150 gms.	522	16
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..	M. Dhall	50 gms.	175	10
G. gram Sundal	25 gms.	83	6	Edible oil	50 ml.	135	..
				Onian	10 gms.	..	..
		183	8			832	26

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement calories 2,550

2 Daily requirement proteins .. .. 65 gms.

Calories Available 2,565

Proteins available .. ... 75 gms.

Daily mess rate .. .. .. Rs. 5.00

Standard Menu.

Day II.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

	BREAK FAST.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Rava Uppuma Brown Sugar with egg—			
Rava	100	350	8
Oil	10	90	..
Egg	1	80	6
Onion	10	..	..
Coffee—			
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..
Brown Sugar	20 gms.	80	..
		700	16

	LUNCH.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grmsl*
Rice	200	690	13
Curd kolambu			
Milk	100	120	4
Pumpkin	50	20	..
Snakegourd Porial			
Snakegourd	50	20	..
B. gram Dhal	25	93	5
Pepper Water	200	..	..
Oil	15	135	..
Onion 10		..	..
salt 5 gm. chillies 10 g. mustard B.G. Chillis 15 g.			
		1,078	22

	TEA.		
	Number or weight.	*Ca.l*	*Prot Grms.*
Coffee—	3 gms.		..
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	1
Toppioca	100 gms.	160	..
		260	3

	DINNER.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Dosais—			
Rice 100 gm.	100	345	46
B. Gram Dhal	30	100	6
Tomato chutney—			
Tomato	30	20	..
Onion	10	..	..
Oil	10	..	..
		465	12

PER CAPITA.

1	Daily requirement calories	2,250	Calories Available 2,503
2	Daily requirement proteins	65 gms.	Proteins available 53
			Daily mess rate .. .. Rs. 4.75

Standrad Menu.

Day III.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

	BREAK FAST.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Iddlies weighing 8 gram. each ..	5 Nos.		
Sambar.	100 gms.		
Rice	70	245	4
Black gram	35	120	8
Green gram	25	83	6
Oil	10	90	..
Coffee	2.3 gm.		
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
		638	20

	LUNCH.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot grms.*
Rice	100	690	13
Radish	50	16	..
R. gram Dhal	20	70	4
Cabbage Porial	25	7	8
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Edible Oil	15 gm.	135	..
Onion	10 gm.	..	..
Salt	5 gm.	..	..
Chillies Powder	10 gm.	..	..
Pepper water 200 ml.	10 gm.	..	..
		978	19

	TEA.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Coffee—			
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10	40	..
Coffee Powder	23 gms.	..	..
Groundnut	50 gms	280	20
		380	22

	DINNER.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Semiya	100 gms.	352	9
	50 gms.	50	1
Edible oil	15 gms.	135	..
Onion	10 gms.	..	..
		537	10

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement calories ..	2,550	Calories available.	2.553
2 Daily requirement proteins ..	65 gm.	Proteins available	71
		Daily mess rate	Rs. 5.00

Standard Menu.

Day IV.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

	BREAK FAST.				LUNCH.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Pongal—				Rice	200 gms.	690	13
Rice	70 gms.	245	4	Kerakolambu	25	20	..
G. gram Dhal	25	83	6	Coconut	20	28	4
Coconut chutney	20	28	4	Appalam	25	75	4
Roasted B. g.	20	72	4	Edible oil	25	225	..
Blackgram dhal	25	87	6	Butter Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Oil	20	180	..	Onion	10 gms.	..	..
Coffee—	2.3			Salt	5	..	..
Milks	50 ml.	60	2	Chillies Powder	10	..	..
Sugar	10 gm.	40	..	Mustard	10	..	..
				Pepper water	200 ml.	..	..
		795	26			1,098	23

	TEA.				DINNER.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Coffee Powder	2.3 gms.			Mixed gram Adai—			
Milk	50 ml.	60	2	B.G.	20	72	4
Sugar	10 gm.	40	..	R.G.	20	70	4
Peas	25 gms.	80	5	Bl. G.	20	70	5
				G.G.	20	70	5
				Rice	20	40	1
				Brown Sugar	20	40	..
				Oil	25	135	..
		180	7			527	19

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement calories ..	2,550	Calories available	2,600
2 Daily requirement proteins ..	65 gms.	Proteins available	75
		Daily Mess rate	Rs. 5.40

Standard Menu.

Day V.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

BREAK FAST.

	Number or weight.	Cal	Prot Grms.
Poori Potato—			
Wheat flower	100 gms.	348	11
Potato	50 gms.	50	4
Coffee Powder	2.3 gms.	..	..
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..
Oil	25 gms.	225	..
Onions	10 gms.		
		723	14

LUNCH.

	Number or weight.	Cal.	Prot Grms.
Rice	200 gms.	690	13
Green sambar (Amarnath) ..			
R. G. Dhal	20 gms.	70	4
Amarnath	40 gms.	10	..
Beans Porial	25	10	..
Butter milk	50 ml.	60	2
Edible oil	15 gms.	135	..
Onion	10 gms.	..	..
Salt	5 gms.	..	..
Chillies Powder	10 gms.	..	..
Pepper water	200 ml.	..	..
		975	19

TEA.

	Number or weight.	Cal	Prot Grms.
Coffee Powder—	3 gms.		..
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..
Plantain	20	10	..
B. G. flour	10	37	2
Oil	20	180	..
		327	4

DINNER.

	Number or weight.	Cal.	Prot Grms.
Oothappam—			
Rice	70 gms.	245	4
B. Gram dhal	35	120	8
Onion	20	..	..
Oil	15	135	..
Chutney (coconut)	20 gms.	28	4
B. gram roasted	20 gms.	72	4
		600	20

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement calories ..	2,557	Colories available	2,625
2 Daily requirement Protgains ..	65 gms.	Proteins available	57
		Daily mess rate	Rs 4.60

Standard Menu.

Day VI.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED..

	BREAK FAST.				LUNCH.			
	Number or weight.	*Cal*	*Prot. Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Iddlies	5 Nos.			Rice	200 gms.	630	13
Rice	70 gms.	245	4	Coconut	20 gms.	28	4
Blackgram	35 gms.	120	8	Ladies finger	25 gms.	10	..
Tomato Kuruma	50 gms.	20	..	Greens	40 gms.	10	..
Coffee Powder	3 gms.			Butter (milk)	50 ml.	60	2
Milk	50 ml.	60	2	Edible Oil	15 gms.	135	..
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..	Onion	10	..	..
Onion	10 gms.			Salt	5	..	..
				Chillies	10	..	..
				Powder	10	..	..
				Pepper water	207 ml.	..	..
		485	14			933	19

	TEA.				DINNER.		
	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*		*Number or weight.*	*Cal.*	*Prot Grms.*
Coffee Powder	3 gms.			*Ravaimaida Dosai*—			
Milk	50 ml.	60	2	Rava	50 gms.	174	5
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..	Maida	50	174	5
Cow gram sundal	25 gms.	82	6	Oil	10	80	..
Oil	5 gms.	45	..	Onion	10	..	
				Brown Sugar	20	20	..
		225	8			508	10

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement calories ..	2,550	Calories available	2,451
2 Daily requirement Proteins ..	65 gms.	Proteins available	51
		Daily mess rate	Rs. 4.25

Standard Menu.

Day VII.

MENU AND MATERIALS REQUIRED.

BREAK FAST.

	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Rava Kichadi with chutney—			
Rava	100 gms.	348	10
Onion	10 gms.	..	..
Tamarind	2 gms.	..	..
Oil	10 gms.	40	..
Carat	25 gms.	..	..
Coffee Powder	3 gms.	..	..
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..
		498	12

LUNCH.

	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Rice	200 gms.	690	13
Sambar R.G.D.	20	70	4
Drumstick	25	10	..
Masalavadai—			
B.G.	20	72	4
Oil	25	225	..
G. gram	25	83	6
Brown Sugar	20	80	..
Onion	10	..	..
Salt	5	..	..
Chillies Powder	10	..	
Seasums	10	..	..
Pepper water	200 ml.	..	..
		1,230	27

TEA.

	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Coffee Powder—	3 gms.		
Milk	50 ml.	60	2
Sugar	10 gms.	40	..
Maida Pagoda	20 gms.	70	2
Ragi	20 gms.	65	..
Sugar	20 gms.	180	..
		415	4

DINNER.

	Number or weight.	*Cal.*	*Prot. Grms.*
Lime Rice and Curd Bath—			
Rice	100 gms.	345	6
Lime	1/4 no.	..	..
Curd	50 ml.	60	2
		405	8

PER CAPITA.

1 Daily requirement Calories. ..	2550	Calories available	2,548
2 Daily requirement Proteins. ..	65 gms.	Proteins available	52
		Daily mess rate	Rs. 4.25

Hostel Menu—A Week at a Glance.

Days.	*Break fast.*	*Lunch.*	*Tea.*	*Dinner.*	*Cost.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs. P.
I day ..	Coffee Iddlies' Coconut and B.G. Chutney.	Rice, Brinjal Sambar, Greens porial pepper water, Butter milk.	Coffee, Green gram, Sundal.	Chapathies' Mysore dhall.	5 00
II day ..	Uppuma and Brown Sugar (extra one egg) Coffee.	Rice, Moreklumbu, (Pumpkin) Snake gourd porial, pepper water.	Coffee, Topioca (Boiled).	Dosai with Tomato Chutney.	4 75
III day ..	Iddlies with green gram Sambar Coffee.	Rice, Radish Sambar, Cabbage porial, pepper water, Butter milk.	Coffee, Groundnut ..	Semiya Kichadi with vegetable and pickle.	5 00
IV day ..	Coffee, Venpongal Medhu Vadai with chutney.	Rice, Karakolumbu, Appalam, Butter milk, pepper water.	Coffee, peas Sundal ..	Mixed gram Adai and Brown Sugar.	5 40
V day ..	Poori with potato, Coffee ..	Rice, Amarnath greens, Sambar, Beans porial Butter milk, pepper water.	Coffee, plantain bajji.	Oothappam and Chutney.	4 60
VI day ..	Coffee, Iddlies and Tomato Kuruma.	Rice, Ladies finger Kolumbu. Greens porial pepper water, Butter milk.	Coffee cow gram sundal	Rice, Maida Dosoi with Brown sugar.	4 25
VII day ..	Rava Kitchadi with Chutney Coffee.	Rice, Drumstick Sambar, Masala vadai, Green gram, Butter milk' pepper, water.	Maida and Ragi Pakoda, Coffee.	Lime Rice and Curd bath.	4 25
				Per week	33 25
				For 4 weeks	133 00
				For 2 days	9 50
				Extra for Non-Vegetarian dishes on Sundays	7 50
				Total—per month ..	**150 00**

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS.

DAY—I
Sunday.

Serial number. (1)	Commodity. (2) GRAM.	Requirement for the day. B.F. (3) K. GRAM.	Lunch. (4) K. GRAM.	Tea. (5) K. GRAM.	Dinner. (6) K. GRAM.	Total. (7) K. GRAM.	Price or Rate. (8) RS. P.	Cost in (9) RS. P.
1	P. B. Rice	3 500	10 000	..	..	13 500	4 00	54 00
2	Black Gram	1 750				1 750	8 00	14 00
3	Bengal Gram (Roasted P) ..	1 000				1 000	8 00	8 00
4	Red Gram		1 000			1 000	10 00	10 00
5	Mysore Gram				2 500	2 500	7 00	17 50
6	Green Gram			1 250		1 250	8 00	10 00
7	Flower Atta				7 500	7 500	4 00	30 00
8	Coconut	1 000				1 000	3 00	15 00
9	Sugar	500		500		1 500	5 50	5 50
10	Palmolein		750		750	1 500	10 55	15 83
11	Milk	2.5 Lts.	2.5 Lts.	2.5 Lts.		7.5 Lts.	3 25	24 37
12	Chillies Powder	500				500	10 00	5 00
13	Coffee Powder Tea Dust ..			250			22 00	5 50
14	Salt	500						
15	Tamarind		500			500	10 00	5 00
16	Vegetables Brinjal	2 500						
17	Onion	500			500	5 000	3 00	15 00
18	Greens							
						Fuel Cost		15 00
						GRAND TOTAL		249 70

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS.

DAY II

Monday.

Serial number.	Commodity.	Requirement for the day.					Price or Rate	Cost in
		B.F.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Tea.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		K. GRAM.	K. GRAM.	K. GRAM.	K. GRAM.	K. GRAM.	RS. P.	RS. P.
1	P. B. Rice		10 000		5 000	15 000	4 00	60 00
2	Black Gram				1 500	1 500	8 00	12 00
3	Bengal Gram		1 250			1 250	6 00	7 50
4	Rava	5 000				5 000	4 00	20 00
5	Sugar	500		500		1 000	5 50	5 50
6	Palmolein	500	750		500	750	10 55	18 50
7	Brown Sugar	1 000				1 000	5 00	5 00
	Milk	2.5 Lts.	5 Lts.	2.5 Lts.		10 Lts.	3 25	32 50
9	Coriander					Pepper Water Seasoning.		5 00
10	Pepper/Salt							5 00
11	Vegetables Snake		2 500					
12	Onion	500			1 500	7 500	3 00	22 50
13	Potatoes, Tomato, Pumpkin		2 500		500			
14	Egg	50 Nos.				50 Nos.	0 50	25 00
15	Topioca			5000		500	1 50	0 75
16	Coffee Powder			150		150	22 00	3 30
							Fuel cost ..	15 00
							GRAND TOTAL	.. 237 55

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSON.

DAY I—II

TUESDAY.

Serial number.	*Commodity.*	*Requirement for the day.*					*Price or Rate.*	*Cost in*
		B.F.	*Lunch.*	*Tea.*	*Dinner.'*	*Total.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	RS. P.	RS. P,
1	P. B. Rice	3 500	10 000	..	..	13 500	4 00	54 00
2	Black Gram	1 750	..	..	..	1 750	8 00	14 00
3	Red Gram	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	10 00	10 00
4	Green Gram	1 250	..	..	..	1 250	8 00	10 00
5	Sugar	500	..	500	..	1 000	5 50	5 50
6	Palmolein	500	750	..	750	2 000	10 55	21 10
7	Milk	2.5 Lts.	2.5 Lts.	2.5 Lts.	..	7.5 Lts.	3 25	24 38
8	Pepper/Salt	..	250	..	..	250	20 00	5 00
9	Masala/Hing	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	5 00	5 00
10	Vegetabless	3 750	..	..	2 500	6 250	3 00	18 75
11	Onion	500	500	..	500	1 500	3 00	4 05
12	Coffee Powder	150	..	150	..	300	22 00	6 00
13	Groundnuts	..	..	2 250	..	2 250	11 00	27 50
14	Semiya	..	..	..	5 000	5000	6 00	30 00
							Fuel Cost ..	15 00
							GRAND TOTAL ..	250 73

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS.

DAY—IV.

WEDNESDAY.

Serial number. (1)	Commodity. (2)	Requirement for the day. Break-fast. (3) KGS.	Lunch. (4) KGS.	Tea. (5) KGS.	Dinner. (6) KGS.	Total. (7) KGS.	Price or Rate. (8) Rs. P.	Cost in. (9) Rs. P.
1	P. B. Rice	3 500	10 000	..	1 000	14 500	4 00	58 00
2	Black gram	1 250	..	..	1 000	2 250	8 000	18 00
3	Bengal Gram (Roasted) ..	1 000	..	..	..	1 000	8 00	8 00
4	Red gram	..	..	..	10 00	10 00		
5	Bengal Gram	1 250	..	..	1 000	2 250	6 00	13 50
6	Green Gram'	..	..	..	1000	1 000	800	8 00
7	Sugar	500	..	500	..	1 000	5 50	5 50
8	Palmolein	1 000	1 250	..	1 250	3 500	10 55	36 93
9	Milk	25 Lts.	25 Lts.	2·5 Lts.	..	7.5 Lts,	2 35	24 17
10	Pepper/Salt	..	250	..	..	250	..	5 00
11	Appalam	..	1 250	..	..	1 250	..	5 00
12	B. Sugar	..	..	..	1 000	1 000	5 00	5 00
13	Vegetabless	..	1 250	..	..	1 250	..	..
14	Onion	..	500	..	..	500	3 00	5 25
15	Peas	..	..	1 250	..	1 250	6 00	7 50
16	Curry/Gill Ginger	150	..	150	..	300	..	5 00
17	Coffee Powder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tea Dust	0 150	..		0 150	300	22 00	5 00
18	Coconut	1 000	1 000	..	..	2 000	15 00	30 00
							Fuel Cost ..	15 00
							GRAND TOTAL ..	266 65

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS. DAY—V. THURSDAY

Serial number.	Commodity.	Requirement for the Day.					Price or Rate.	Cost in.
		B.F.	Lunch.	Tea.	Dinner.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	RS. P.	RS. P.
1	P. B, Rice.	3 500	10 000	..	..	13 500	4 00	54 00
2	Black Gram	1 750	..	..	..	1 750	8 00	14 00
3	Cow Gram	..	..	1 250	..	1 250	4 00	5 00
4	Atta	..	..	..	2 500	2 500	4 00	10 00
5	Rava	..	..	..	2 500	2 500	4 00	10 00
6	Sugar	500	..	500	..	1 000	5 50	5 50
7	Palmolein	..	0 250	0 250	0 500	1 000	10 55	10 55
8	Brown Sugar	..	..	..	1 000	1 000	5 00	5 00
9	Milk	2.5 Litres.	2.5 Litres.	2.5 Litres.	..	7.5 Litres.	3 25	24 38
10	Coconut	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	15 00	15 00
11	Pepper/Salt Tamarind ..	..	..	..	..	Pepper Water	..	5 00
12	Masala/Hing	..	..	..	..	Seasoning.	..	5 00
13	Vegetables	0 500	0 500	..	0 500	7 500	3 00	22 50
14	Tomato	2 500	1 500	..	..	..	..	..
15	Greens L.F.	..	2 000	..	..	..	..	..
16	Coffee Powder/Tea Dust ..	0 150	..	0 150	..	0 300	22 00	6 60
						Fuel Cost ..		15 00
						GRAND TOTAL ..		207 53

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS. DAY—VI FRIDAY

Serial number.	Commodity.	Requirement for the Day.					Price or Rate.	Cost in.
		B.F.	Lunch.	Tea.	Dinner.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	KGS.	RS. P.	RS. P.
1	P. B. Rice	3 500	10 000	..	..	13 500	4 00	54 00
2	Black Gram	..	..	..	1 750	1 750	8 00	14 00
3	Bengal Gram (Roasted) ..	..	..	..	1 000	1 000	8 00	8 00
4	Red Gram	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	10 00	10 00
5	Bengal Gram	..	..	0 500	..	0 500	6 00	3 00
6	Atta	5 000		..	..	5 000	4 00	20 00
7	Sugar	0 500	..	0 500	..	1 000	5 50	5 50
8	Palmolein	1 250	0 750	1 000	0 750	3 750	10 55	39 58
9	Milk	2.5 Litres.	2.5 Litres.	2.5 Litres.	..	7.5 litres.	3 25	24 37
10	Pepper Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00
11	Tamarind	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00
12	Vegetables	..	2 000	..	..	6 500	3 00	19 50
13	Onion	0 500	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Potatoes	2 500	1 500	..	..	..	..	..
15	Coffee Powder	0 150	..	0 150	..	0 300	22 00	6 60
						Fuel Cost ..		15 00
						GRAND TOTAL ..		229 55

STANDARD MARKET LIST FOR 50 PERSONS. DAY—VII. SATURDAY

Serial number.	*Commodity.*	*Requirement for the day.*					*Price or Rate.*	*Cost in*
		B.F.	*Lunch.*	*Tea.*	*Dinner.*	*Total.*		
		Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs..	Kgs.	Kgs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	P. B. Rice	..	10 000	..	5 000	15 000	4 00	60 00
2	Red Gram	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	10 00	10 00
3	Bengal Gram	..	1 000	..	..	1 000	6 00	6 00
4	Green Gram	..	1 250	..	..	1 250	8 00	10 00
5	Maida	..	..	1 000	..	1 000	4 00	4 00
6	Rava	5 000	..	..	..	5 000	4 00	20 00
7	Sugar	0 500	..	0 500	..	1 000	5 50	5 50
8	Ragi	..	..	1 000	..	1 000	2 20	2 20
9	Palmolein	0 500	1 250	1 000	..	2 750	10 55	29 00
10	Milk	2.5 Litres.	..	2.5 Litres.	2.5 Litres. for curd.	7.5 Litres.	3 25	24 38
11	Drumstick	..	1 250	..	..	Pepper Water.	..	5 00
12	Pepper/Salt	..	..	..	..	Seasoning.	..	5 00
13	Tamarind	10 00	..	..	0 250	2 500	3 00	7 50
14	Vegetables Coconut ..	1 250	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Coffee	0 150	..	0 150	..	0 300	22 00	6 60
16	Lime	..	..	..	13 Nos.	20 Nos.	0 20	2 50
						Fuel Cost ..		15 00
						GRAND TOTAL ..		212 68

ANNEXURE D.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : CHENGALPATTU.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE

	Girls Hostal.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Gummidipoondi Ellapuram Pallipet R.K. Pet Kadambathur Thiruvalengadu Tiruvallur Acharapakkam Kundrathur Sriperumpudur Maduranthagam Uthiramerur Kattankalathur Sholavaram Minjur Pozhal St. Thomas Mount Villivakkam Poondi Poonamallee Chithamur Tiruporur Lathur Thirukalukundram Kancheepuram	Sholavaram Minjur Pozhal St. Thomas Mount Villivakkam Poondi Poonamallee Chitlamur Tiruporur Lathur Tirukalukundram Kancheepuram
Municipalities :	Chengalpattu Avadi T.S.C. Alandur Tambaram Tiruvellore Tiruvottiyur Madhavaram T.S.C. Kathivakkam T.S.C. St. Thomas Mount Mt. C.B. Ambattur T.S.C.	Pallavaram Alandur Tambaram Tiruvellore Tiruvottiyur Madhavaram T.S.C. Kathivakkam T.S.C. St. Thomas Mount Mt. C.B. Ambattur T.S.C.

MADRAS.

Provision has been made in this project report for opening 10 hostels for College girls, 6 for College Boys, 12 for girls in Hs and Hss and 12 for boys in Hss and Hs students in city. The hostels may be opened in areas, where it could serve more institutions.

The hostels may be opened with an increased strength of 100 boarders, depending upon the accommodation secured for these hostels.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT :—NORTH ARCOT.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRES.

	Girls Hostel.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Sholingar Polur Peranmallur Thellur Vandavasi Madanur Alangayam Tirupathur Pernampet Cheyyar K.V. Kuppam Chetpet Kilpennathur Vembakkam Walajah Arakonam Nemili Arni Arni West Arakkavur Vellore Kaniyambadi Anaicut Kandili Nattrampalli Gudiyatham Katpadi Arcot Timiri Thondarampattu Thiruvannamalai Thurinjapuram Pudupalayam Kalasapakkam	Vembakkam Walajah Arakonam Nemili Arni Arni West Arakkavur Vellore Kaniyambadi Anaicut Kandili Nattarampalli Gudiyatham Katpadi Arcot Timiri Thondarampattu Tiruvannamalai Thirinjapuram Pudupalayam Kalasappakkam
Municipalities :	Vellore Vaniambadi Tirupathur Gudiyatham Arcot Tiruvannamalai Arni Arakonam Ambur Ranipet Thiruvathipuram	Ambur Ranipet Tiruvettipuram Walajapet

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : SOUTH ARCOT.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE

	Girls Hostel.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Kurinjipadi Kattumanarkoil Kumarachi Portaneve Keerapalayam Kammapuram Mylam Gingee T. Vallam Thiruvannainallur Chinnasalem Rishivandiyam Sankarapuram Ulundurpet Tirukoilur Nallur Tholudur Cuddalore Nellikuppam Panruti Kandamangalam Koliyanur Vikravandi Olakkur Vanur Marakanam Melmalayanur Mugaiyur Tirunavalur Virudachalam	Cuddalore Nellikuppam Panruti Kandamangalam Koliyanur Vikravandi Olakkur Vanur Maraknam Melmalayanur Mugaiyur Tirunavalur Virudachalam Thyagadurgam
Municipalities :	Tindivanam Virudachalam Chidambaram Nellikuppam Panruti Villupuram	Chidambaram Nellikuppam Panruti Villupuram

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : THANJAVUR.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE

	Girls Hostels.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Budalur Madukkur Peravurani Papanasam Ammapet Thiruvaiyaru Tiruvidaimarathur Tiruvonam Sembanarkoil Mayuram Needamangalam Koradacheri Muthupet Sirkali Keevalur Thalainayar Mannargudi Vedaranyam Thanjavur Pattukottai Sethuvarchatram Kumbakonam Tiruppanandal Tiruthuraipoondi Kottur Tiruvarur Kollidam Kodavasal Tirumarugal Nagapattinam	Valangiman Kuttalam Nannilam Thanjavur Pattukottai Sethuvarchatram Kumbakonam Tiruppanandal Tiruthuraipoondi Kottur Tiruvarur Kollidam Kodavasal Tirumarugal Nagapattinam
Municipalities :	Sirkali Tiruvarur Mannargudi	Sirkali Pattukkottai Nagapattinam

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE:

	Girls Hostels.	*Boys Hostels.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Perambalur Ariyalur Jeyamkondan Tiruverambudur Veppur Sendurai Tirumannur T. Palur Veppanthattai Kulithalai Musiri Thottiyam Krishnarayapurm Marungapuri Thuraiyur Vyampatti Kadavur Andanallur Mannachanallur Andimadam Lalgudi Pullambadi Manikandam Aravankurichi Karur Tontoni Uppiliyapuram Manaparai	Thattiengapet Andanallur Mannachanallur Andimadam Lalgudi Pullambadi Manikandam Aravankurichi Karur Tontoni Uppiliyapuram Manaparai
Municipalities :	Karur Manaparai Srirangam Golden Rock Thuraiyur	Srirangam Golden Rock Thuraiyur

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : PUDUKKOTTAI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE

	Girls Hostels.	*Boys Hostels.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Annavasal Aranthangi Karambakudi Kunnandarkoil Viralimalai Tirumayam Avudaiyarkoil Mannelmelkudi Gandarvakottai Pudukkottai	Arimalam Pudukkottai
Municipalities:		Aranthangi.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : THE NILGIRIS.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE.

	Girls Hostel. (1)	*Boys Hostel.* (2)
Panchayat Union :	Coonoor Gudalur Ootacamund Kothagiri	Kothagiri
Municipalities :	Coonoor Wellington C.B.	Wellington C.V.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : MADURAI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE :

	Girls Hostel. (1)	*Boys Hostel.* (2)
Panchayat Union :	Madurai (East) Tiruparankundram Kallikudi Melur I (Kottampatti) Alanganallur Vadipatti Nilakottai Shanarpatti Vedasandur Palani Periyakulam Chinnamanur Uthamapalayam Chellampatti Batlagundu Madurai (West) Melur II Dindigul Natham Reddiyarchatram Palayam Vadamadurai Thoppampatti Oddanchatram Kodaikanal Theni Bodinayakanur	Madurai (West) Melur II Dindigul Natham Reddiyarchatram Palayam Vadamadurai Thoppampatti Oddanchatram Kodaikanal Theni Bodinayakanur
Municipalities:	Melur Palani Kodaikanal Bodinayakanur Periyakulam Theni—Allinagaram	Chinnamanur

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : RAMANATHAPURAM.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNCIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE :

	Girls Hostel.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Union :	Manamadurai	Singampunari
	Tirupullani	Kalayarkoil
	Kadaladi	Bogalur
	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi
	Narikudi	Virudhunagar
	Rajapalayam	Sattur
	Sivakasi	Thiruchuli
	Watrap	Srivilliputhur
	Nainarkoil	Venbakottai
	Ilayangudi	Tirupuvanam
	Tiruvadanai	R.S. Mangalam
	Sakkottai	Devakottai
	Tirupathur	Kannankudi
	Sivaganga	Kalal
	Bogalur	
	Paramagudi	
	Virudhunagar	
	Sattur	
	Thiruchuli	
	Srivilliputhur	
	Venbakottai	
	Tirupuvanam	
	R.S. Mangalam	
	Devakottai	
	Kannankudi	
	Kalal	
Municipalities :	Ramanathapuram	Devakottai
	Paramakudi	Sivakasi
	Rajapalayam	Srivilliputtur
	Virudhunagar	Sattur
	Sivakasi	Karaikudi
	Srivilliputur	
	Sattur	
	Karaikudi	

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : TIRUNELVELI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRES :

	Girls Hostel.	*Boys Hostel.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayats :	Alangulam	Palayamkottai
	Kadayam	Nanguneri
	Tiruchendur	Karunkulam
	Radhapuram	Pudur
	Pappakudi	Srivaikundam.
	Kalakadu	Tuticorin
	Ambasamudram	Udangudi
	Kadayanallur	Sattankulam
	Kuruvikulam	Cheranmahadevi
	Kovilpatti	Shenkottai
	Kayathar	Sankarankoil
	Vilathikulam	Ottapidaram
	Mellanellithanallur	Keelapavoor
	Vasudevanallur	Manur
	Srivaikundam	Tenkasi
	Tuticorin	
	Udangudi	
	Sattankulam	
	Cheranmahadevi	
	Shenkottai	
	Sankarankoil	
	Ottapidaram	
	Keelapavoor	
	Manur	
	Tenkasi	
Municipalities :	Melapalayam	Kadayanallur
	Tirunelveli	Puliankudi
	Koilpatti	Shenkottai
	Tenkasi	Courtallam T.S.C.
	Kadayanallur	
	Puliankudi	
	Shenkottai	
	Courtallam T.S.C.	

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : COIMBATORE.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE :

	Girls Hostel. (1)	*Boys Hostels.* (2)
Panchayat Unions :	Annamalai Palladam Karamadai Avinashi Sarcarsamakulam Madathukulam Kinathukadavu Thondamaruthur Pongalur Madukkarai Valparai T.S.C. Sulur Perur Tiruppur Pollachi (North) Pollachi (South) Udumalpet Sultanpet Gudimangalam	Perianaickenpalayam Madukkarai Valparai T.S.C. Sulur Perur Tiruppur Pollachi (North) Pollachi (South) Udumalpet Sultanpet Gudimangalam
Municipalities :	Pollachi Coimbatore Tiruppur Udumalpet Mettupalayam	Pollachi

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : PERIYAR.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE.

	Girls Hostels. (1)	*Boys Hostels.* (2)
Panchayat Unions :	Anthiyur Vellakoil Kodumudi Kangeyam Chennimalai Mulamur Uthukuli Ammapet Kundadam Thalavadi Bhavanisagar Bhavani Erode Gobichettipalayam Thookanaikanpalayam Modakurichi Dharapuram Sathyamanglam	Bhavanisagar Bhavani Erode Gobichettipalayam. Thookanaikanpalayam Modakurichi Dharapuram Sathyamangalam
Municipalities :	Erode Dharapuram Gobichettipalayam Sathiyamangalam Bhavani Bhavani Sagar T.S.C.	Bhavani Bhavani Sagar T.S.C.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT—SALEM.

	PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE.	
	Girls Hostels.	*Boys Hostels.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Salem Veerapandi Valapaddy Reddinaickenpalayam Thalaivasal Gangavalli Kolathur Mecheri Tiruchengodu Mallasamudram Konganapuram MD. Choutry Elachipalayam Vennandur Erumaipatti Puduchatram Ayothipattinam Panamarathupatti Attur Yercaud Kadayampatti Omalur Nangavalli Pallipalayam Sankari Edapadi Rasipuram Sendamangalam Namakkal Kabilamlaai Mohanur Paramathi Kolli Hills	Ayothipattinam. Panamarathupatti Attur Yercaud. Kadayampatti Omalur Nangavalli. Pallipalayam Sankari Edapadi Rasipuram Sendamangalam Namakkal Kabilamalai Mohanur Paramathi Koilli Hills
Muincipalities:	Idapadi Suramangalam Attur Rasipuram Tiruchengodu Kumarapalayam Mettur T.S.C.	Suramangalam Attur Rasipuram Tiruchengodu. Kumarapalayam. Mettur T .S.C

NAME OF THE DISTRICTS: DHARMAPURI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRES

	Girls HostJls.	*Boys HostJls.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions :	Hosur Bargoor Harur Kelamangalam Palacode Uthangaraj Morappur Thally Shollagiri Dharmapuri Veppanapalli Pappireddipatti Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam Pappireddipatti Krishnagiri
Municipalities ;	Krishnagiri	Dharmapuri

NAME OF THE DISTRICT : KANNIYAKUMARI.

PANCHAYAT UNIONS/MUNICIPALITIES WHICH REQUIRE

	Girls Hostels.	*Boys Hostels.*
	(1)	(2)
Panchayat Unions ;	Killiyur Melpuram Munichinai Rajakkamangalam	Agatheeswaram Kuruthengode Tiruvettar Thukala Melpuram Munichinai Rajakkamangalam
Municipalities :		Colachel Kuzhithurai Nagercoil Padmanabapuram

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9K

SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, MADRAS.

9K.01. On 10th August 1984, the Chai. man visited the Special Training Institute, Madras-35, along with Thiru S. Rajarathnam, I.A.S., Director of Backward Classes, Madras-5 and Thiru M. K. Balasubramaniam, I.A.S. (Rectd.), Member of this commission and held free, frank discussions with the members of the staff on the existing position and improvements needed, and went round the entire building to have a first hand acquittance of the working of this institution.

9K.02. The Special Training Insitutte for Backward Classes is now located in a private rented building. This building which also accommodate the hostel is extremely illsuited for this purpose. One small room in the building houses the library which contains outdated books and uncomfortable furniture. They are not at all conducive to any serious study. It should be immediately removed to a much better least building commanding some privacy with disturbance to promote an academic atmosphere and at the same time within reasonable distance from the leading libraries in the city viz., the Madras University Library and the Connemara Public Library. One of the spacious bungalows in the Greenways Road or better still "Cooum House" at Adams Road will be ideally suited for training future administrators of the country from the Backward Classes.

9K.03. A glance at the results of the Special Training Institute shows that from 1974-75 for the past 10 years—there has been only 3 successful candidates vide Annexure. It would appear that the income ceiling limit for admission to the hostel has been imposed during this period. This institution is of a special kind. It does not coach people for just passing an examination. It has to train the candidates to compete with the best brains of the country drawn from the most privileged classes who have studied in the most prestigious colleges and universities of this country staffed with persons holding highest academic qualifications equipped with the latest library and other facilities. The only consideration for admission to this institution should be that the candidates should belong to the Backward Class. His parent's income should not be taken into account. They only other and most important consideration that must weigh with the selectors is that the candidate should have maintained consistently very high academic record. It is only then that the inmates of this institution can successfully compete with the candidates for the rest of the country. Otherwise the results would be as dismal as during the past ten years.

9K.04, If the Government still feel that they should stick to poverty they would do well to admit up to 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength from any of those coming within the income limit. In the remaining 50 per cent, a section should be from any Backward Classes beyond the prescribed income limit. Perhaps' admission of some outstanding boys with extremely good record from other communities belonging to economically weaker sections may help to rejuvenate the poor backward class boys and prepare them for the final competition. It is suggested that 50 per cent may be from among those within the income limit among backward classes, 40 per cent from the backward classes not coming within the income limit and 10 per cent from forwards communities coming under the definition of weaker sections strictly on the basis of consistently very high academic record. While the usual facilities may be offered to the poor backward class boys, a token fee may be prescribed for B.C. boys not coming within the income limit. As regards the boys of the forward communities with high academic record, a reasonable may be charged. It this mine is tried it is bound to prove a success.

9K,05. The present sanctioned strength is 50. But figures would show that the admitted strength is much below it. This is not healthy or conducive to securing good results. The strength should immediately be increased to 100 and every year it must be increased by an additional 100, so that the strength may be 500 after 4 years. Only if we a send fairly large contingent of candidates from backward classes we can hope to secure any reasonable success. For a section of the population which constitutes more than 50 per cent, a batch of 50 boys is throughly inadequate.

9K.06, Immediate removal to a bigger building with all the amenities is urgently called for. Any investment in this direction will be amply repaid by way of better results. This building should have lecture halls, a good library equipped with the latest books and a seminar hall where weekly meetings may be held and group discussions encouraged and developed. Results of the institute reveal that out of the boys appearing from the institution very few could come up to the main examination level and fewer still selected for the interview. The interview usually proves a major hurdle. There should be systematic, consistent and special training of a very high order for preparing intelligent boys to take the interview. This is particularly so far the boys coming from the backward classes. Many of the students belonging to Backward classes, though intelligent, are exceedingly shy and lack self-confidence. Special coachiflg in public speaking

must be included as part of the curriculam during the training. The candidates must be prepared to face the interview with confidence. For this purpose once a week the institution should hold a full dress rehearsal of an interview with three interviewers chosen from the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and from the normal interviewing personnel in banks, L.I.C. and private companies. One afternoon sesssion should be completely set apart and ten boys should be interviewed and at the end of it the interviewers should explain to the rest of the boys the common defects noticed in the interview and the way in which they should correct themselves. This session if arranged meticulously would greatly improve the capacity of these boys to face the interview board.

9K. 07. It is found that the staff consists of lecturers on one or two subjects and a principal. There should be faculties in the more popular subjects like political science, etc. and they should be reinforced by guest lecturers from the city colleges and university. The permament members of the staff should be given a good special pay by way of inducement and the guest lecturers should be treated with respect. At least a sum of Rs. 100 should be given per lecture.

9K. 08. Plenty of reading material should be provided in the library with suitable furniture to attract the students to spend their time in browsing. This would pave the way for the success of a larger number of candidates. Instead of out-dated books available at present in the institution immediate arrangements should be made to equip the library with the latest books on popular subjects for the competitive examination. A couple of lakhs of rupees spent on this will be a worthwhile investment. Local library Authority is prepare to supply 300 books at a time for use by any institution. This fecility should be immediately availed of by the institution. The British Council and the United States Information Service contain the latest books on the subjects. The inmates of the institution should been rolled as mambers. Some of the NCERT books are quite useful for facing competitive examination of the new pattern of I.A.S., etc. A sum of Rs. 100 should be spent for free supply of books on admission to each student. In keeping with the latest trends in science and technology, audio-visual educational aids and equipments should be provided to this institute.

9K.09. This institution should be provided with a van to take the boys to the libraries and important institutions in the city and outside to enlarge their general knowledge. This vehicle can also be used for the use of the guest lecturers.

9K.10. The inmates of this institution should be provided with highly nutritious food so that they can put in hard work and not suffer from nervous exhaustion. The present amount of Rs. 95 is throughly inadequate for the purpose. A liberal mess allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem should be sanctioned for this purpose.

9K.11. The lady students are now accommodated in the hostel for Presidency College Girls. The amount given to them for bus fare seems to be inadequate. A more generous allowance is called for.

9K.12. There seems to be absolutely no maintenance of the records of the candidates passing through the portals of his institution. A dossier should be opened and maintiained and the future carer of such candidates should be carefully watched. Frequent monitoring of the results of the examinations and analysis of the performance of these boys appear would help in removing very many remediable defects. This would certainly enhance the usefulness of this institution.

9K.13. It is found that the institution works for 4 months in a year and is dormant for the remaining 8 months. This would not only make the faculties rusty but also vastly reduce the usefulness of this institution. An immediate programme to utilise the services of the entire faculty throughout the year by arranging for training for all examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and other selection bodies (All India). A well drawn up programme will not only increase the usefulness of this institution but vastly improve the chances of the Backward Class boys entering the All India Services for which no quota is at present reserved for Backward Classes.

9K.14. There should be a young, energetic and enthusiastic direct-recruited I.A.S. Officer in-charge of this institution who should be committed to the welfare of the backward classes. There is no difficulty to find an officer answering this description as there are at least some officers of the Tamil Nadu cadre who could be chosen for this purpose by the Government and who could take the initiative to plan and execute a comprehensive scheme for making the institution more useful and relieve the principal of all executive work so that the latter might confine himself to academic work alone. If, however, Government feel on point of economy, that one officer should do this purpose so as to avoid clash of personalities the Government would do well to appoine a suitably qualified I.A.S. Director to this institute who could do both executive as well as overset academic work.

9K 15 Good health of the inmates of the training institute is extremely important. A weak heart bad eye sight, enlarged liver and a diseased lung may seriously interfere with the progress of the trainees. Unless they are in a perfect state of health, the trainees will not be able to put in hard work for long hours' very often late into the night, before the competitive examinations. For this purpose' it is essential that the candidates selected for admission into the training institute should first be screened by a team of specilaists in any of the Government hospitals in Madras city. The team of doctors should be able to spot any imppairement of vital organs that would disables the trainees from putting in sflstained' vigorous eflort. Candidates with such defects need not be admitted to the institute at all' as it is neither in the inierest of the candidate nor is it in the interest of the institute. Curable deficient diseases, if found, may, however, be closely followed so long as the trainee is in the is titution. Treatment by way of medicines and improved diet wherever necessary should be provided free by the institute.

9K 16 It is found that some special training centres were started in some o the mofussil districts like Madurai 'Coimbatore' etc. and have been closed down for want of suitable candidates. While the training institute in Madras should specialise in I.A.S., I.P.S. and other courses of Officer,s cadre conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, training centres with a more modest aim like training backward class candidates for other examinations conducted at All India level by the Union Public Service Commission' Railways the Banking Services Commissions' Life Insurance Companies' etc.' should be started in mofussil areas one at each of the district head quarters. To start with each one of these mofussil centres may have 200 candidates. Every year the strength may increase by two hundred in the case of bigger Districts and one hundred in the case of smaller Districts until it reaches a level of 500 in smaller Districts and 1,000 in begger Districts. Such institutes will draw a large number of candidates and are bound to produce fairly satisfactory results even at the beginning and may prove more and more useful as time passes by and experience is gained. The outlay on such institutions will not only be modest but will amply reward by means of excellent results. These institutions are the urgent and imperative need of the backward class candidates and Government would do well to start these centres. immediately.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED WITH YEARWISE EXPENDITURE.

	Year.	*Number of candidates admitted.*	*Number selected for I.A.S. and I.P.S.*		*Number selected for other Central Service.*		*Total Expenditure in lakhs* Rs.
			Number.	*Percentage.*	*Number.*	*Percentage.*	
1	1971–72 ..	12	..	0	..	0	0.31
2	1972–73 ..	57	1	2.0	2	4	sl.25
3	1973–74 ..	46	2	4	..	0	2.02
4	1974–75 ..	51	1	2	2	4	1.92
5	1975–76 ..	60	1	1.5	..	0	2.02
6	1976–77 ..	40	..	0	2	5	2.26
7	1977–78 ..	42	..	0	..	0	2.39
8	1979 49	16	1	6	1	6	2.51
9	1980 50	27	..	0	22	8	2.70
10	1981 43	7	..	0	..	..	2.94
11	1982 38	10	..	0	..	..	3.20
12	1983 43	15	..	0	..	..	4.19

Expenditure figures from performance Budget.
No. admitted for the Preliminary exam. coaching.
No. admitted for the Main Exam. coaching.

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9L.

TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED.

OBJECTS.

9L.01. The main objects of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation (Private) Limited are (1) to provide margin money not exceeding 20 per cent of the total outlay subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 in the case of individuals (belonging to backward classes) and Rs. 25,000 in the case of co-operative societies serving exclusively for the backward classes, and (2) where margin money is provided by the Corporation, financial assistance will be secured for the balance amount from private sources and/or Nationalised Banks/Co-operative Banks.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

9L.02. During the second Board meeting held on 7th July 1982 the Corporation resolved (1) not to provide assistance to individuals (backward classes), and (2) to remove the ceiling limit of Rs. 25,000 for co-operative societies. An amendment to the main objects of the Corporation is being processed. The result is individual loans are not given at present. Co-operative societies are financed only partially to the extent of Rs. 25,000 as provided in the existing Memorandum of Association.

9L.03. The Corporation has been set up with the noble purpose of helping the members of the backward classes in two ways viz., helping individuals and helping co-operative societies formed by them. The backward classes represent one of the most "weaker sections" of the population. Economically they are poor and require active assistance from Government. It is imperative that individuals should be helped to set up viable units to improve their lot. To refuse to help individuals is to deny the backward classes the help they need most.

9L.04. Intelligent use of co-operative societies is certainly laudable generally. But forming co-operative societies among the backward classes and to run such societies successfully may not be easy in all cases. Where it is felt necessity the Corporation is well advised to act as a catalytic agent and a helpful guide in the formation and in the running of such societies. But where this is not possible help should not altogether be denied to backward classes. In such cases help to individuals is the only alternative left to uplift the backward communities. We should take lesson from Government of India policy of liberal advance of loans through nationalised bank.. We could take reasonably calculated risks with the poorest of the poor. After all when properly tackled they are the most honest.

9L.05. The Corporation is now stuck up pending approval of the amendment they have proposed which seems to be neither in the interest of the Corporation nor of the backward classes. At present co-operative societies are not formed as a result of requests from the members themselves but are formed through the efforts of Government officers of various departments in the districts. They are literally thrust from above. They are not generally the felt need of the backward classes.

MANAGEMENT EXPENSES.

9L.06. There is no clear proposal to provide funds to manage the Corporation which amounts to nearly Rs. 8·68 lakhs per year. It is now met from the ways and means advances sanctioned by Government at 14 per cent interest and so far Rs. 15 lakhs have been spent. Till now margin money has been sanctioned to 20 co-operative societies in 9 districts out of which the amount has been released to 10 co-operative societies in six districts amounting to Rs. 2.683 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries is 819. Nearly Rs. 9 lakhs have to be released on receipt of amendment (please see Annexure). Further the financial assistance amounting to 80 per cent of the total outlay is yet to be secured from the banks for the 20 co-operative societies. This is to the tune of Rs. 48,841 lakhs.

9L.07. It would appear there was a proposal to sanction Rs. 10 crores as share capital which the Corporation would deposit in fixed deposits and receive an annual interest of Rs. 14 lakhs part of which would be utilised for the management expenses. But this proposal has not fructified. This should receive immediate attention of the Government.

Selection of Schemes and Beneficiaries.

9L.08. Schemes are selected by the departments viz., Industries and Commerce, Khadi and Village Industries and Co-operative Societies, Sericulture, etc. They are sent to the heads of the respective departments to report about viability. Some of the schemes are dropped on the recommendation of the head of the department. The Board sanctions schemes only when the head of the department certifies their viability. The sanctioned schemes are again sent to the officers at the district level to secure beneficiaries and have the co-operative societies registered. The margin money is then released to the co-operative societies after observing necessary formalities. This process takes several months and possibly several years. The Rural Credit and Projects Division, Special Schemes Organisation, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur has prepared Techno-Economics and Bankable Schemes for IRDP and Self-Employment Programmes. The Corporation should arrange for the preparation of a similar set of schemes suitable for our State. These schemes should be prepared after due care and consultation with the all departments, the viability of the schemes being certified by the appropriate authority. If this were done a lot of delay in the preparation of schemes and sanction by the Board will be reduced.

Strengthening of the Staff of the Corporation.

9L.09. The registration of co-operative societies takes considerable time. The Corporation could examine whether its Managing Director may not be appointed as Registrar of co-operative societies as far as the schemes sponsored by it are concerned. Perhaps, the Corporation would require officers of the appropriate cadre from the departments associated with the schemes to form part of the staff of the Corporation to advise the Managing Director. The Corporation is having already a General Manager of District Revenue Officer's cadre. To have some measure of continuity it is necessary that the appointee should have at the time of appointment as General Manager at least three years of service before retirement.

9L.10. The Corporation suffers from want of field staff at district level and the Chairman or the Managing Director has no one to look to for assistance in the examination of schemes. At present the Director of Backward Classes is a member of this Corporation. Government could seriously examine the suggestion of appointing the Director of Backward Classes as ex-officio Managing Director of the Corporation. He would then be able to command the services of District Backward Classes Welfare Officer and his staff in the district. Of course, the district staff now consisting of one Deputy Collector and one or two other staff should be sufficiently strengthened to make field investigation of the schemes of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Corporation might perhaps be a different officer of sufficiently high seniority who could also be ex-officio, Additional Secretary to Government. This would help quick processing of the schemes of the Corporation at district level and at headquarters and smooth clearance of requisite finance at the Government Secretariat.

Utilising the Finance available under the Twenty Point Programme.

9L.11. The Corporation is now suffering from two serious handicaps—want of sufficient finance and paucity of viable schemes. But we have certain good programmes under the Twenty Point Programmes now in force for the weaker sections of the community. The Corporation and its staff would do well to educate the backward classes most of whom should come under the definition of the weaker sections. They could intelligently avail of the finance made avilable under the Twenty Point Programmes for the weaker sections in the districts. The Corporation will then have its hands full. It could not complain about paucity of funds or want of viable schemes for they are already there waiting to be tapped.

Differential Rate of Interest.

9L.12. The Corporation is now sanctioning loans at 4 per cent interest to the proposed co-operative societies. The remaining 80 per cent has to be obtained as loan from banks at higher rate of interest. The differential rate of interest available for schemes for weaker sections should be fully utilised by the Corporation to obtain even the remaining 80 per cent bank loans. Only than will the proposed co-operative societies have funds secured at a low rate of interest so that they could make a decent margin of profit. The staff of the Corporation should help its beneficiaries to avail of the concession for weaker sections in the shape of differential rate of interest.

Subsidy from the State Government.

9L.13. Yet another suggestion is that the method adopted by the Tamil Nadu Harijan Development Corporation could also be implemented in the case of loans granted to Backward Clas es. In the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1419, Social Welfare Department, dated 24th April 1984 have introduced a new pattern of assistance as follows :—

State Government subsidy	25 per cent.
Margin Money Loan by TAHDCO ..	25 per cent.
Bank Loan	50 per cent.

An interest of 4 per cent is charged on the margin money advanced by the TAHDCO. In the same manner the weaker sections of the backward classes may also be given the State Government subsidy of 25 per cent, the remaining 75 per cent being met with by the TABCEDCO and bank loan in the ratio of 25 per cent and 50 per cent. This pattern not only reduces the bank loan to 50 per cent of the schemes but also enable the loanee to enjoy the subsidy of 25 per cent from the State Government.

Release of Margin Money and Subsidy through the Bank which gives the Loan.

9L.14. It is advisable and even safe to release the margin money only after tie-up for the release of the 80 per cent of the bank assitance is finalised. The margin money released by the Corporation and the subsidy by the Government should be routed through the lead bank with which the co-operative societies should be encouraged to open an account. The banks would certainly release the toal amount after careful scrutiny of the need for such amounts. This would help in the recovery of the margin money released by the Corporation through the banks. The Corporation staff should help the co-operative societies or the individuals by contracting bank officials for the quick release of the assistance given by the banks.

Assistance to the Societies from Co-operative Officials.

9L.15. Co-operative societies formed by the Backward classes do require the benefit of the service of a competent secretary Government provide the assistance of a secretary whose services will be free during the first year. The society may have to meet 50 per cent of the salary in the second year and 75 per cent in the third year and full salary from the fourth year onwards. This is available only to such of those societies that Government, after individual examination, consider necessary. The Corporation should be the agency to secure the subsidised services of secretary for the co-operative societies it sponsors.

Conclusion.

9L.16. The Corporation is having more than its due share of teething troubles. It is high time that a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary goes into difficulties experienced by the Corporation and help remove them through active Government support in the light of the remarks of the Commission. The Corporation will then prove to be a real boon to the backward classes. Only then will the original aim of setting up the Corporation by Government be realised.

Serial number.	*Name of district.*	*Number of schemes.*	*Number of beneficiaries.*	*Total outlay.*	*Margin money sanctioned.*	*Margin money released.*	*Margin money to be released.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
1	Tirunelveli ..	3	101	5·610	1·101	0·188	0·913
2	Ramanathapuram ..	2	41	10·250	2·050	0·250	1·800
3	Madurai	4	130	6·725	1·745	0·995	0·750
4	Pudukkottai ..	2	40	7·500	1·500	0·500	1·000
5	Dharmapuri ..	2	324	5·370	1·874	0·250	0·824
6	Thanjavur	3	48	9·100	1·820	..	1·820
7	Periyar	1	10	1·685	0·337	..	0·337
8	Tiruchirapalli ..	1	15	1·750	0·330	..	0·350
9	Salem	2	110	8·535	1·707	0·500	1·207
	Total ..	20	819	58·525	11·684	2·683	9·001

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9 M.

STRENGTHENING OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The Department of Backward Classes was formed on 2nd May 1969, prior to this the welfare work relating to Backward Classes which was mainly sanction of scholarships was attended to by the erstwhile Harijan Welfare Department. The Social Welfare Department in the Secretariat is now in over all charge of the Backward Classes Department. Welfare Measures are now undertaken in the fields of (i) education (ii) economic advancement(iii)housing and other schemes. The Welfare activities are steadily on the increase. The budget provision for the welfare of Backward Classes was only Rs. 1·87 crores during 1968–69, the year preceding the creation of the Directorate of Backward Classes. This provision has gradually increased and has reached Rs. 10·98 crores during 1984–85.

The Directorate of Backward Classes is normally headed by a senior officer in the cadre of I.A.S. In Districts, there are District Backward Classes Welfare Officers under the immediate control of the District Collectors to implement the welfare measures. As unit office for appointments of staff members, this department is confined only to the Directorate and Special Training Institute (Backward Classes), Madras. In the Offices in districts, managed by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers, Special Deputy Collector (KR), Madurai, and Manager, Aziz Nagar settlement, South Arcot district, staff members are drawn from the Revenue Department. The officers are also drafted from Revenue Department and virtually the Director of Backward Classes has no administrative control over them.

2. The Commission is of the view that strengthening of Backward Classes Department should form part of the endeavour to secure better results in the implementation of various ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of Backward Classes. Accordingly, the Commission makes the following suggestions.

II. SUGGESTIONS.

A. DIRECTORATE.

(1) *Audit of Accounts of State Scholarship in Educational Institutions.*

Among various items in the budget of Backward Classes Department, the award of scholarship tops the list and covers more than a third of it. The Budget Estimate for 1984-85 is Rs. 10.98 crores of which the amount set apart for scholarships is Rs. 3·70 crores. Heads of educational institutions who were formerly the agencies for disbursement of scholarships have become the sanctioning authorites from 1982-83 onwards. The scholarship accounts of educational institutions are subject to post audit by the Heads of Departments having control over the educational institutions. The advantage or disadvantage in the new system of sanction of scholarships by Heads of Educational Institutions is a matter to be assessed separately through comprehensive study and detailed review. But the Commission views with concern the fact that post audit of scholarship accounts for the year from 1982-83 is yet to be taken up by the respective heads of Departments under whose control the Educational Institutions are placed. To ensure proper utilisation of public money, the Commission stresses timely audit of accounts of scholarhsips in educational institutions, besides clearing the backlog in audit. The Director of Backward Classes may obtain copies of audit reports on scholarships in educational institutions from the respective Heads of Departments and watch settlement of audit objections by forming a separate section.

2. *Appointment of Assistant Accounts Officer for Accounts Wing of the Directorate.*

There is at present one Senior Accounts Officer in the Directorate. All items of work connected with budget, financial control internal audit at district level, settlement of audit objections, drawal of all bills including scholarship bills, issue of scholarship cheques including operation of P.D. account, cash transactions, reconciliation of accounts are attached to this Accounts Officer. Apart from attending to office work at the Head Quarters, he is practically not in a posistion to tour the districts and conduct audit of accounts effectively. There could be proper concentration in settlement of audit objections including those of the Accountant-General only if there is another Accounts Officer exclusively to tour the districts for conducting the Internal Audit of this Department. This will avoid any adverse criticism in the Public Accounts Committee and ensure timely and critical internal audit. The Commission has separately recommended a package proposal for establishing a net work of Government Hostels. In that proposal appointment of an Assistant Accounts Officer is suggested. He can very well be entrusted with work of audit work in districts also.

3. *Bringing of district Staff under the Administrative control of the Directorate of Backward Classes.*

As already stated all the posts in the district units are held by the Revenue Staff. The office of the District Backward Classes Welfare Office forms part of the Collectorate. There is both advantage and disadvantage in this system. The disadvantage is the Director of Backward Classes is not in a position to exercise any control over his subordinate staff in the district. The staff in the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer's sections in the Collectorates are subject to frequent transfers and postings which could not be avoided. Even those posted to work in this section do not evince interest to stick on there for abvious reasons. All these ultimeately affect the efficient functioning of the district units. Hence the Commission feels that the district unit of this department should be separated from the Revenue Department and placed at the direct control of Director of Backward Classes. This system will benefit for the efficient functioning of the district officers. To start with, all the non-gazetted appointments should be entrusted to the Director of Backward Classes, who may recruit personnel through Tamil Nadu Public Services Commission or from other departments by option and build up his own establishment in districts. The District Backward Classes Welfare Officers may however work under the immediate control of District Collectors as one of the Personnel Assistants, as in the case of Panchayat Development in Districts.

4. *Creation of another Internal Audit Party.*

The Government hostels which were 48 in number during 1969-70 have been increased ten fold to the level of 483 in the year 1983-84. Number of new hostels opened during 1984-85 is 42 and 600 more hostels are recommended to be opened during the course of the next five years by this Commission. The total number of schools run by Backward Classes Department at present is 277. Besides hostels and schools, there are three General purpose Engineering workshops and three Industrial Training Centres attached to the District Officers.

Audit is the only instrument for scrutinising of accounts and ensure proper utilisation of public money. On 1st April 1984 the pendency on interal audit was as follows:—

1980-81	1 Office	Hostels, Schools, etc. also to be audited.
1981-82	17 Offices	
1982-83	22 Offices	

The backlog in internal audit of accounts at district offices is quite alarming and warrants immediate attention. The Commission expresses concern over the heavy backlog in audit which may result in improper utilisation of public money. The Commisison recommends the creation of another Internal Audit Party in the Directorate of Backward Classes to clear off the heavy backlog.

B. District Offices.

(1) *Appointment of one more Assistant for Scholarship work.*

In districts, there is only one Assistant attending to the entire scholarships work throughout the year. He has to attend policy matters scholarship budgetting, Collection of Statistical information from the Educational Institution, review of scholarship work indenting and distributing of forms and registers, watching of acquittances for the cases which were already sanctioned audit objections etc., in addition to this formal activities, he has to draw up a list of cases of 20 per cent of scholarships sanctioned, for investigation and refer them to the Investigator for verification, get his report on each case, scrutinize them and take orders either for cancellation or allowing them. In the case of cancellation, follow up action like maintenanes of recovery register, watching the recovery appeals on the orders of recovery must be taken. He has to maintain accounts on the recovery of scholarship, etc., besides performing the functions of Investigator. Of course there is seasonal staff for attending scholarship works during peak season for a period of two months. But it cannot be said that they are in position to complete all works involved in scholarships during this short period of two months. In practice they leave many items of work, particularly watching the acquittances for the scholarship amounts that were disbursed by them and filling them after scrutiny. Practically, the reciduary work left out by this seasonal staff has also to be done by this only Assistant. This causes delay in all items of work particularly in the follow up action on the reports of the Investigator. Hence this Commission feels that there should be one more Assistant to deal with scholarship subject in each District through out the year.

C. Head Quarters.

(1) *Verification of Rosters on Reservation of Jobs and Seats for Backward Classes.*

The policy of the Government is to reserve sizeable number of seats in the Educational Institutions and posts in Government Departments for the Backward Classes for their advancement. This is a vital concession to be made use of fully by this community. It is, therefore, very important to enforce this ruling very strictly at all levels. The proper enforcement can be ensured only if physical verification of rosters and connected files in the unit offices of Government departments and Educational Institutions is made periodically. Even though there is a Special Officer in the Directorate entrusted with this task now, it is not properly and effectively implemented. The Special Officer is calling for only statements from the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and Professional Colleges and simply filing them in the Directorate with no effective review to safeguard the interests of Backward Classes. Verification of rosters and files in all unit offices of Government Departments including Government undertakings and Educational Institutions is a huge task to be tackled only by setting up an Monitoring cell. For this, the Commission suggests for the appointment of a team in the Directorate of Backward Classes with adequate staff headed by a Joint Director of Statistics drawn from the Department of Statistics.

SECTION III.

CHAPTER 9N

BACKWARD CLASSES—PRIVILEGES GAINED AND PRIVILEGES LOST—WOULD THEY BE REGAINED ? *

The Backward Class Movement started very early in the Southern States particularly in Tamil Nadu. During the latter half of the 19th century the British Government found the virtual monopoly of a single caste in public service. Sustained attempts were made to ensure that the recruitment to the services was more evenly distributed. Really backward classes agitated against their poor representation even though they were large in number as against undue preponderance in public service by an insignificantly small minority. Whether it was born out of the fear that particular community will dominate and endanger their administration or whether it was due to their innate sense of social justice-distributive justice-or due to their policy of divide and rule, the fact remained that the British had consistently attempted to distribute the posts more equitably among the various communities in this country.

In Tamil Nadu the Backward Class Movement was particularly strong during the first quarter of this century. Political parties that came to power mainly on their championing the cause of backward classes did substantial justice to them in the various measures enacted by them. Stalwarts of the Justice Party used uplift of backward classes as a main plank in the elections. During the second quarter of this century there was communal representation-or communal quotas to be precise. But it was neither proportionate to the population nor did it pay particular attention to the communities at the very bottom. In fact the more vociferous, the more influential and the highly connected got the lion's share. Formal recognition of the backward classes came in 1947. The Constitution crystalised the rights of the socially and educationally backward classes in the famous Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution.

The Champakam Durairajan case and the Venkataramana case made reservation according to communities illegal. The State Government, therefore, drew up a list of socially and educationally backward classes. The Backward Classes so recognised at State level and the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe recognised at All-India level enjoyed separate reservations, the quantum of which was progressively increased till it became 50 per cent for Backward classes and 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The former is now being questioned in the writ petitions.

The consideration for backward classes and the reservation made for them in various States differed and differed widely. But the Southern States assured the backward classes of a decent percentage of reservation. Even before the Constitution came into force in several States there was a great expansion in the employment of the backward classes category. Some States created such a category for the first time. Those who already had it gradually expanded the benefits conferred on the backward classes. The Central Government was pressed to extend its scheme of post-matriculation scholarships to the Other Backward Classes. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh of Madhya Pradesh reports that his " first concrete attempt " took the form of personal letters to Prime Minister Nehru and Maulana Azad 1948, " requesting that some amount should be set apart for the award of scholarships to the Other Backward Classes also as was done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This request.....was accepted in principle by the Central Government and the Other Backward Classes were added to the list for award scholarships for the first time in 1948-49. The State Governments were then asked to draw up lists of these backward classes. Post-matriculation scholarships were provided for Other Backward Classes begining from 1949-50, with an expenditure of Rs. 2.46 lakhs, less than half of the allotment for the Scheduled Castes. By 1953-54, the expenditure had increased ten-fold to Rs. 26.51 lakhs approximately equal to that for Scheduled Castes (RCSCST 1954 : 366). The Central Government, also prepared the list of backward classes which followed very closely the lists of those States which then had Backward Classes lists. Thus the backward classes did enjoy at least the limited fee concessions for which provisions was made in the Central budget even before the Constitution came into force and for sometime subsequent to it.

The Supreme Court decision in State of Madras Versus Champakam Dorairajan struck down the Madras communal reservations in educational institutions. The judgment in Venkataramana Vs. State of Madras struck down the Madras communal quotas in Government posts for all groups other than the Scheduled Castes and " Backward Hindus ", confining potential recipients to those who could qualify as the " Backward Classes " mentioned in Article 16 (4). These two dicisions created a political furore in South India and occasioned the prompt amendment to Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. During the course of the debate on the amendment of Article 15 of the Constitution, Nehru rejected categorically the addition of the word " economically " in the description of backward class.

As an organised force the All-India Backward Classes Federation came into existence on January 26, 1950 the day that the Constitution came into force (All-India Backward Classes Federation 1955 : 2). The 1951 census collected particulars of Backward classes specified by State Governments but neither fully tabulated them nor published them.

The First Backward Classes Commission was set up at All-India level on 29th January 1953 with the erudite scholar, Kaka Kalelkar, as Chairman who was all sympathy for the Backward Classes. After a good deal of effort and elaborate enquiry this commission prepared a report. In the body of the report the Chairman argues very convincingly for the adoption of the definition of backward class as backward caste. But unfortunately in his covering letter he demolished the entire fabric so painfully built up by him, finally recommending the determination of backward class on considerations other than castes. This conflicting report was naturally thrown out by the Central Government.

From now on the Central Government explored the criteria other than castes for definition of backward classes. The State Government were requested to undertake adhoc surveys to determine the numbers of backward classes and, in the meantime, to " give all reasonable facilities " to the backward classes " in accordance with their existing lists and also to such others who, in their opinion, deserve to be considered as socially and educationally backward ". When the replies from the State Governments " were not found helpful ", the Central Government requested the Office of the Registrar General to conduct adhoc surveys to determine suitable criteria. It was hoped that the Registrar-General could determine occupational tests of backwardness. On the basis of a three-state sample survey, an occupational test with an income ceiling was tentatively proposed (RCSCST 1958-59 : I, 11—12). The Home Ministry's suggestion to the States to adopt such an occupational criterion enjoyed a mixed reception (RCSCST 1958-59 : I, 12). However, this effort collapsed when the Deputy Registrar-General reported that it would be impossible to draw up a precise and complete list of occupations whose practioners were socially and economically backward (RCSCST 1960-61 : II, 366).

As we have seen the Other Backward Classes received some encouragement in the late 1950 State expenditures on schemes for the Other Backward Classes increased (particularly in education, where they were substantial). The expansion of the Central Government's scheme for Post-matriculation scholarships, however, slowed down after 1955-56. During 1957 the Government of India instructed all State Governments to extend the benefits of various welfare schemes to the Other Backward Classes, using the Ministry of Education lists, pending finalisation of a list of Other Backward Classes. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to fill unused vacancies in seats reserved in educational institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with students from the Other Backward Classes. This was found very gratifying by the All-India Backward Classes Federation which observed that " at long last the voice of the Federation is being effectively heard." The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Education Ministry also recommended that vacancies in reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be filled with Other Backward Classes candidates provided they met minimum qualifications. In December 1958 the executive committee of the All-India Backward Class Federation offered its profuse thanks to the Central Government. This happiness was, however, shortlived.

During the early 1960s this generous treatment of Other Backward Classss by the Central Government received a set back. In 1959 the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of the Backward Classes recommended the abolition of the Other Backward Classes Category and its replacement with economic criteria for selecting beneficiaries for Government schemes. While during the earlier decades it was widely recognised that special redistributive measures were required specifically to offset the inequalities associated with caste, opinion began changing violently and gave way to a notion that the salent differences were economic ; specific redistributive measures on the caste differentials were not necessary, since overall development could raise the general level. In May 1961 the cabinet decided that the Central Government should not draw up a list of Other Backward Classes. They suggested to the States that " it was better to apply economic tests than to go by caste. " (Ministry of Home Affairs 1962a : 38). Though the caste criterion was found objectionable subsequent efforts by the Central Government to discover usable criteria on economic lines " did not yield any useful results ". Whereas in 1956 the Home Ministry had acknowledged an obligation to compile a list in accordance with the requirements of Article 340, it now pointed out that the Constitution did not require the centres to draw up a list (Letter of Minister of Home Affairs to Chief Secretaries of All State Government. Union Territories, 14 August, 1961, reprinted at RCSCST 1960-61 : II, 366). The salutory provisions of filling unused seats in educational institutions reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and of filling vacancies in reservation of Government posts for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes were withdrawn in January 1962, after the Central Government had decided not to draw up an All-India list of other Backward Classes.

The withdrawal of the Central Government from involvement in preferences for the Other Backward Classes was confirmed by the omission of any provision for them in the central sector of the Third Five-Year Plan (RCSCST 1959–60 : I, 9). The amount contributed by the Central Government for post-matriculation scholarships for Other Backward Classes, which had increased steadily since 1949, was frozen at the 1958–59 level. And beginning in 1963, the State lists of Other Backward Classes used in administering this scheme were abondoned in favour of a test of family income. The Central Government endorsed economic criteria, but refrained from enforcing it on the States, preferring " the path of persuation ." [LSD (3rd Series), Vol. 48 No. 16, Cols. 3973–3976 (25 Nov. 1965]. Though Backward Classes organisations continued to campaign for greater benefits and for revival of central responsibility and interest in the Backward Classes there was no positive response from the Central Government. The privileges gained by the Backward Classes after a prolonged struggle came to be completely lost at the Central Government level.

Would they be regained ? It was only during the early part of 1979 that the Central Government evinced an interest in this direction. The Mandal Commission was set up and it submitted its report during 1980. This is under active consideration of the Central Government. This report stressed the definition of Backward Classes in terms of castes that are socially and educationally backward.

It is a matter for gratification to note that the Backward Classes Movement which had its origin in many parts of the country during the later half of the 19th century and had many vicissitudes of fortune at last gained recognition and was accorded special treatment by the Central Government by the middle of the twentieth century. Events subsequent to it mark the withdrawal of the Central Government from a solemn commitment made by the founding fathers to the socially and educationally backward classes. Whatever may be the criteria that may be stipulated by the Central Government to be followed in determination of the socially and educationally backward classes, the sooner they are formulated and the benefits guaranteed by the Constitution conferred on them, the better for a sizeable section of India's population that has suffered historic deprivation and disabilities and is now wallowing in poverty, misery, illiteracy and stark ignorance that is a blot on the country as a whole. If the Mandal Commission's report is not thrown out in to but atleast accepted even with modifications the much needed succour to the backward classes would come. Otherwise the unfortunate mute millions of backward classes will continue to suffer silently, uncomplainingly for generations to come and will remain to the eternal shame of this great country.

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* Materials for this chapter have been gathered from Competing Equalities Law and the Backward Classes in India by Marc Galanter, from Report of Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and from Lok Sabha Debates 3rd Series.

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9-P (1)

COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION.

Article 15 deals with every case of protective discrimination for the advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes of ctizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while Article 16 deals with employment or appointment alone. Reservation of seats in educational institutions and professional colleges and reservation of appointment in services are made on the basis of these provisions of the constitution.

The surveys conducted by the Commission reveal that there is wide disparity in the level of backwardness among the several backward classes. An important question that arises for consideration is the equitable distribution of the reserved quota among all the communities comprising other backward classes on some acceptable and rational basis even as members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are allowed a separate reserved quota for themselves.

It is true that Balaji's decision discourages and disapproves of a classification of Backward Classes into ' backward ' and ' more backward ' on the ground that Art. 15 (4) is intended to confer benefits on the ' really backward ' classes. If such relative tests were applied " there would be several layers or strata of backward classes and each one of them may claim to be included under Article 15 (4) "[1]. It may be observed that the court's remark against the creation of " several layers or strata of backward classes " ignores the fact that by whatever standard backwardness is determined some groups will be less backward, others more backward. There can be and there will always be several layers and strata even among the ' really backward ' classes.[2]

Marc Galanter observes that " Backwardness is not a single isolable trait ; it exists in kinds and degrees. The backward are not a uniform group. By whatever standard " backward classes " are selected, some of them will be more backward than others. Whatever arrangement is proposed for the distribution of preferences among them, it will work to the advantage of some and the detriment of others ",[3]

In Thomas *vs.* State of Kerala, Krishna Iyer, J. observes "that the present system of uncompartmented reservation is benefitting only the elites among the backward classes as revealed in many sociological studies ". This keeps the weakest always weak and allows the more advanced groups among the backward classes to consume the whole cake.[4]

Equality is not negated or neglected where special provisions are geared to the larger goal of the disabled getting over their disablement consistently with the general good and individual merit.[5]

The State's duty is to produce real equality, rather than egalitarian justice in actual life. Preferential treatment may still be consistent with the rule of equality of opportunity where it is calculated to correct an imbalance or handicap and permit equality in the larger sense.[5]

The best way to correct the inherent imbalance would be to group conveniently the communities of backward classes according to the degree of their backwardness and allow representation out of the reserved quota to the several groups. When the backward classes are so grouped into different compartments and the reservation is equitably distributed among those in the different compartments, there will be protection for the weaker sections among the backward classes. The backward classes deserve sheltered equal opportunity in actuality by barriers of reservation in compartments.[5]

If compartmental reservation is shown to be relevant and reasonable and the differentia has a nexus to the larger goal of equalisation of educational and job opportunities the vice of discrimination may not invalidate the rule.[5]

There must be substantial social justice as raison d'etre for compartmentalisation of the reserved quota. This would not be excessive or arbitrary or societally injurious, measured by the end-product of a broader social justice, consistently with equality. This hardly militates against the equality mandate viewed in the perspective of social justice.[5]

The usual norm of non-discrimination, however, admits of just exceptions geared to equality and does not forbid these basic measures needed to abolish the gaping realities of current inequality afflicating ' socially and educationally backward classes '.

Constitutional equality itself is dynamic, flexible and moulded by the variables of life. It cannot be castigated as discriminatory. What is directly intended to abolish existing disparity cannot be accused of discrimination. Law is no absolute logic but the handmaid of current social facts of life.[6]

The case of compartmental reservation argues itself once we establish an operational relationship between the benian basis of such classified quotaic r like reference and the object to be achieved' viz.' promotion of better opportunities to the deprived categories.5

Insistence on the highest talent may be relaxed by promotion of backward groups without injuring the public welfare. by compartmentalisation. It produces equal opporutiny on a broader basis and gives hope tc the neglected human areas o g.tting a chance to rise.[5]

It has been said sometimes that classification contradicts equality. Classification is a feature of the every ore of equality. It is a vital concept in ensuring equality ; for those who are similarly situated alone from a class between themselves' and the classification is not vulnerable to challenge if its constituent basis is reasonably related to achieving the object of the concenred law. [5]

Since benefiis are distributed among the backward classes on a merit basis intersect' the least prepared and advantaged will suffer in merit competition with more favoured groupa among them. Unless here is some internal sub-division' the most backward groups are likely to be squezed out by the superior " merit" of the less backward.[6] If there is nc compartmental reservation the best prepared among the backward classes will steal a march over the more backward groups elbowing out the most backward.

In one sense even he Cons itution regocognises a system of compartments among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and O her Backward Classes. It has been held that " the other Backward Classes " shoud in the matter of their backwardness be comparable to Scheduled Cas es and Scheduled Tribes.[1] If that is so' the State should treat all the three categories alike and make one aggregate reservation for all these classes to compete for all the reserved posts. Since reservat on , must always operate for the benefit of the backward classes as a whole such a method should have been suggested 'n the Const tut on. But it is not so. In fact courts have looked with disfavour any arrangement allew ng the members of the other vackward classes to fill up unfilled vacancies reserved for the Schzduled Castes and Schedkled Tribes..[7]

There is nothing in Article 15 (4) to indicate that the State is not authorised to make reservation in compartments. On the other hand the words " any backward class of citizens j' in Article 16 (4) contemplates a plurality of backward classes and conseqient separate reservation for these classes. From the statistics collected by the Commission it is found that all castes included in the backward classes are not equally represented in the services. Also their level of social and educational backeardness is not the same.. In fact' some classes take awav a loion,s share to the detriment of the weaker groups. All backward classes are not iniformly backward and underrepresented to the same extent in services. Therefore' the State should be rmitted to disperse the benefits in such a way they filter down to those who have not so far been benefitted even it it might involve giving more benefits to the " most disadvantaged " in preference to those who are "least disadvantaged ", although both of them are " really backward" and deserving beneficiaries. If the disadvantaged groups have to be protected against open merit competition with the general public there is no reason why the most disadvantaged should not be protected against the relatively advanced groups among the really backward classes. So long as the total reservations do not exceed the limit of 50 per cent and so long as merit is the criterion *inter se* or each compartment there should be no objection in giving differential benefits to each group o backwald classes in a compartment commensurate with the degree of backwardness and under-representtiion in services [2].

It is pertinent to observe here that a system of compartmental reservations has been introduced by the Central Government in matters of promotion in Central Services [8]. According to this arrangement the sweepers and scavengers are treated sepearately from others abviously beeause of their difference in the level of backwardness. The differentjal treatment to the different groups even among the backward classes basedonupon the relative 'deprivation' will actually promote rather than retard equality,[2].

Some members of the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar visualized that a single uncompartmental reservation would benefit only the advanced groups among the Backward Classes and recommended compartmental reservation so that the benefits of reservation reach the really needy and deserving [9].

In Kerala a system of sub-rotation among various Backw rd Classes has been adopted for reservation in services. [10] The courts have not taken exception to it. The Backward Classes Commission of Andhra Pradesh had also recommended a similar compartmental reservation.

The Commission had occosion to interview for more than six months nerly tow thousand witnessof in all the districts of the State. Some of the representatives of Backward Class like the dhobies, the barbers, the fiishermen, etc., represented that 37 years of Independante and more

The Commission had occasion to interview for more than six months nearly two thousand witnesses in all the districts of the State. Some of the representatives of Backward Classes the dhobies, the barbers, the fishermen, etc., represented that 37 years of Independence and more than six decades of reservation for Backward Classes had not helped them in any way. They raised loud protests boiling with righteous indignation at the working of the existing system of reservation which has resulted in not even a single member of their community being recruited to top posts of the services in the State. The position, they pointed out, was equally bad if not worse in the opportunities given to them in admissions to professional colleges and institutions of higher learning. In one voice-in a coive chocking with agnoy—they demanded that in the reservation meant for Backward Classes they should be given at least their share proportionate to their population. This will mean compartmental reservation among different members of the Backward Classes. In coming to a decision on this live problem we have got to bear in mind the famous dictum in Money v. Doud (1957), 354 US 457 at p. 473;

"To recognise marked differences that exist in fact is living law : to disregard practical differences and concentrate on some abstract identies is lifeless logic."

The legal position set out in the proceeding paragraphs and the practical differences existing the Backward Classes compel this Commission to recommend compartmental reservation under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution.

Sources and References.

1 Balaji v State of Mysore, A.I.R, 1963 S.C. 649.

2 Dr. Paramanand Sing, "Equality, Reservation and Discrimination in India".

3 Mare Galanter, Judicial Review of Designation of Backward Classes 3 JILI 459 at 464 (1961.)

4 A.I.R. 1976 S.D. 490 at 531.

5 Jagdish Saran v Union of India, A.I.R. 1980 S.C. 820.

6 Marc Galanter, "Competing Equalities", 12 The Scope and Exten of Preferences Constitutional Limits and Judicial Control.

7 Ramesh Chandran v State of Punjab, A.I.R. 1966 Punjab. 466.

8 RGSCST p. 80 (1074-75)

9 First Backward Classes Commission, p. 144.

10 Rules 14(c), 15, 16 and 17, Annexure to Rule 15, Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1958.

SECTION III

CHAPTER 9 P (*ii*).

COMPARTMENTAL RESERVATION UNDER ARTICLE 15 (4).

Reservation of seats in educational institutions including professional colleges and institutions of higher learning is made in favour of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens under Article 15 (4) of the Constitution. For this purpose backwardness should be both social and educational and not either social or educational.

(2) Neither social backwardness nor educational backwardness has been defined in the Constitution. The courts have however laid down certain broad guidelines for determination of social and educational backwardness. Keeping in mind those guidelines the Commission has separately decided to apply multiple tests for determining social and educational backwardness. It has decided to apply three tests for determining social backwardness and another three tests for determining educational backwardness. The tests to be applied are based on the details collected by the Commission in the course of the various surveys conducted by it. The indicators for determining social backwardness and educational backwardness have been laid down separately. Three points will be assigned for each of the three indicators for determining social backwardness making a total of 9 points and two points for each of the three indicators for determining educational backwardness making a total of six points. Out of the total of 15 points all those castes/classes who obtain more than 7 points with a minimum of 2 points under educational backwardness will be declared as socially and educationally backward and will be eligible for reservation of seats in educational institutions under Article 15 (4).

The level of backwardness among these declared as socially and educationally backward will differ. The number of points obtained by each class/community will serve as a good indicator for determining the level of backwardness. The more the points obtained the higher will be the level of backwardness. The benefits of reservation should reach all sections and not the more advanced groups alone among the backward. To ensure this compartmental reservation has already been proposed. The level of social and educational backwardness as determined by the points obtained by each class/community will be the best guideline for fitting the backward classes into different compartments. On this basis the backward classes may be grouped into three compartments as shown below :—

	Level of backwardness,	*Class/ community.*	*Population.*
Group A : Points 8, 9 and 10 ..			
Group B : Points 11, 12 and 13 ..			
Group C : Points 14 and 15 ..			

The reserved quota of seats in educational institutions for Backward Classes under Article 15 (4) may be divided and allocated on the basis of the total population of each group by prescribing suitable sub-rotation as BC Group A, BC Group B, and BC Group C. This will be an equitable way of allocation. If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to a particular group is not available against the turn reserved for that group the seat may be filled by a candidate belonging to any of the other two groups strictly on the basis of merit.

CHAPTER 9 P (*iii*).

RESERVATION OF APPOINTMENTS ON COMPARTMENTAL BASIS.

Reservation of appointments in favour of Backward Classes that are not adequately represented in Services under the State is made under Article 16 (4). Only those communities that are socially and educationally backward will be eligible for reservation provided they are not adequately represented in the services.

The indicators for determining social and educational backwardness are separately laid down. Applying these indicators the socially and educationally backward among the existing list of Backward Classes/Communities will be determined.

The communities that qualify to be classified as socially and educationally backward will be eligible for reservation in educational institutions including professional colleges and institutions of higher learning under Article 15 (4). Among them only those who are not adequately represented in the Services will be eligible for reservation of appintments under Article 16 (4).

The data relating to employees under the State Government, Local Bodies and Public Sector undertakings including All India Services have been tabulated and furnished to the Members. As there is no reservation for backward classes in the recruitment to All-India Services this class need not be taken into account for our purpose. Based on the scales of pay all the remaining employees in all the three sectors will be fitted into five groups as already pointed out. The percentage of the number of employees in each class/community to its respective population converted into ratio with reference to the corresponding State percentage in each group along with the total can also be arrived at.

Adequacy of representation should be both quantitative and qualitative. The principles for determining inadequacy of representation on quantitative basis and qualitative basis have already been decided. The two categories of (*i*) quantitatively inadequately represented, and (*ii*) qualitatively indequately represented will constitute the list of Backward Classes eligible for reservation of appointment under Article 16 (4).

The level of the present representation in Services will be the best guide line for fitting the backward classes into different compartments. On the basis of their level of present representation, the backward classes may be grouped into three compartments as shown below :—

	Level of representation.	*Population.*
Group A : upto 0.66		
Group B : Above 0.66 but below 1		
Group C : 1 and above 1		

The total reservation for Backward Classes has to be distributed among the three groups in an equitable manner. A division based more or less on the basis of the total population of each group will certainly be the most equitable way of allocation.

Such compartmental reservation can be given effect to by prescribing suitable sub-rotation as BC—Group A, BC—Group B and BC—Group C when laying down the rotation for the application of the rule of reservation of appointments in general rule 22. If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to a particular group is not available against the turn reserved for that group the vacancy may be filled by a candidated belonging to any of the other two groups strictly on the basis of merit., There will be no dearth of qualified and suitable candidates belonging to backward classes. Therefore the question of passed over turns among backward classes will not arise

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SECTION IV

PROFILE OF CASTES/COMMUNITIES

SECTION IV

CHAPTER 10-A—DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES

PART I

History of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was passed to handle certain gangs or classes or tribes of persons found to be addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, mainly counterfeiting of coins. This Act extended only to the territories under the Government of Lt. Governors of the then North Western Provinces and the Punjab and under the administration of Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Under this Act, the offending gangs were put under surveillance and punished when involved in crimes. Reformatory schools and settlements, etc., were established for Reclamation of these people. The gangs were issued passes to enable them to move within restricted areas. They could be arrested without warrant, when found outside.

By the Criminal Tribes Amendment Act (Act II of 1897—Central) the scope of operation of the earlier Act was enlarged to cover additional crimes like murder, theft, robbery, dacoity and house-breaking.

At the beginning of this century, the Britishers were anxious to bring under effective control anti-social elements chronically addicted to criminal activities so as to ensure peace, law and order in the country. Through the Act III of 1911 the Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871 was extended throughout the British India. This may technically be called as the first Criminal Tribes Act. Some of the salient features of this Act are given below for the purpose of sociological and legal interest. The Act applied to the gang as a whole irrespective of whether individuals had committed criminal act or not. The District Magistrate notified them. The Superintendent of Police maintained a register, secured the finger prints of these members and issued them passes for identification and required them to report to the police at regular intervals. The place of residence should be notified as also any change in it. They were kept under strict surveillance. Reformatory settlements were established for those criminal tribes. Hard work was extracted from them for nominal wages. Children in the age group of 6 to 18 of criminal tribes have been removed from their parents and put in reformatory schools established by the Government. Members of the criminal tribes found outside their normal place of residence, were arrested without warrant and severe punishments were inflicted on them. No court could question the validity of any notification issued by the District Magistrate under the provisions of this Act.

The Criminal Tribes (Consolidation) Act of 1924 was enacted consolidating all the provisions of Act of 1911 and subsequent amendments.

Society lent strong support for the suppression of crimes and punishment of the offenders. But they could not wholeheartedly subscribe to an entire gang being declared under the Act for the offences committed by a few individuals. The public were dissatisfied with innocent children born to declared criminals and the aged persons in the gang being treated on par with the known and potential criminals for no fault of theirs. The Indian National Congress in 1936 strongly condemned such irrational treatment. It was generally felt that the Acts enacted during unsettled times were no longer necessary. In the Madras Legislative Council strong feelings were expressed in 1947 urging the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act. In response to public opinion the Government repealed the Act. The Statement of " Objects and Reasons " of the repealing Act is quoted below :—

" Several representations have been received by Government urging the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in its application to this province. The Government have examined these representations and find that the provisions of the Act are so vigorous, that their application to the members of tribes is more likely to make them hardened criminals than reform them. These special provisions were obviously made to suit unsettled times and their continuance can hardly be justified in the light of modern progressive penology. Further, the substantive and preventive provisions of the existing law, viz., the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, are quite adequate to deal with the erring members of the tribes. The Government have, therefore, decided that it was no longer necessary to continue in force, the special provisions contained in the Act. The Bill is intended to achieve this object ".

The repealing Act came into force on 29th April 1948.

PART II

DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

History of Denotified Communities.

The communities in the list of Backward Classes are identified with reference to their social and educational backwardness. Similarly, communities which were subject to the stigma of untouchability and those having tribal characteristics are treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Owing to their traditionally disadvantaged social conditions, some of the communities included in the classifications (Viz., Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) were forced to resort to criminal activities to eke out their livelihood. All such communities were declared as "Criminal Tribes" by the Britishers. Several restrictions were placed on their movements and heavy punishments were inflicted on them when they committed offences.

Even though the schemes for the welfare of Denotified Communities are continued to be implemented by the Directorate of Backward Classes, the list of Denotified Communities, till 1980, was not maintained as an integral part of the list of Backward Classes for the purpose of reservation in Educational Institutions and Public Services. They were however granted Educational and other concessions by the Backward Classes Department.

The communities in the list of Denotified Communities have since been declared as an integral part of the Backward Classes list in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. Consequently the term "Backward Classes" now includes the Denotified Communities. The Backward Classes Commission has therefore, studied in detail the "Denotified Communities".

During the unsettled times, when the Britishers were engaged in the consolidation of their Empire, maintenance of law and order was considered to be their single major task. Some of the worst types of crimes were committed by the "Brinjarries" and "Lambadies" who were operating in the North of the Presidency. But in the South (present Tamil Nadu), a host of regional groups, viz., Kallars, Maravars, Kuravars, Dasaries, Alagiries, Capemaries and Yanadies indulged in criminal activities. The "Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency (Vol. I, Part II) presents a graphic account of the State of affairs prevalent in the Madras Presidency, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century[1]. We quote :

"The districts of Tanjore, Trichirapally and Madurai are infested by Kallar and Maravar. Both the classes are by profession robbers. They chiefly maintain themselves by plundering travellers ; about whose movements they are able, being employed as cauvalgars or watchmen in the bandy pettahs of those districts, to obtain all the necessary information. When bent on crime, they carry fire-arms, swords and other weapons and at the bidding of their leader will, without hesitation, perpetrate outrages of the gravest enormity. The Koravar of Salem and North Arcot represent another distinct criminal tribe. Basket making is their avowed calling, but they rob or steal on every convenient occasion".

"The Dasaries and Alagiries or capmaries are highly troublesome tribes. The Alagiries occasionally form themselves into small settlements, where they combine agricultural and criminal pursuits. They have been known to commit exceedingly daring and well-planned dacoities, but generally they frequent festivals and fairs for the purpose of picking pockets. The Yanadies are a singular and almost outcaste race."

Even though, all these communities were well-versed in committing crime, the role played by the "Kallars" in Thanjavur (Pudukkottai included) and Madurai districts, left an indelible impression in the annals of criminal administration of the presidency. A perusal of the "Tanjore District Hand Book" reveals the offences committed by them in that district. Relevant portions are reproduced for their historic value[2] :

"As to the crime and criminals since 1860 the most noteworthy crimes of the districts have been, dacoity, robbery and house-breaking, and the most noteworthy criminals have been the "Kallars:". Besides the Kallars, the Kuravars, have also played no small part in the Commission of Crimes A Kallar Reclamation Scheme for improving the social and economic condition of the Kallars by inducing them through their own Panchayats to co-operate with the police for the prevention and detection of crimes was started in 1923. Its object was no other than that of reforming the worst affected Kallars without bringing them under the Criminal Tribes Act. But the scheme was found to be a failure and was, therefore, wound up in 1933 and the Kallars of the notorious villages of 'Gandharvakottai" were then brought under the Act. Special Police out-posts were also provided at these places to keep watch over the Kallars. The Koravars, the Vettaikarans and the Thottiyanayaks were also brought under the Act."

Since most of the crimes were committed by the Kallars the administration felt that the thefts could be curbed only by appointing people of the Kallar community themselves as Kavalgars (Village Watchman). But what happend was to the contrary and the Kavalgars themselves colluded with the local thieves and thereby helped the perpetuation of the old thefts.

In order to remove the monopoly of the supervision of villages under the Kavalgar system from the Kallars the Government appointed a special committee for suggesting proper measures for establishing a regular system of police and upon its recommendation, in 1813, abolished the ' Kaval system ' altogether.

In Madurai district, the citadel of criminal activities, Kallars blackmailed the people and committed most of the crimes in the district. They stole cattle and returned them to their owners through intermediaries on payment of half their value called "Tuppu coolie" and they levied fees, called ' Kaval fees ' for insurance against theft. In 1909 a cattle branding system was introduced in Madurai district by means of which each owner of cattle could have his animals identified by particular letters and numbers. It was hoped that this would make it more difficult for Kallars to dispose of stolen animals. But very soon the system had to be abandoned as the Kallars took greater care to hide the stolen animals and on that account demanded a higher " tuppu coolie " for restoring them.[3]

The steps taken by the police to register the Kallars, watch their activities, book them when they committed any offence and punish them heavily did not produce results. The crime rate never subsided. Thus in the Report of the Police in the Madras State for 1952, it has been recorded that " in 1951 there were 101 murders, 48 dacoities, 77 robberies, 869 burgalaries, 734 cattle thefts and 3,364 ordinary thefts. These were committed mostly only by the Kallars. But Kuravars and the Valayars were responsible to some extent.[3]

Kallars were involved in some of the brutal upheavels during 1904 (Sellampatti riots) 1920 (Perungamanallur disturbance), 1932 (Kambam attack) and 1935 (Kaval dispute).[3]

Notable among the Kallars are the ' Piramalai Kallars '. Kallars were found to be concentrated in the Melur and Tirumangalam Taluks of Madurai District. The three endogamous sections among them were Kilnad (east country) Kallars, Melurnad (Melur Taluk) Kallars, and the Melnad (west country) Kallars. The last of these three sections was also known as ' Piramalai-nad, (beyond the hills) Kallars, living in the north-west of Tirumangalam Taluk to the west of Nagamalai. They were also known as Anaiyur Kallars.[3]

Thus, though not a wandering tribe, the Kallars, like the Marvars were the principal criminals engaged in the Commission of crimes in the Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. They were principally addicted to dacoity (in houses or in highways), robbery, house-breaking, and cattle lifting. They were usually armed with " Vellari Thadis " and occassionally with knives. Their women without direct involvement in their crimes, assisted their men in the disposal of the stolen goods. The Kallars taught their off spring the rudiments of theiving and robbery at an early age.[4]

Maravars.

The earliest of the inhabitants of the Ramanathapuram district were known to be the Kallars and Maravars. The existence of Criminal tribes was a unique problem of the district. They were described to be the persons who could not conform to the norms of conduct prescribed by the State and society and due to certain factors and hereditary and environment, came into conflict with the existing laws and became chronically unreconciled individuals to normal social order. Principal among these criminal tribes were the Maravars.[5]

In the former times, the Maravars were a great fighting or warrior tribe. They were a wild, lawless unmanagable race and were a perpetual terror to quiet and peaceable tribes. They were formerly notorius for turbulance and lawlessness and had given much trouble to the British authorities of the district. But they have now settled down for the most part of to peaceable habits exhibiting however a bolder and more determined spirit than their neighbours.[5]

In the olden days, their activities extended to the Tirunelveli district. They generally indulged in dacoity, robbery, burgalry and cattle lifting. Their principle clans were :—

Sembunattu	Kondyan Kottai	Appanur nattu
Agata	Oreiyur nattu	Uppu Kottai
Kurichi Kattu.		

Kuravars—Kurachas—Erukulas.

Kuravars were popularly known in the southern districts of the Presidency. They went by the names of Korachas (Korchavandlu) or Erukulas (Yerukulavandlu) in the Telugu district. The word Kurava is derived from the Tamil word "Kuram" meaning 'Palmistry' or fortune-telling. The Telugu word 'Erukula' is known to have been derived from the Telugu word 'Erugu' having an identical meaning. They were essentially a criminal race, adopting dacoity highway robbery, and burgalary as a hereditary profession. They were known to be committing crimes in a systematic manner.[4]

Following were the main divisions among Kuravars :—

Uppukuravars (Salt bearers).

Karuveppilai Kuravars (Bergeria Konigii).

Kavalkara Kuravars (Watchmen).

Thubbai Kuravars (Bamboo Plants).

Poonaikuthi Kuravars (Cat Killers).

Koonjil Kuravars (குஞ்சில்—A Fan).

Patchikuthi Kuravars (tatooers).

Koodaikatti Kuravars (Basket-makers).

The offshots of the kurava tribe calling themselves as ENA or Thogamalai Kuravars' zathipillai Kuravars and pile Curing Kuravars were confined to the Southern districts. The more educated and the more respected members of these groups called themselves as 'Balijas' or 'Naidus'[4]

Dacoity in highways as well as on parties returning from weekly markets was their favourite crime. Their women usually collected and gave the required information to their men-folk under the pretext of selling "Karuveppilai" or telling fortunes.[4]

The stolen property was disposed off as soon as they could get a suitable remuneration. The undisposed property which was usually buried would be brought to the encampment at night a fall and taken back and reburied before dawn. The network of railways throughout the country, afforced them ample opportunities for disposing off stolen property even before a crime was reported.4

Kavalkara Kuravars.

Dacoity was committed by this class of Kuravars occassionally. But in such cases they were usually employed by an enemmy of the 'victim' or a peculant goldsmith. Burgalary and sheep thefts were their favoutite crimes.[4]

Ena or Thogamalai Kuravars.

The original headquarters of this class of Kuravars was Ediapatti near Thogamalai' in Kulitalai Taluk of Trichy district, but they were found to be settled in small gangs in various places.[4]

Like Capemari Alagirias, the Thogamalai Kuravars were essentially pickpockets and thieves wandering all over the country and especially use the railway as a means of locomotion. They attended all the fairs and festivals at which they reaped a rich harvest. They called themselves as 'Servaikarans' and Poliakarars' in the Thanjavur and Trichy districts.[4]

Oddars and Boyars.

Oddars were a labouring tribe of Telugu origin. They were a hard working people but had a bad reputation had or rendering assistance to highway man and robbers and frequently did a lit on their own account. Those who adopted criminal habits were skilful burgalars and inveterate robbers. By going about under the pretence of mending grind-stones, they obtained much useful information as to the houses to be looted or parties of travellers to be attacked. In committing a highway robbery or daopity' they were always armed with stout sticks and used great violence in the event of any resistance being offered.[4]

All oddars were not criminals and they did not form a class in which crime was defacto the only means of livelihood. Stolen property was seldom found with oddars. Their receivers are legion but they especially favoured liquor shop keepers in the vicinity of their encampment with whom they were on terms of intimacy and to whom they were frequently largely indebted .[4]

Venganur Adi-Dravidars.

Venganur Adi-Dravidars were Parayars (Adi Dravidars) who operated in criminal activities from the Venganur village in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu.

Veppur Parayars.

Veppur Parayars were known to be the notable among the Parayars who exhibited specific criminal tendencies. They belonged to the Sangu or Pannai Parayars. Their origin was said to be as follows :—

"The Western portion of Virudhachalam Taluk known as Koilpattu formerly contained 72 villages under the control of Poliyakars, having under the bands of Parayars as retainers and employed as Kavilgars or watchman. These increased and in course of time were disbanded and took to depredation, and were recognised as the thieves and robbers of that part of the State [4].

They were chiefy found in the villages of Virudhachalam taluk :—

These people, were as a rule stettled but occassionally made predatory excursions into neighbouring villages and into Thanjavur, Trichi, Salem and North Arcot districts. Cultivation was their ostensible means of livelihood. They were averse to labour for cooly unless as a means of collecting information likely to be of use to them in criminal activities. Burglary, theft and occassionally dacoity were their real means of livelihood. Burglary especially was adopted as a profession and in this mode of crime, they were adepts. Dark and rainy nights were chosen and a party starts off in various directions usually confining its operations to within a radius of about 30 miles from thier settlements. The stolen property was normally restored to the owners after negotiations and collection of at least 25 per cent of its value. [4]

These people had their receivers and patrons in many large centres of South Arcot, Tiruchy and Salem districts and were frequently employed by them for the purpose of weaking vengeance on their enemies [4].

The 'Kavalgar' system prevailed among these people also, and as in the case of Kallars, they employed their position and earned their livelihood blackmailing the villagers.

Alagiries.

'Alagiries' take their name from the 'Kallalgar' temple situated near Madurai. The appellation alagiri was given to classes of professional thieves and pick-pockets. This was also applied by the police to suspects found in crowds at fairs and festivals who could not give a full and satisfactory account of themselves and to those who gave prevaricating account of themselves. Hindus of all classes and occassionally Mussalmans also, were found to be members of their fraternity forming a part [4].

There were four classes of Alagiries known by four different appellations according to the districts or localities they frequented. They were :—

(1) Capemari Alagiri.

(2) Donga Dasari Alagiri.

(3) Gudu Dasari Alagiri and

(4) Padayachi Alagiri (also known as Ena or Thogamalai Koravar).

Capemari Alagiri.

The headquarters of the Capemari Alagiri was Tiruvellore and its surroundings in the Chengalpattu district. Several small villages were entirely populated by them. They were also found in Marikuppam, near Porto Novo in South Arcot district. The head of Capemari group was adopting the title "Golla Chetti'. Both men and women were clever thieves. The young were trained in the art of picking pockets and snatching jewels from unsuspecting travellers.

The railways were their lucrative fields of activity and each gang had its particular beat. Night trains were always selected and they did not miss special trains run for the convenience of pilgrims and others attending festivals when women were always decked out in jewels.[4]

Capemaries were addicted to altering copper coins especially 'pice' by giving them a coat of quick silver : they passed them off as silver coins and generally met with success. Their receivers of these illgotten properties were goldsmiths and liquor vendors in all the large towns ; village headmen also assisted them in the disposal of their plunder. [4]

Donga Dasaries—Gudu Dasaries.

Donga Dasaries—Gudu Dasaries were also known as "Mucheri Kalas". They were characteristic of the northern districts of the Presidency and were drawn from the Boya, Golla, Oddar, Salia castes. The disguises usually adopted by them were those of the Gosseins and Byraghies. They combined burglary with thieving. Some of them were known to have called themselves 'Batrajas' or 'Battu Turgas'.[4]

Sources and References.

1 Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency, Vol. I Part II, 1885.

2 Tanjore District Hand Book.

3 Madras District Gazatteers—Madurai by Dr. B. S. Baliga.

4 Notes on Criminal Classes of Madras Presidency by Fredenz K. S. Mullaly (1892).

5 Ramnad District Gazatteer Editor Dr. A. Ramaswami.

PART III

Restructuring and Rationalisation of the Communities in the List of Denotified Communities.

There are 70 entries in the list of Denotified Communities. The entries in the present list of Denotified Communities may be regrouped under the following classifications :—

Serial number.	*Classification.*	*Number of entries involved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Kuravars, Kuiachas	27
2	Venganur Adi Dravida	1
3	Veppur Parayar	1
4	Boyars, Oddars	9
5	Maravars	3
6	Kallars, including Piramalai Kallars	4
7	Valayars, Ambalakarars	5
8	Vettuva Gounder, ...	2
9	Dasaris	3
10	Dommara, Dombs	2
11	Jogi	1
12	Jambavanodai	1
13	Mutlakampatti	1

Serial Number.	*Clarification.*	*Number entire involved.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
14	Nokkar	1
15	Padayachi	1
16	Telugupatti Chettis	1
17	Thottia Naicker	1
18	Urali Gounder	1
19	Vettaikarar	1
20	Monda Golla	1
21	Kaladi	1
22	Chakkala	1
23	Devagudi Talayaris	1
		70

"*Kuravars*" (*Kurachas*).

In the list of Backward Classes, the community name 'Koracha' is inlcuded under the Serial Nummber 48, 'Koracha' is the Telegu Version of the Tamil name 'Kurava'. The Code No. assigned for this classification is 114. In the list of Denotified communities, the name 'Kuravars' has been specifically included under Serial No. 30. Besides this, 25 other 'Kurava' groups with different prefixes are also included in the list of Denotified Communities. A separate list of such cases has been prepared and appended for easy identification with their Serial No. and Code Number.

The present population of this group, as registered in the Socio Economic Survey is 86,605. They are now found to be concentarated in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris, besides Madras City. Under Korachas (Code No. 114) a population of 3,429 has been returned, through the survey.

The 'Kuravars' generally indulged in all sorts of criminal activities to eke out their livelihood. The details of their criminal activities and their origin have been described separately.

No written representation has been received by the Commission on behalf of this community. No one has appeared before the Commission for tendering oral evidence. The people of this community, because of their near nomadic nature are spread throughout the State. But they chiefly operated in North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, and Coimbatore districts. They speak different languages and dialects and were knwon by different names in different localities. 'Kavarai', 'Idaiyar' and 'Palli' are some of the titles used by them to project thmesleves higher in the social scale. 'Yerukula' is a sect within the Kurava community though they would not admit it openly.

Besides hunting the 'Kuravars' collected forest produce and sold them in the plains. Other ostensible professions they indulged are incurring piles and fistulas, etc. But for generations, they lived mainly commiting grave crimes like dacoity, house-breaking, stealing, etc. In order to

safeguard themselves, they moved in gangs. Fortune telling and basket making are speciality of their women. Koravars in general were identified with reference to their specific activity. Illustrations are given below :—

	Kuravar names.	*Activity.*
1	Kempari Kuravars	Train thieves, pickpockets.
2	Kavadi Kuravars	Basket makers.
3	Uppu Kuravars	Salt carriers.
4	Thubba Kuravars	Bamboo workers.
	Dhubbai Kuravars	
	Dhabi Kuravars	
5	Kunchu Kuravars	Brush makers.
	Kunchil Kuravars	
6	Ur Kuravars	Village Kuravars (Partially settled people).
7	Pamulu Kuravars	Snake Charmers.
8	Koot Kuravars	Koothu-Dancers.
9	Kothee Kuravars	Monkey Dancers.
10	Kaikari Kuravars	Prostitution.

As pointed out earlier Denotified Communities are an amalgamation of communities belonging to the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes. Their common characteristic is indulgence in repeated crimes. The 'Kuravars', thus far discussed, are nothing different from the 'Kuravars' included in the present list of Scheduled Castes. The difference in the spelling appears to be a stumbling block, in availing concessions, for which they are otherwise legitimately entitled. This should not be, We discuss below :—

'Kuravan' and 'Koravan'.

The words Kuravan and Koravan mean the same thing in Tamil. The vowel '*U*' of literacry Tamil corresponds to '*O*' of colloquial Tamil, provided, the '*U*' is followed by '*sa*' or ' ' in the following syllable. The following instances might make the situation clear :—

Literal Tamil.		*Colloquial Tamil.*	
Kutam	குடம்	Kotam	கொடம்
Kulam	குளம்	Kolam	கொளம்
Kuvalai	குவளை	Kovale	கொவளை
Kuyavan (Kucavan)	குயவன்	Kocavan	கொசவன்
Tuvari	துவரை	Tovare	தொவரை

It will now be clear that Kuravan belongs to literary dialect and Koravan to colloquial one. But, as pointed out above, both mean the same. Hence the group will be called " Kuravan " in conformity with the literary dialect.

As the community Kuravan is already in the list of Scheduled Castes it is only proper that all the 27 entries relating to Kuravan in the present list of Denotified Communities from out of which the Backward Classes list is prepared are deleted.

2.3. *Venganur Adi-Dravida, Veppur Parayar.*

	Serial number in Denotified Communities list.	*Code number in Socio Educational-cum-Economic survey.*
Venganur Adi-Dravida	65	465
Veppur Parayar	66	466

The Socio Economic Survey conducted by the Commission has returned a population of 11,875 for Venganur Adi-Dravida and 698 for Veppur Parayar. Both these communities are only sections of Adi-Dravidas who came to be included in the list of Denotified Communities because of thier repeated indulgence in crimes. The former operated from Venganur in North Arcot District and the latter from Veppur in South Arcot district. As we have seen, the list of Denotified Communities is an amalgam of backward classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are selecting only backward classes included in the list of Denotified Communities for the preparation of the list of Backward Classes. We, therefore, delete the two communities, Venganur Adi-Dravida and Veppur Parayar, from the list of Denotified Communities so that these two communities will not find a place in the list of backward classes prepared by the Commission from out of the communities enumerated in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980.

4. *Boyar, Oddar.*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	10	.. ..
Most Backward Classes ..	5	105
Denotified Communities ..	6, 15,21, 34, 43, 29, 41, 42, 54.	406, 415, 421, 434, 443, 429, 441, 442, 454.

Boyar/Oddar are of Andhra and Karnataka origin, principally engaged in stone-cutting and earthwork. Generally they are unsettled. Their total population in the State is 4,09,567. The people of this community who indulged in criminal activities in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Tiruchy, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris, were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act. Their present population has been returned as 76,420, through the Commission's survey.

5. *Maravars.*

Categyry/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	61	239
Most Backward Classes ..	..	....
Denotified Communities ..	3, 36, 55.	403, 436, 455.

The Maravars were a turbulant race and in the olden days remained famous for their military process. As in the case of Kallars, the Maravars are now found to be settled down in various fields, including agriculture. People of this community, belonging to the districts of Thanjavur Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act due to their repeated indulgence in crime. The population of this group according to the Commission's survey is 4,96,612.

6. *Kallar.*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	34	....
Most Backward Classes		....
Denotified Communities ..	24, 32, 45, 46, 3	424, 432, 445, 446, 403.

The details of entries which are declared as Denotified Communities amongst the "Kallars" are indicated in the statement enclosed. They were warriors during the region of Moovendars. In the changed circumstances, they are engaged in various fields such as agriculture, etc. The population of those coming under the classification has been arrived at "3,37,031".

7. *Valayars.*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	106	....
Most Backward Classes ..	35	135
Denotified Communities (including Ambalagars and servais).	11, 64, 4, 5, 49	411, 464, 404, 405, 449

Valayars are traditionally hunters and cultivators. Some are also found to be fishermen. People of this community, belonging to Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchy, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Periyar districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their present population has been arrived at 4,56,627 through the Commission's survey. They include Ambalagars and Servais.

8. *Vettuva Gounder.*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	115	....
Most Backward Classes ..	38	138
Denotified Communities ..	70	470

'Vettuva Gounder' is aother agricultural community. People of this community of Tiruchy and Pudukottai districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act, due to their repeated indulgence in criminal activities in the olden days. Their population has been returned as 17,430 in the Commission's survey.

9. *Dasaries (including Battu Turkas).*

Category/list. ..	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission*
Backward Classes	11	....
Most Backward Classes ..	6	106
Denotified Communities ..	20	420
	22	422
	7	407 (Battu Turkas)

These are sections of 'Dasaries' who committed crime. The Battu Turkas of Andhra Pradesh also resembled the 'Dasaries'. Their total population as revelaed through the survey of the Commission is 1,634. People of this community of Chenglpattu, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai Madras and Salem districts were covered by the Criminal Tribe Act.

10. *Dommars Dombs.*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	13	....
Most Backward Classes ..	7	107
Denotified Communities ..	12	412
	14	414

Dommars/Dombs are acrobats. People of this community, who were prone to commiting crimes, belonging to Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchy and North Arcot districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their mother tongue is not Tamil. Their population for these districts has been found to be 1,320 through the survey.

11. *Jogi*:

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	29	..
Most Backward Classes ..	12	112
Denotified Communities ..	26	426

Jogis are those who engaged themselves in pig rearing. People of this community, who indulged in repeated criminal activities in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madurai were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act. Their present population has been, arrived at 4,349.

12. *Jambavanodai* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code Number assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	26	..
Most Backward Classes	10	110
Denotified Communities	27	427

Jambavanodais were those who thrived on cattle lifting in the olden days. Their present population is found to be 233 in the present survey.

13. *Mutlakampatti* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	67	..
Most Backward Classes	23	123
Denotified Communities	39	439

People of this community who indulged in repeated crime were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act. They originally belonged to the Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts. Their present population has been arrived at 750.

14. *Nokkar* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	73	..
Most Backward Classes	25	125
Denotified Communities	40	440

This is one among the communities which enjoyed very poor social status. People of this community depended on the assistance of other communities for maintaining their living. People of this community of Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act due to their repeated involement in crimes. Their present population has been returned as 697.

15. *Padayachi* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(3)	(3)
Backward Classes V.K.K.	110	..
Most Backward Classes	26	126
Denotified Communities	47	447

'Padayachi' is a subsect of the Vanniars. People calling themselves Padayachis, who indulged in Criminal activities and operated from the two specific villages, viz., Vellayan Kuppam in South Arcot district and Tennore in Tiruchy district were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. The present population of this group is 33,015.

16. *Telugupatty Chetty*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	89	..
Most Backward Classes	32	132
Denotified Communities	57	457

Telegupatty Chetty is another caste name of 'Sadhuchetty' community. People of this subsect of Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts, due to their involvement in criminal activities in the olden days were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their present population is 5,184.

17. *Thottia Naicker* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	102	..
Most Backward Classes	33	133
Denotified Communities	58	458

This is a caste of agriculturists and agricultural labourers. People of this community of Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar districts, who indulged in repeated criminal activities were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their present population is 40,553.

18. *Urali Gounder* :

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	105	...
Most Backward Classes	...	...
Denotified Communities	61	461

This is another agricultural community. Due to their indulgence in criminal activities people of this community of Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their present population has been returned as 67,195 in the Commission's survey.

19. *Vettaikarar ;*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
Backward Classes	114	..
Most Backward Classes	37	137
Denotified Communities	67	467

Vattaikarars are those who are engaged in hunting and other rural pursuits. The details about this community and allied communities,viz.Vedar,Veduvar, etc. have been discussed in the main notes on the profile of communities. People of this community who belonged to Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts were declared as Denotified Communities due to their repeated indulgence in criminal pursuits in the olden days. Their prsent population is 3,625 in the present survey.

20. *Mond Golla*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes (Yadava)	119	..
Most Backward Classes	..	..
Denotified Communities	38	438

'Mond Golla' are Telugu speaking shepherds. They are covered under the main entry 'Yadava' in the list of Backward Classes. Mond Gollas, belonging to Salem district were brought under the criminal Tribe Act due to their indulgence in repeated criminal activities.

21. *Kaladi*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	..	
Most Backward Classes	..	..
Denotified Communities	28	428

People of this community, who belonged to Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Tiruchirappalli districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Thier present population is 2,441 through the survey. This is another entry additionally made to the main list of Backward Classes for the present.

22. *Chakkala*

Category/list.	*Serial number.*	*Code No. assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Backward Classes	..	..
Most Backward Classes	..	..
Denotified Comminities	9	409

People of this community belonging to Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madurai and the Nilgiris districts were brought under the Criminal Tribe Act. Their present population is 1,977. They are considered to be of Andhra origin. This is being additionally included in the main list of Backward Classes.

23. *Devagudi Talayaris*

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	Nil.
Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities	17
Code Number assigned by the Commission for the survey	417

They are the Talayaris of Devagudi, who were involved in criminal activities in the olden days. The present survey has revealed their presence throughout the State, except in South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari districts. Their present population is 1,955. This is additionally included in the list of Backward Classes.

POPULATION OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

Serial number.	*Name of the classification.*		*Total population.*
(1)	(2)		(3)
1	Kuravars	(27)	86,605
2	Boyar, Oddars	(9)	76,420
3	Valayars	(5)	4,56,627
4	Kallars	(4)	3,37,031
5	Maravars	(3)	4,96,612
6	Vettuva Gounder	(2)	18,245
7	Monda Golla	(1)	61
8	Dasari	(3)	1,634
9	Dommara	(2)	1,320
10	Jogi	(1)	1,977
11	Jambayanodai	(1)	233
12	Mutlakampatti	(1)	750
13	Nokkars	(1)	666
14	Padayachis	(1)	33,015
15	Telugupatti Chettis	(1)	4,840
16	Thottia Naicks	(1)	39,034
17	Urali Gounder	(1)	66,950
18	Vettaikarar	(1)	3,625
*19	Adi-Dravidar (Venganur)	(1)	11,875
*20	Parayar (Veppur)	(1)	698
21	Chakkala	(1)	1,977
22	Devagudi Talayari	(1)	1,739
23	Kaladi	(1)	2,441
	Total	(70)	16,44,425

POPULATION OF ENTRIES BEING DROPPED FROM THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

Serial number.	*Name of the Classification.*	*Total population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Kuravars (27 entries)	86,605
2	Adi-Dravidar (Venganur)	11,875
3	Parayar (Veppur)	698
	Total	99,178

The entries in the present list of Denotified Communities, actually represents specific gangs/ groups which indulged in repeated crimes, and as such they may be regrouped into 20 entries through reclassification with reference to the communities to which they belong.

Another step taken towards the rationalisation of the list of Backward Classes is the provision made for all the entries in the restructered list of Denotified Communities within the main list of Backward Classes. A perusal of the restructered list of Denotified Communities will indicate that only the following entries are not finding a place in the present list of Backward Classes :—

1. Chakkala.
2. Devagudi Talayari.
3. Kaladi.

These three entries are included in the list of Backward Classes as additional entries.

PART IV.

SPECIAL STEPS TAKEN FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES IN TAMIL NADU.

(i) Kallar Reclamation in Madurai district :

The origion of the Kallar Reclamation work, is to be traced to 1920, when on the recommendations of Mr. Leveluck, the District Superintendent of police of Madurai, the Government sanctioned a special police officer, in the cadre of Superintendent of Police to wean the Kallars from their lawless habits and Criminal proposities.

Strict surveillence, heavy punishments and other repressive measures unleashed by the Criminal Tribes Act instead of bringing crime under control only made the offenders hardened criminals who relied on their wits to outwit the police by adopting all sorts of evasive, and subtle methods. It was under these circumstances, that the authorities began to realise the reclamation was the only solution for the reduction of Kallarcrimes. To provide them with an alternative honourable occupation and thereby render them economically independent of crime, lands were assigned to them for cultivation and Kallar C-o-operative societies were run. Separate Kallar Panchayats were formed to control and reform erring members. The Kallar panchayats helped in the arrest of individual kallar criminals and giving up of the Kaval fees and 'Tuppu coolie' levied by them earlier. Kallar schools were run to educate the off-springs of Kallars and wean them from their parents who were hardened criminals. Gradually crime rates came down and Kallars increasingly took to agriculture and cottage industries.

In 1948, after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the Kallar Panchayat became defunct. In the same year the reclamationwork was transferred from Police department to the Commissioner of labour. (G.O. Ms. No. 221, Home, dated 18th January 1950). But this change was only short lived. In 1949, the reclamation work has entrusted to the newly created Harijan Welfare Department G.O. No. 3168, Home, dated 4th August 1949). The administration of Kallar reclamation in

Madurai District was entrusted to a Deputy Collector called Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai, who is to act under the immediate control of the District Collector. Subsequently ever since the formation of the separate Department for the welfare of Backward classes in 1969, the reclamation schemes were brought under the control of Director of Backward Classes.

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai, is assisted by a Kallar Advisory committee constituted with five official and five non-official members.

Under Kallar Reclamation programme, 203 Primary Schools, 35 Middle Schools, 8 High Schools and 2 Higher Secondary Schools are now run in Madurai district.

The students studying in these schools are supplied with free books and slates, mid-day meals and uniforms.

The entire educational activities are co-ordinated and implemented through a District Education Officer, who works under the administrative control of the Director of Backward Classes, Madras.

For the economic uplift of the Piramalai Kallars, 347 Kallar Co-operative Societies were, maintained under the administrative control of the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai. As the financial assistance from the Government and the Trust Fund administered by the Special Deputy Collector, Kallar Reclamation, Madurai were found to be inadequate, Government in G.O. No. 1349, Industries, Labour, Co-operation, dated 14th March 1960 and G.O. No. 4016, Industries, Labour, Co-operation, dated 12th January 1960 ordered that all the Kallar Co-operative Societies should be affiliated to the Madurai District Central Co-operative Bank so that the bank could adequately finance those societies.

The total allocation of the Backward Classes Department for 1984-85 is 10,98.65 lakhs. This is intended for all the schemes intended for the welfare of both Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Out of this, the allocation intended for the Kallar Reclamation Programme in Madurai district alone comes to Rs. 2,46.93 lakhs, which roughly works out to one fifth of the total allocation for the whole department.

(*ii*) *Schemes for Denotified Communities* :

The following schemes are implemented for all the Denotified Communities. **Educational Uplift Schemes** :—

1. Award of Premetric and Post-metric scholarships.
2. Maintenance of schools :
   Supply of Mid-day meals.
   Supply of books, slates and clothing.
   Provision of Housing Quarters for teachers.
3. Maintenance of Hostels.
4. Award of Boarding Grants for students staying in Boarding Homes managed by private authorities.
5. Special coaching classes for meritorious students.
6. Running of three Industrial Training Institutes with the supervision of Director of Employment and Training.

Economic Benefit Schemes :

1. Subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells.
2. Supply of tools to the successful trainees.

Housing and other Schemes :

1. Programme for the construction of Houses.
2. Maintenance of Child Welfare Centres.
3. Maintenance of Aziz Nagar settlement in South Arcot district.

(The other settlements established at Pammal in Chengalpattu district and Brizlee Nagar Settlement in Madras City have been wound up).

These schemes are implemented in all districts through the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers.

STATEMENT—J

STATEMENT SHOWING REGROUPED ENTRIES IN THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

Serial number and main community.	Details of gangs/groups involved in the community.				Population through Survey.	Total.	Districts and places in which chiefly found.	Whether find place in the Backward Communities
	Details of specific gangs/groups.	Serial number in the present DNC List.	Code number assigned by the Commission.	Total. groups involved.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Boyar, Oddar ..	Boyar	6	406		11,833		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkotta, Nilgiris, Salem, Dharmapuri.	Yes.
	Dong Boya ..	15	415	5	230		....	
	Gorrela Dodda Boya ..	21	421		151		....	
	Kalvathila Boyas	34	434		715		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai' Tiruchirappalli.	
	Podda Boyas	43	443		2,476		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	
	Kal Oddars	29	429 W		39.312	76,420	Chengalepattu, Ramathapuim, Madurai' Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Salem.	
	Nellorepet Oddars ..	41	441	4	2,903		North Arcot.	
	Oddars	42	442		16,216		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.	
	Sooramari Oddars ..	F54	454		s2,584		Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.	
2 Valayars	Chettinad Valayars ..	11	411		62,182		Salem.	
	Valayars	64	464		63,051		Ramanathapuram, Madurai.	
	Ambalagars	4	404	5	2,52,985	4,65,627	Tiruchirappalli. Pudukkottai, Periyar' Coimbatore. Thanjavur'	
	Ambalagars	5	405		4,969		Tiruhchirappalli, Pudukkottai. Surinaynur (Tiruchirappalli).	
	Servai	49	449		73,440		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	

STATEMENT—I.

STATEMENT SHOWING REGROUPED ENTRIES IN THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES—*cont.*

Serial number and main community.	*Details of gangs/groups involved in the community.*						*Districts and places in which chiefly found.*	*Whether find place in the list of Backward Communities.*
	Details of specific gangs/groups.	*Serial number in the present DNC List.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*	*Total groups involved.*	*Population through survey.*	*Total.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3 Kallars	Gandarvakottai Kallars	24	424	4	14,056	3,37,031	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
	Kootappal Kallars ..	32	432		4,786		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	
	Piramalai Kallars ..	45	445		3,16,306		Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur.	
	Periasuriyur Kallars	46	446		1,883		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	
4 Maravars	Apparad Kondayam Kottai Maravar ..	3	403	3	50,008	4,96,612	Ramanathapuram, Madurai.	Yes.
	Maravars	36	436		4,21,108		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli.	
	Sembanad Maravars..	55	455		25,496		Ramanathapuram.	
5 Vettuva Gounder ..	Punnan Vettuva Gounder	48	448		950	18,245	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
	Vettuva Gounder ..	70	470		17,295			
6 Monda Golla ..	Monda Golla ..	38	438	1	61	61	Salem.	Yes.
7 Dasari	Donga Dasaries ..	20	420	3	758	1,634	Chingleput, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madras, Salem.	
	Gudu Dasaries ..	22	422		453		....	
	Battu Turkas ..	7	407		423		....	
8 Dommara	Dommara, Doms ..	14	414	2	1,066	1,320	Thanjavur, Pattukottai, North Arcot.	Yes.
		12	412		234		Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	

9	Jogi	Jogis	26	426	1	4,349	4,349	Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot.	Yes.
10	Jambavanodai ..	Jambavanodai ..	27	427	1	233	233	....	Yes.
11	Mutlakampatti ..	Mutlakampatti	39	439	1	750	750	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
12	Nokkars	Nokkars	40	440	1	666	666	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
13	Padayachi	Padayachi	47	447	1	33,015	33,015	Vellayam Kuppam (South Arcot) and Tennore (Tiruchirappalli)	Yes.
14	Telugupatti Chettis ..	Telugupatti Chettis ..	57	457	1	4,840	4,840	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai,	Yes.
15	Tottia Nayakars ..	Thottia Naickers	58	458	1	39,034	39,034	Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar.	Yes.
16	Urali Gounders ..	Urali Gounders	61	461	1	66,950	66,950	Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
17	Vettaikarar	Vettaikarars	67	467	1	3,625	3,625	Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.	Yes.
18	Chakkala	Chakkala	9	409	1	1,977	1,977	Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Nilgiris.	No.
19	Kaladi ..	Kaladi	28	428	1	2,441	2,441	Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli.	No.
20	Devagudi Talayari ..	Devagudi Talayari ..	17	417	1	1,739	1,739	....	No.

STATEMENT II

STATEMENT SHOWING ENTRIES IN THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED (TO BE DROPPED)

Serial number and main community.	*Details of gangs/groups involved in the community.*				*Population through survey.*	*Total.*	*Districts and places in which chiefly found.*	*Whether find place in the list of Backward Communities.*
	Details of specific gangs/ graups.	*Serial number present DNC List.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*	*Total groups involved.*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Kuravars ..	Attur Kilnad Kuravars ..	1	401		7,576		Salem, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram.	Yes. Under Kurachas, Kuracha also being dropped.
	Attur Melnad Kuravars ..	2	402		2,181		Salem.	
	C. K. Kuravars	8	408		2,533		South Arcot	
	Changayampudi Kuravars	10	410		3,079		North Arcot.	
	Dobba Kuravars	13	413		2,120		Salem.	
	Donga Ur Kurachas ..	16	416		282		...	
	Dobbai Kurachas ..	18	418		50		Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.	
	Dabi Kuravars	19	419		2,075		Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, North Arcot.	
	Gandarvakottai Kuravars	23	423		1,193	86,605	Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, South Arcot.	
	Inji Kuravars	25	425		526		Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.	
	Kuravars	30	430		43,854		Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madras, Madurai and Nilgiris.	
	Kalingi Dabi Kuravars ..	31	431	27	1,915		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.	
	Kala Kuravars	33	433		886		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, and Tiruchirappalli.	

	Monda Kuravars ..	37	437	161		...
	Ponnai Kuravars	44	444	670		North Arcot.
	Salem Melnad Kuravars ..	50	450	1,741		Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Salem and North Arcot.
	Salem Uppu Kuravars ..	51	451	2,686		Salem.
	Sakkaraithamadai Kuravars	52	452	746		North Arcot.
	Saranga Palli Kuravars ..	53	453	56		....
	Thalli Kuravars	56	456	1,423		Salem
	Thogamalai Kuravars ..	59	459	502		Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.
	Uppu Kuravars or Settipalli Kuravars	69	460	7,338		Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Madurai and North Arcot.
	Vayalpad or Nawalpeta Kurachas	62	462	13		....
	Vaduvarpatti Kuravars ..	63	463	373		Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.
	Vetta Kuravars	68	468	1,165		Salem.
	Varaganeri Kuravars	69	469	307		Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai.
	Kepmari	35	435	1,154		Chingleput, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli.
2 Adi-Dravida	Venganur Adi-Dravida	65	465	12,165	12,165	North Arcot.
3 Parayar	Veppur Parayar	66	466	744	744	South Arcot.

RESTRCUTURING AND RATIONALISATION OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE LIST OF DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

Recommendation : 1.—

Koravan is colloquial form of Kuravan. Hence all 27 entries of Koravars in the present list of Denotified Communities should be written as Kuravan and deleted from the list as it is a Scheduled Caste.

Recommendation 2.—

The two communities viz. Venganur Adi-Dravidar and Veppur Parayar may be deleted from the list of Denotified Communities as they are Scheduled Castes.

Recommendation: 3.—

All the remaining 41 entries in the list of Denotified Communities may be grouped into the following 20 main Communities :—

(1) Boyar, Oddar
(2) Valayars
(3) Kallars
(4) Maravars
(5) Vettuva Goundars
(6) Monda Golla
(7) Dasari
(8) Dommara
(9) Jogi
(10) Jambavanodai
(11) Mutlakampatti
(12) Nokkars
(13) Padayachi
(14) Telugu Patti Chetty
(15) Thottia Naickers
(16) Urali Gounder
(17) Vettaikaran
(18) Chakkala
(19) Kaladi
(20) Devagudi Thalayari.

Recommendation: 4.—

Of the 20 regrouped communities all but the following three are already included in the Backward Classes list :—

(1) Chakkala
(2) Devangudi Talayari
(3) Kaladi

They may be included in the revised list of Backward Classes drawn up by the Commission.

SECTION IV

CHAPTER 10 B—BACKWARD CLASSES,

AGAMUDAYAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—1.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—201.

Agamudayars are now included in the list of Backward Classes as follows :—

1. (*a*) Agamudaiyar of Southern Tamil districts belonging to Mukkulathors.

(*b*) Agamudayar of Northern Tamil districts.

(*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes in 1913. Subsequently due to their high educstional levels on the basis of the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, this community was deleted. Subsequently due to persistent representations the entry was restored.

Being one of the dominant communities of the State the people of Agamudayar community live throughout the State. Written representations and replies to questionnaire were received from various Associations and Organisations notable among them being the All India Agamudayar Mahasabai, Madurai, Agamudayar Educational uplift Association, Madras and Tiruchy-Thanjavur district Agamudayar Educational uplift Association, Tiruchirappalli.

Representatives of these Associations appeared before the Commission at Madras, North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore. The points contained in their representations and evidence are narrated below :—

Following are the titles reported to be used by this community :—

Pillai	Mudaliar	Mudali
Vanniar	Naicker	Adhikari
Udayar	Gounder	Reddiar
Nainar	Chettiar	Devar
Servai	Pandiar	Pulavan
Vanchivendhan	Vellalan	Thondaman

The following sub-divisions are said to be in existence within this community :—

Kottaipathu Agamudayar
Rajakulam Agamudayar
Malainadu Agamudayar
Ivelunattan Agamudayar
Rajaboga Agamudayar
Irumbuthalai Agamudayar

Agamudaiyan has been returned, at times of census as a sub-division of Maravar and Kallan. In the Thanjavur district the Agamudaiyars are called Terkittiyar or Southerners, a name which is also applied to Kallars, Maravars and Valaiyans. The ordinary title of the Agamudaiyars is Servaikkaran, but many of them call themselves like the Vellala, Pillai.

Other titles—Adhigari, Mudaliar.

Due to change in the occupational pattern and due to various socio-economic reasons, most of their people are said to be now working as building labourers, agricultural coolies, etc.

Two educational uplift associations, viz., Agamudayar Educational Uplift Association, Madras, and Tiruchy-Thanjavur Agamudayar Kalvi Virudhi Sangams are extending Assistance to the people of Agamudayar community for their educational uplift. Special attention is devoted for promoting higher studies in Professional fields.

To enable the people of this community to get into the All India Services like I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. coaching facilities should be provided at the district level.

The present quota of 50 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes is inadequate. Hence this should be raised to cater to the needs of nearly 80 per cent of the Backward Classes in the State. The policy of reservation in appointments should be extended to promotion stage also. Majority of the higher posts must be filled up by way of recruitment by transfer only.

Financial assistance should be made available to them for starting small scale Industries through the SIDCO, TIDCO, etc.

Government should take steps for monitoring the flow of benefits to the real Agamudayans and the people of the other communities availing concessions as 'Agamudayans' should be stopped from doing so.

More technical institutions should be started for imparting technical education to the children of Agamudayar community. Moreover, education must be made compulsory.

For the prosperity of the agriculture based Agamudayar Community, remunerative prices should be awarded by the Government for their agricultural produce. Likewise, minimum wages should be paid to the agricultural coolies and for those who are engage in building construction work, etc.

The concessions applicable to the Hindu Agamudayars should be made equally applicable to their Christian counter parts without any restriction.

As most of their people live in rural areas in thatched houses, housing facilities should be provided to them.

For restricting the benefits to the really deserving members of the Backward Classes the people of this community have suggested that communities which have reached the stage above the State average in education and in Public Services should be deleted from the list of Backward Classes. Likewise to curtail the flow of benefits to the people of families with high educational background the details of the educational attainments of the members in their family should be obtained in their applications themselves. For those coming from the first generation educated families, special (bonus) marks should be awarded as in the case of N.C.C. certificate holders.

The First Backward Classes Commission, under the Chairmanship of Thiru A. N. Sattanathan, has dealt with in detail the 'Agamudayars' community individually and also collectively with the Mukkulathore Group and "Thuluva Vellala Agamudayar" combination.

The above commission highlighted the high literacy rate that prevailed among the people of the Agamudayar community even during the 1911 Census. In fact as noted earlier, this community was deleted from the list of Backward Classes during 1940 on this score on the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction and due to the persistant representation the entry was restored. This is one of the communities specifically cited by the First Commission as one among the well advanced among the Backward Classes in this State and even observed strongly that they had taken full advantage of the State protective measures and had made rapid strides, while many others continued to trial behind without even making a break through. The Commission had recorded that the first group had reached the take off stage. This evident with reference to figures furnished by that Commission. This is one of the aspects cited in the Supreme Court Writ Petitions, on the outcome of which this Commission has been appointed, and is functioning. The dominance of few communities in Tamil Nadu (Agamudayars, Tuluva Vellala included) has also been incorporated in the report of the Mandal Commission, appointed by the Government of India.

As already noted, the First Backward Classes Commission analysed and discussed in full the claims and counterclaims of the "Agamudayars-Tuluvavellala" group regarding their oneness or individual identity. As in the case of the First Commission, several representations have been presented and evidence tendered to the effect that 'Agamudayar' which is characteristic of the Southern districts is being exploited by a distinct "Vellala" group prevailing in the northern districts. Thus scores of representations have been received from Nagapattinam and other areas that non-Agamudayar Mudaliars of the northern districts exploited their entry and availed concessions in huge proportions. They have now repeatedly pleaded that this aspect has to be studied by the present Commission in detail. They have categorically stated that they did not maintain any relationship whatsover with the people of the northern districts.

The reported exploitation of their name by the people in the northern Tamil districts has also been specifically cited in the evidence tendered by the Agamudayar Associations during the sittings at Madras also. They were also not prepared to accept those in the north as 'Agamudayars'. But at Vellore, people calling themselves as 'Agamudayars'. declared that 'Agamudayar' and 'Thuluva Vellala' are one and the same community.

But the Tamil Nadu Agambadayar Munnetra Sangam, Madurai-1, has suggested that the present entry in the list of Backward Classes viz. Northern and Sourthern districts should be merged and expanded to include entries such as Agamudayar, Agambadiyan and Agambadiyar as they are one and the same. The underlying principle in their request is to bring all the Agamudayans of Southern region into one common stock and not to include the Northern Agamudayans who are known as Mudaliyar, Pillai and Udayar, etc.

The total population as recorded in the present survey is 17,41,852 of which the southern Agamudayars contribute 8,22,425 and that of the Northern Agamudayan is 9,19,427.

THOZHU OR THULUVA VELLALA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—1 (*c*).

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—201.

Thuluva Vellala finds a place in the list of Backward Classes *vide* serial No. 1 (*c*) and the code No. assigned for the Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is —201.

Their traditional occupation is Agriculture.

This community was dealt with exhaustively under 2 heads viz. "Agamudayar" and "Thuluva Vellalar" separately by the First Backward Classes Commission.

Until 1971-72, Thuluva Vellala community was considered as a sub-seat of Agamudayar and included-in the Backward Class list against the main entry Agamudayar under serial No. 1.

On the representations of the Agamudayars of Southern districts who formed part of Mukkulathors the First Backward Classes Commission has amplified the entry as follows in order to maintain separate indentity :—

1. (*a*) Agamudayars of Southern District belonging to Mukkulathors.
   (*b*) Agamudayars of Northern Districts.
   (*c*) Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala.

The circumstances under which Thuluva Vellala was included in the list of Backward Classes were as follows :—

The community 'Agamudayar alone was originally included in the list of Backward Classes as per G.O. Ms. No. 715 Education, dated 5th August 1913 and latter it was dropped from the list. Again re-inclusion of the community was ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 395, Education, dated 7th March 1942. During 1944, the Director of Public Instructions Madras, has recommended that the considered that Thuluva Vellala community was a sub sect to Agamudayar and requested orders. The Government in their order Ms. No. 1231 Education, dated 19th August 1944 ordered inclusion of Thuluva Vellala treating the same as a sub-sect of Agamudayar. Thuluva Vellala denotes only the sub-sect of Northern Agmudayar whereas the sub-sect of Southern Agamudayar described themselves as "Thozhu" Vellala (தொழு).

Since it became part of Agamudayar sub-sect, the First Backward Classes Commission has desired further amplification of Thuluva Vellala to mean both the sub-sects of Northern and Southern Agamudayars and recommended as such and the Government in their order Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972 have accordingly issued orders to this effect.

In this connection it is pointed out that the First Backward Classes Commission has observed that this community was one among the Nine Communities which attained advancement by making use of the reservations and have cornered the lion's share in the job/education reservations.

(The opposition counsel in the Supreme Court in the writ petition filed has commented upon the inaction of the Government in not weeding out these communities from the list of Backward Classes when they were indiscriminately including certain fresh communities as backward).

Thuluva Vellalar gave their caste name and Thuluva Vellala Agamudayar or as Agamudaya Thuluva Vellala. Hence no separate Count of Thuluva Vellalas was possible and the figures furnished for Agamudayars include Thuluva Vellalas also.

The population as revealed in the present survey is :—

Agamudayars of Mukkulothore of Southern Districts and Agamudayars of Northern Districts and Thozhu or Tuluva Vellala—17,41,852.

Representations have been received from various branches of Tuluva Vellala Organisations from Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tirunelvelli, Madurai Kanniyakumari and Ramanathapuram Districts and have tendered oral evidences in the District Centres also.

They have stated that they are poor, lacking in sufficient educational opportunities for social advancement. They had putforth the following requests :—

(1) To provide financial assistance for purchase of books and clothes for the students of their community.

(2) To provide loans, electricity, manure and fertilizers for the agriculturists in time.

(3) To fix a fair price for the agricultural produces.

(4) To provide special coaching to their students to compete with forward community students.

(5) To include their community under the Most Backward Classes list.

AMBALAKKARAN

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—1.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—1.

Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities 4 and 5.

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Econooic Survey 101 for Most Backward Classes, 404 and 405 for Denotified Communities.

Ambalakkaran is the usual designation of a head of a village in the Maravan and Kallan districts (i. e., Madurai, Ramanathapuram) and this does not refer to any particular community name in these two districts. But in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli Districts (including present Pudukkottai District) this term is used to refer to a particular community which is closely connected with Valaiyans, Muthiriyans (and Telugu Mutrachas). Servaikaran or Servaigaran (captain or commander) is the title of Ambalakkarars.

Ambalakkarars a Tamil Caste of cultivators and village watchmen. Their endogamous section are Muttiriyar, Mutracha, Kavalgar, Vanniyar and Valaiyar. The Ambalakkarars are apprently Valaiyars who have separated themselves from the main stock on account of their prosperity.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Muttiryars (Mutrachas) in their representstion have requested to treat all the sub-section alike and to bring them into a single fold. But there are practical difficulties in bringing all the sub-divisions within the single entry "Muttiriyar" as each sub-division has separate identity.

Ambalakkarars of Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts and Suriyanur are treated as Denotified Communities in view of their erstwhile criminal activities. Those who hail from other parts are treated as Most Backward Classes.

No separate representation has been received from the people of this community nor any one tendered oral evidence in the district centres separately. However they have put forth their grievances along with Muttiriyans (Mutrachas).

The population of this community recorded in the present survey is as follows :—

(1) The population of Ambalakkarans classified as Most Backward Classes is 4,46,759 with concentration in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.

(2) The population of Ambalakarans classified as Denotified communities is 2,58,840 for Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts and that of Ambalakarars of Suriyanur is 5,179.

ANDIPANDARAM.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—3.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—2.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—102.

The two names "Pandaram" and "Andipandaram" are in practice indiscriminately applied to the same class of people, though there is a difference between the two.

Generally the term "Andi" refers to the type of people who go about begging from door to door beating a small gong with a stick, whereas "Pandarams" are a class of Non-Brahmin priests considered more respectable. Most of them serve in Siva Temple, making garlands of flowers to decorate the deities. Many of them are agriculturists, teachers and astrologers. A few of these caste people are engaged in trade and commerce.

The population as revealed in the survey is 2,23,770 with concentration in the districts of Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

According to the representation made by one Thiru Kandaswami of Periyanaickanpalayam, Coimbatore, the literacy standard is very low. They have further stated that in Coimbatore the educational standard is slightly higher were there are many graduates in Medical, Engineering and other degree-holders etc.

Their main request is for inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Caste. The request is untenable as they were not subject to the stigma of untouchability in olden days.

Their other requests are :—

(1) Sanction of scholarship at all levels.

(2) Provision of long term loans/loans through Nationalised Banks for flower trade.

(3) Proportionate Reservation of seats in schools and Colleges.

(4) Concessions on a par with Scheduled Castes.

(5) Proportionate reservation in Government Service.

(6) Assignment of house sites and sanction of loan for construction of houses.

ARCHAKARAI VELLALA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	4
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	202

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes vide G.O. Ms. No. 1222, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th October 1971. This is a community of agriculturists, characteristic of Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli districts. A representation was received on behalf of this community. But no one has appeared before the commission for rendering oral evidence. The population, as rendered through the socio economic survey is 1,07,183 with concentration in Madurai, Thanjavur, Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts. A sizeable number of this community is reportedly living abroad in the south-east Asian countries for a considerably long period. Their representatives claimed a total population of 86,000.

The main demand of the community people is for inclusion of their community in the list of Most Backward Classes. In their written representation they have stated that are very poorly represented in the public services.

The meaning of the term 'Archakrai' has not been revealed in their representations. The correct version can be 'Archakarai Vellala'. The present entry 'Archakarai' seems to be incorrect.

BADAGA

The serial number in the list of Backward Classes 5

The Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio, Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 203

'Badaga' is the community characteristic of the Nilgiris district. They are of Karnataka origin who have adopted the Nilgiris, as their habitat. With their hard labour and strenuous efforts, they have fully made use of the facilities available and earned a status among other communities in the district. Their traditional occupation is agriculture. Owing to environmental compulsions, they have sepcialised in horticulture. Tea plantations and other commercial corps are monopolised by them. A majority of them is also known to be employed as School Teachers, Clerks, Contractors, Technicians. Others are engaged in hard labour such as stonecutting, earthwork etc.

Detailed representations and replies to the questionnaire were received on behalf of this community. People of this community also appeared before the Commission during the sittings at Uthagamandalam. The total population claimed by them ranged from 4 to 5 lakhs. The actual population, as revealed through the Survey is 1,44,505 with nearly 90 per cent still sticking on the Nilgiris. This constitutes nearly 25 per cent of the total population of the district viz, 5,82,432. The Badaga Community is reported to have different sub-sects within its fold and the principle five being Udaya, Hariva, Adhikari, Kanaka and Toroya. Of them the last one, viz., Toroya is reported to be of lesser social standing within the main Badaga Community.

This is one among the well organized communities of the State. Their demands included declaration of their community as Scheduled Tribe and declaration of the entire district as a 'Tribal area'.

BESTHA, SIVIAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 6

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 103

Bestha is Telugu Caste, the hereditary occupation of which is hunting and fishing, but they have largely taken to agriculture and to professions such as bearers and cooks.

Siviar means literally a palanquin bearer and is an occupational name applied to those employed in that capacity.

Both these communities appeared before the First Backward Classes Commission and had claimed that Bestha and Siviar are one and the same caste. Therefore the First Backward Classes Commission have clubbed these communities together and classified them under the Most Backward Classes.

No representation has been received on behalf of these communities, nor anyone tendered oral evidence before this Commission.

The Collector of Changalpattu was addressed in the matter. He has stated that their main occupation is agriculture and fishing. A small proportion of this community resides in Ponneri and Gumudipoondi taluks.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 7,063 with concentration in Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts.

BHATRAJU

(Other than Kshatriya Raju)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes ... 7

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes 4

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 104

In olden days Bhatrazus or Bhatrajus were a class of musicians and ballad singers who spoke Telegu and were supposed to have come from the Northern circars. Razu is the general name of the caste. Most of them are now cultivators.

In his oral evidence tendered at Coimbatore, their representative has sought for inclusion of all the sub-sects of Kshatriyas against the entry Bhatraju. The other sects mentioned are Rajus, Kshatriya Rajus and Rajapuri. In this connection it is pointed out that Rajus and Kshatriya Rajus are one and the same community and have requested for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes separately. These two communities cannot be equated with the Bhatraju. Rajapuri of South Canara community was enjoying concession even after the separation of states. The Government in their order Ms. No. 58, Social Welfare Department, dated 23rd January 1976 have ordered deletion of this community from the list of Backward Classes on an initiative of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. The representatives of Rajapuri community have also prayed for reinclusion of their community in the list of Backward Classes and their cases have been dealt with elsewhere separately. In these circumstances "Bhatraju" is retained in the list of Backward Classes.

BILLAVA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 8

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 204

Billavas are tulu speaking toddy-drawers of the South Canara district.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 3.863 with concentration in Madurai South Arcot, North Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

BONDIL

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 9

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 205

Bondils are said to derive their name from Bundelkand of North India. They claim to be Rajputs, but appear to have degenerated. They have claimed that they have migrated to South India serveral centuries ago to eke out their livelihood. Some of them came along military expeditions and on disbandment settled down permanently in all parts of Tamil Nadu.

Bondil community is one of the few Hindi speaking minorities in the State found scattered all over Tamil Nadu.

In villages the Bondilis are engaged as Farm Labourers. In small towns they are working petty shops and private employment.

Representations were received from the Rajput Bondil Association of Madras and Coimbatore Branches and three other individulas. Their Association has a'so furnished the answer to the questionnaire.

Honorary General Secretary of Rajput Bondil Association has stated that a representation has been sent to the Government of India to include their community ' Bondil ' in the list of Scheduled Tribes. He has requested the Commission to recommend to the Union Governmen inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Tribes since their request has reportedly been under the consideration of Government for quite a long time.

Some individual have requested that their community may be treated as a Most Backward Class and given proportional representation in service and other facilities.

Their representatives have also met the Commission during their sittings in Madras, Coimbatore and Pudukkottai districts.

The population, as returned through the Socio-Economic Survey is 5,158 with concentration in Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore districts.

BOYAR ODDAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	10
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ..	5
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic survey	105

' Boyar ' and ' Oddar ' are considered to be two distinct names, denoting the people who have a common traditional occupation, viz., earth work and stone cutting. The details regarding their similarity and differences are discussed separately. Their names also find place in the list of Denotified Communities under Serial Numbers 6, 15, 21, 29, 34, 41, 42, 43 and 54 with different prefixes in certain districts and areas. In view of the complications involved in discussing ihis joint classification, the entires in the list of Denotified Communities are dealt with separately.

Representations were received from the Associations and representatives of this community appreared before the Commission at Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Salem, Erode, Vellore, Madurai and Madras.

They have stated that these two communities have their origin in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka States. They have migrated to Tamil Nadu during the reign of the Telugu Kings and the Madurai Naicks. The people are hard working and specialised in stone cutting and earth work. Naturally they thrive in areas in and around areas dam sites established quarries, etc. Their women folk are also engaged in work involving hard labour. Due to the nature of their traditional occupation, they moved from place to place in batches and hence generally did not have a settled way of life. Their present claims of population in this respect ranges from 2.00 to 15.00 lakhs. The population as arrived at through the Socio-Economic and Educational Survey is 4,09,567 for the entire State with concentration in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Peiyar Dharmapuri, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

In the ancient times they were considered to be excellent marksmen and with their matchlocks they are reportedly accustomed to pursue tigers and deers in the woods. They are also reportedly known as old fighting caste with keen interest in manly exercises. They are found to be carpenters, blacksmiths, manufacturers of all sorts of agricultural implements, watchmen and agriculturists. Because of their indulgence in criminal activities in the olden days, they were brought under the criminal tribes act and after the repeal of the said act classified as ex-criminal Tribe and then DENOTIFIED COMMUNITY.

Owing to poverty they are also reported to be engaged as street cleaners and scavengers in some municipalities.

They live in small huts in the outskirts of villages and road sides of the towns in very pathetic condition. They generally feel that, they are not adequately paid for their hard labour and that there is no special recognition for them by the society in general. Their demands before the Commission are listed below.

1. They should be entrusted with the quarrying work on co-operataive basis and thus they should be safeguarded from the exploitation of the quarry contractors. For this they should be provided with organisational training through the co-operative department.

2. Formation of Labour Co-operative Societies with adequate financial assistance.

3. Liberal Monetary assistance through Nationalised Banks.

4. Starting of Special schools, Hostels for their children and special reservation.

5. Inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes as they are subjected to stigma of untouchability and as their counterparts in Karnataka are treated so.

6. Starting of schools for their children and extension of concessions like free book and clothing.

7. Coverage of insurance scheme as their work is risky.

8. Preferential treatment in appointing Gang Mazdoors in the Highways and Rural Works department.

9. Award of bonus marks in the reservation of seats in educational institutions especially professional courses.

10. Entrusting quarry work to Oddar Boyars of the Nilgiris district.

11. Backwardness should be determined only with reference to Caste.

12. Representation in the district Development Councils.

13. Machines should be supplied for crushing of stones.

DASARI.

Serial Number of the list of Backward Classes	11
Serial number of the list of Most Backward Classes ..	6
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	106

Dasari (Servant of God in the strict sense of the word) is a religious medicant of the Vaishnavite sect.

Dasaries are found in all parts of the country speaking different languages. Among them the Telugu speaking Dasaries are more numerous. Palli Dasari is a name for Tamil Speaking Dasaries, as distinguished from Telugu speaking Dasaries.

Dasari has been recorded as an exogamous sect of the Koravas, Malas and Yerukalas. In villages the Dasaries are popularly known as ' Thadah ' which is said to be corrupt form of the Sanskrit ' Dada '.

They are religious beggars by profession. Their traditional occupation is to go about early in the morning reciting ballads and hymns. Strictly speaking Desari is not a caste but simply an occupational division.

No representation has been receivd by the Commission on behalf of the community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission in the District stittings.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 15 907 for the entire state and their concentration is in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.

DEKKANI MUSLIMS

Serial number of the list of Backward Classes	12
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational *cum*-Economic Survey	801

This is one among the Muslims sects included in the list of Backward classes after the First Backward Classes Commission. During the 1901 census " Dakani or Deccani ", is defined as " territorial name meaning a Muslman of the Decaan" and also " a name loosely applied converts to Islam ". The muhammadans who spoke Hindustani and claim pure Muhammadan descent are spoken of Dakkanis, distinguishing them from the Labbais and Marakkayars.

This classification was included in the list of Backward Classes by Government through G.O. Ms. No. 69, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th January 1974, after analysing the survey details presented by the Directorate of Economic Analysis and Research, Madras. With a view to set right the difficulties in the issue of community certificates by the Revenue authorities, Government clarified the position through their memorandum No. 37340/BCII/74-1, Social Welfare department, dated 23rd July 1974, wherein the following has been recorded. :—

" Literally interpretted ", "Dekkani Muslims " would mean, Muslims in Dekkani. Tamil Nadu is a part of Dekkani, i.e., Southern Region. Muslims belonging to Tamil Nadu, who trace their origin to Dekkani, distingui.hed from those whose ancestors came from Northern India or were domiciled in other countries, would be termed as Dakkani Muslims, whether they speake Tamil or Urdu. "

The survey conducted by this Commission, has revealed that a total number of 2,46,088 persons are in Tamil Nadu under this classification, with concentration in Madras City, North Arcot, South Arcot and Dharmapuri districts.

No representation or evidence has been received by this Commission, specifically under the name's Dekkani Muslims '. But this has been covered in the representations received from the Muslims in general. Points contained in them have been discussed in detail under the main Muslims communty, Labbais '.

DOMMARA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	13
Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities ..	7
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic survey	107

' Dommaras ' arc a nomad class of acrobats, a tribe of tumblers, athletes and montebanks They live mainly by exhibiting their acrobatic talents on the streets. They were also found to be hunting, fishing, selling date fruits, basket making besides rearing of pigs and donkeys. Because of their traditional social backwardness, they committed dacoity, robbery, burglary, thefts and cattle lifting. Nowadays they are working as agricultural coolies and comb-makers.

The ' Dommaras ' are connected with the ' Dombs ' of North India origin. In the 1901 Census, Domban, Kalai Kuttadi (pole dancers) and Arya Kuttadi were recorded as Synonym of 'Dommara '. Generally they do not speak Tamil. Socially they are described as a predatory class and great drunkards.

Their present population is 4,436 with concentration in Chengalpattu and Madurai districts. No representation or replies to the questionnaire were received from the people of this community. No one appeared before the Commission for tedering oral evidence.

People of this community of Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and North Arcot districts were declared as Denotified Communities owing to their repeated involvement in crime.

" DEVANGAR' ' (SEDAR)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—14

The Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—206.

Most people belonging to this community are engaged in weaving. A few are however pursuing agricultural operations either as small land holders or as tenants or as labourers Some of them are engaged in trade. Two schools and a college are run by this community.

The response to the questionnaire issued by the Commission, from the Devangar Community is appreciable. Replies to the questionnaire have been received almost from all branch Associations in the districts. Further many memoranda from individuals have been received.

The representatives of Devangar Community gave oral evidence before the Commission in Tiruchirappalli, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgris Districts and Madras City.

The Telugu Devangars and Kannada Devangars gave oral evidence separately. Telugu Devangars insisted that their community should be distinctly shown as Telugu Devangar segregating them from Kannada Devangar. They have stated that there is no link or matrimonial alliance between Telugu Devangars and Kannada Devangars. The representatives of Kannada Devangars who gave oral evidence at Coimbatore have referred to a resolution passed by them at their Palani Conference to the effect that there should be matrimonial alliance between the two sects in the State and that the resolution is not yet enforced. Further, the representatives at Madurai have stated that at Madras Conference, a resolution was passed to the effect that all Devangars have to obtain the privileges without discrimination. They also contended that Telugu Devangars are more in number than the Kannada Devangars. It is seen from the reply to the questionnaire received from Salem District Devanga Mahajana Sangam, Salem that there is no bar between the Telugu Devangars and Kannada Devangars to have matrimonial alliance.

The main profession is weaving and the goddess is Chanmundeswari to both the sects of Devangars. In the memorandum presented by the " All India Devangar Sri Chamundeswari Narpani Mandram " at Madurai, it has been stated that though the language spoken by Devangars is Telugu or Kannada, they use Tamil for all purposes and the present generation of Devangars do not know to write and speak Telugu or Kannada. The representatives of Telugu Devangars at Coimbatore have stated that living conditions of Kannada Devangars have improved while the Telugu Devangars are still in primitive stage. Hence they demanded that the two sects should be separated. Caste is itself a vivisection of the Hindu Society. To carry it further to language as well in the caste seems to be proceeding to an unreasonable extent. For the purpose of Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey code No. 206 has been assigned to this community. No separate code number has been assigned to Telugu Devangar and Kannada Devangar. The Survey figures will reflect the conditions of the Devangars as a whole.

The representatives at Coimbatore have represented that the Devangars hitherto engaged in Handloom weaving may be given opportunity to change over their profession to powerlooms. The representatives of the Telugu Devangar at Coimbatore have represented that the Government may issue orders that the school uniforms must be in Handloom. In almost all the replies to the questionnaire received from the Devangsr Associations it has been requested that free House-site pattas may be granted to Devangars and loan may be issued for the construction of houses. The other main welfare measures suggested by this community people are as follows :—

(1) Preference to be given to Handloom Weavers to start Bleaching, Printing, Processing, Dyeing industries.

(2) Loan facilities to be provided.

The representatives have requested that the community " Devangar " may be included in the Most Backward Classes list while some of the representatives have requested that their community may be continued in the Backward Classes list. Some others have represented that their community may be included in the Scheduled Caste list which needs no consideration as the Devangar people did not suffer from stigma of untouchability prior to independence.

The total population returned through the survey is 4,04,805. The people of this community are concentrated in the districts of Periyar, Salem and Coimbatore districts.

DUDEKULA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—15.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is—207.

Dudekulas are " Muhamadans " whose traditional occupation is cotton cleaning, rope and tape making. They are spread over the entire state of Tamil Nadu and their total populatiou as revealed in survey is 2,265. As this forms part of the Muslim Community, the note on Muslim community equally applies to this and a detailed study has been made separately.

No separate representstion has been received nor any one tendered oral evidence.

ENADI

Serial Number in the List of Backward Classes—16

code number assigned by the Commission for Survey—208.

In the Madras Census Report, 1901, Enadi, has been recorded as 'a name for Shanars, derived from Emadi Nayanar', a saivite saint'. It also meant 'Ambattan, or barbar'. Thurston, in his work castes and Tribes of Southern India' has also observed, thst the word denotes a chief, barber or minister.

This community did not find a place in the list of Backward Classes, till 1971-72 and for the first time it was found in the list of Backward Classes, approved by the Government in G.O.Ms No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972, based on the recommendations of the first Backward Classes Commission.

No representation or replies to the questionnaire has been received by this Commission. No one tendered oral evidence before this Commission.

The population recorded in the survey conducted by this Commission is 9,018 concentrated in Chengalpattu district and Madras City.

ERAVALLAR.

(Except Kanniyakumari District and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—17.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—8

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational *cum*-Economic Survey—108.

The community " Eravallar " was a wild Tribe of Cochin State and were inhabitants of Coimbatore and Malabar Districts. They speak both Malayalam and Tamil and are engaged as agricultural coolies.

After the merger of Kanniyakumari and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District with the State of Tamil Nadu, the communities which were enjoying concessions in the erstwhile Travancore State were allowed to enjoy the same concessions in Tamil Nadu. The " Eravallar " community was having Scheduled Tribe Status in Travancore State and hence the same was extended to the Eravallars of Kanniyakumari district, and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district also. The Sattanathan Commission gave a common list of Backward Classes to be adopted in various departments (G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dsted 15th May 1972) which included "Eravallar" commuinity in Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes also. The intention is to extend concessions to Eravallars of parts other than Kanniyakumari and Shenkottah Taluk treating them st least as Backward Classes / Most Backward Classes similar to Paravars etc. In order to remove overlapping and anomolies the Government in their order Ms. No.853, Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd Setptember 1973 have issued specific orders with regard to the treatment of Eravallar amendment was issued as follows ;

Eravallar	Eravallar
(in Backward Classes list/Most Backward Classes list).	(Except in Kanniyakumari and Shenkotta Taluk).

In the meantime, the Government of India in 1976 have approved a revised list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which came into force from 27th July 1977.

In the above order, the Government of India have removed the district barrier for " Eravallar " Community and as such the same is treated as Scheduled Tribe (Sl. No. 3) throughout the State. In the above circumstances, there is no need to retain this community either in Backward Classes or Most Backward Classes list.

In the above circumstances the entry Eravallar is deleted.

GANGAVAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—18.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—209.

The traditional occupation of this community was brick laying and lime burning.

No representation or reply to questionnaire has been received from this community. But one Thiru A. Parasurama of Periyakulam has sent a petition with a request to bestow special concession to the inter-caste married couples. No one has tendered oral evidene before the Commission.

Their population as recorded in the present survey is 3,610 with concentration in Madurai, Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts.

GAVARA/GAVARAI (KAVARAI) VADUGAR (VADUVAR).

(Other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—19.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—210.

Gavaras were confined to the Vizagapatnam district. They were cultivators, Now they are found taking up other occupations also.

Vadugan denotes a native of the Northern Telugu Country settled in Tamil Nadu. These two communities, Vadugar or Gavara, use the title 'Naidu'. Prior to the appointment of First Backward Classes Commission, the following entries found place in the list of Backward Classes.

1. Gavara
2. Vadugan

All the branches of 'Naidu' sections (Balija Velamma, Mosuku, Linga, Gazulu, Kavara, Uppara, Kammas, Setty Balija and Kappaus) appeard before the First Backward Classes Commission and presented their case for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes. Though all the sub-sections assumed title as 'Naidu', all were not equal socially, educationally and economically.

The First Backward Classes Commission while observing this as a delicate problem stated that the "Kavara" section which sold bangles and who were least advanced educationally and economically alone could be termed as Backward. They also observed thst the Kammas could be easily identified from this section. Regarding Kammas, the First Backward Classes Commission pointed out Kamma and Kammavar were among the entries in the list of Backward Classes prior to 1938. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in consultation with Collectors and Educational officers reported that Kamma and Kammavar should be deleted from the list. The recommendation was based not only on literacy standards, but also taking into consideration the economic and social status of the caste. Kammavar and Kamma were, therefore, deleted, leaving Vadugan in the list. The entry Kappu was also deleted in G.O. Ms. No. 1139, Education, dated 11th August 1942.

Finally, the First Backward Classes Commission recommended the following entries in the list of Backward Classes.

One consolidated entry as Kavarai (Gavarai) and Vadugar (Vaduvar) other than (Kamma, Balija, Kappu and Reddi).

Various representations were received from this community and representatives tendered oral evidence in the district centres at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Madras City.

The Tenkasi Taluka Naidu Samudhaya Sangam Tenkasi Tirunelveli pleaded for the inclusion of all the sub-sections Gavara Vadugar Kamma Velama Balija Kappu Golla in the list of Backward Classes as all of them were educationally economically backward. But the representa ves who gave evidence at Madras stated that the marriage customs of Kammavars were quite different from theirs. Therefore it is evident that they cannot be treated on par with Gavara and Vadugan.

The main request was to include them in the list of Most Backward Classes.

The First Backward Classes Commission further observed that Gavara and Vadugan were two among the nine communities which advanced by making use of the concessions extended by Backward Classes Department.

They have claimed a population of 10.10 lakhs. The population as revealed in the present survey is 9 19 598 spread over all the districts of Tamil Nadu with concentration in Madurai Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and North Arcot districts.

GOWDA (INCLUDING GAMMALA, KALALI AND ANUPPA GOUNDER)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—20.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational—*cum*—economic Survey —211.

Gowdas are canarese speaking farmers, whose common agnomen is Koundan or Kavenden.

The Anuppans are described in the Madras census report 1891 as "A small caste of Canarese farmers" found chiefly in Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

The Community Gowda (Gammala and Kalali) was already included in the list of Backward Classes.

The representatives of the community Anuppa Gownder met the First Backward Classes Commission at Coimbatore and pleaded inclusion of their Community in the list of Backward Classes, but the First Backward Classes Commission finally observed that without making thorough enquiry about their living conditions, there was no justification to concede their request. The Government of Tamil Nadu in their order Ms. No. 733, Social Welfare Department, dated 31st August 1976 have ordered the inclusion of the community Anuppa Gounder against the main entry Gowda after due verification of facts.

The representatives of this Community have not tendered oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings in districts nor sent replies to the questionnaire.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 37,249 with concentration in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris Districts.

HEGDE

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—22.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—212.

" Hegde " or " Heggde " is a class of canarese cultivators and cattle-breeders. Heggde is some times used as a caste name by Kurumbar.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence in the district centres. This is a minority community with a megre population of 3,000 as revealed in the Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey, with some concentration in North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts.

IDIGA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—23.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—213.

Idiga is a traditionally toddy tapping community of Andhra origin. Their mother tongue is Telugu. This Community was originally included in the list of Backward Classes in 1910. Due to near untouchability conditions this community was treated to be of very low social status. The people of this community were originally found to have settled in Salem, North Arcot and Chengalpattu districts. Their present population is 34,420 concentrated in North Arcot district only.

ILLATHU PILLAIMAR

(including Illuvan, Ezhuvar, Illathar)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—24.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Ecanomic Survey—214.

This is a community which was proficient in the distillation of arrack besides toddy tapping. Their other occupations included agricultural labour, weaving and fishing. Detailed representations and replies to the questionnaire were received from this community. People of this community appeared before the Commission at Madurai, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil and Uthagamandalam for rendering oral evidence.

They claimed a total population of 12 lakhs. But their actual population as revealed in the survey is 1,39,993 with concentration in Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

The representatives of this community claimed that they are known by different names viz., Ezhavar, Panickar, Illathar, Illathupillaimar, and having marriage alliances freely among them. In their written representations, they have stated that they are also using the names 'Sirukudi Vellalar, and Sirukudi Pillaimar' in their community. They also claimed inheritance through the mother. In line with this claim, they stated that they are the same as 'Ezhavas' of Kerala and therefore demanded concessions like the Scheduled Castes. Alliances are said to be taking place with their counterparts in Kerala.

Their demands included :—

(1) Declaration of the Community as a Scheduled Caste.

(2) Financial assistance for starting printing press, Match Factory, Sugar and Spinning Mills.

(3) Free house-sites for the construction of houses.

The sub-sects which are notified in the foot note under Backward Classes list are again included against the main entry, "Illathu Pillaimar" to avoid unnecessary hardships experienced by the people of this community.

ISAI VELLALAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—25.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—9

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—109.

Isai Vellalar or Melakkaran means musicians and it is applied to two absolutely distinct castes, the Tamil and Telugu Melkkaarans (of whom the latter are barber musicians). The former speak Tamil and in most of their customs resemble generally the Vellalars and other higher Tamil Castes. While the latter speak Telugu and follow domestic practice similar in those of the Telugu Brahmins. Both are musicians.

The main occupation of the community is playing Nathaswaram, and Melams in temples observing the brahmanic rituals of worship and perform other ancillary services in the temples.

The representstives of this community appeared before the Commission at Salem, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur and tendered oral evidence.

In this connection, the Isai Vellalar Sangam, Athur, has stated that prior to independence, their ancestors were rendering service in temples by playing music considering it to be a noble profession for which service they were given Maniyam Lands (Inams). Income from the Maniyam lands were sufficient to meet their requirements. At other times i.e. on occasion of marriages etc., they were given presents which were sufficient to meet other expenses. At present " Maniyams " have been abolished.

The requests of the Associations are :—

(1) Formation of small scale industries to augment their income.

(2) Declaration of the Isai Vellala Community as Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes).

(3) Assignment of House-site.

(4) Assignment of cultivable lands/leasing out Temple lands.

(5) Relaxation of age limit for entering Services.

(6) Improving the condition of Temple Artisans.

(7) Grant of family benefit fund of Rs. 10,000 for the families which die in harness.

(8) Granting of interest free loans.

(9) Opening of Nathaswaram School in Valivalam Temple.

(10) Starting of music classes in high schools with preference to Isai Vellalars.

(11) Opening of Music colleges at Madras and Madurai.

(12) Deputing the best artists to foreign country.

The Isaivellalars of Attur have requested that they are called as Reddiars in Salem District and wanted inclusion of Ganjam Reddi as sub-set to Isaivellalar. The Ganjam Reddi is altogether a different and distinct caste and need not be included as a sub-caste of Isai Vellalar. Therefore the present entry is allowed to continue undisturbed.

The population of Isaivellala is 58,327 with concentration in Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli districts.

JAMBUVANODAI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—26.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—10.

Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities 27.

Code number assigned for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey by the Commission—110.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-cum-Economic Survey in respect of Denotified Communities is 427.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission at the sittings in District centres. Jambuvar may be Khilai (Branch) of Kondayan Kottai Maravan. Since Jambuvanodai is treated as Denotified Communities without any district barriers, the census figures gathered under code number 110 and 427 are added for this community to study their case. This total population recorded under these two headings comes to 1642.

JANGAM.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—27.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—11.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 111.

Jangam is one of the many non-brahmin priestly classes of Telugu origin.

Their traditional occupations are matweaving, handloom weaving, Most of the people do temple services. poojas, tailoring, weaving and running petty shops.

Thiru Rajamanickam of Periyar district stated before the Commission that the people of this Community are called as Pandaram, Thambiran and Yogheeswarar in some places.

Thiru Manoharan of Vellore appeared before the Commission and stated that the people of this community are doing "Astrology" and "Begging", Their mother tongue is Telugu. He further stated that the people of this community in villages are called "Sanniyasi" and "Pandaram". He also requested to include their community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

The population claimed by this community is 1,50,000. The population revealed in the survey is 71,951 with concentration in Salem, North Arcot, Dharmapiri, Ramnad and Coimbatore.

The main requests of this community are as follows :—

(i) To include their community in the list of Scheduled Caste.

(ii) To give more concessions in education.

(iii) To provide employment opportunities.

(iv) To provide funds for starting small industries.

(v) To assign house sites and pattas for poor landless people, and

(vi) To provide employment in Government Transport Corporation and Undertakings, etc.

The request for including the community in the list of Scheduled Castes is inadmissible as they were not subjected to the stigma of untouchability.

JHETTY.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—28.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—215.

Jhettys are a small Telugu speaking people mostly found in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. They were professional wrestlers and gymnasts, who, in the Telugu districts, shampoo and rub ointments to cure nervous disorders. In the past, they were chiefly found only in Thanjavur district because of royal patronage.

Representations have been received from the associations of this community from Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Pudukkottai and Mysore. They have tendered oral evidence before the Commission at Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Madurai sittings.

They have claimed a population of 16,000. The population as revealed in the present survey is 4,669 with concentration in North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur and Madras City.

Their main requests are—

(1) Inclusion in the list of Most Backward Classes.

(2) Proportional representation in public Services and admission.

(3) Starting of Tailoring Centre to benefit the womenfolk of their Community.

JOGI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—29.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—12.

Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities—26.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—

Most Backward Classes—112.

Denotified Communities—426.

The traditional occupation of this community is rearing pigs and scavanging. Some were also engaged in selling of beads and doing jugglaries with snakes encircled on their person, as they are dexterous snake charmers and itinerant jugglers, Begging, besides robbery and dacoity was also their traditional habits. Some of their women are also found to be professional tattooers. They are characterised by their filthy habits.

This is an example of the existence of the down trodden communities within the list of Backward Classes. They are socially no better than the Scheduled Castes. They live in remote villages in very precarious living conditions. They normally live isolated in very pathetic surroundings outside the village. They are the principles street cleaners and scavengers in the villages. It is no wonder they were subjected to the hardships of near untouchability.

Educationwise, they may be described as primitives. Their very poor social and economic condition did not make them think about schooling for their children.

It is observed that they have not been benefitted to the slightest possible extent through the multifarious schemes implemented by the Government for the Backward Classes in general. This downtrodden community should be persuaded to shed their traditional social customs and come forward to uplift themselves by providing primary education to their children as an immediate preliminary measure.

The survey as returned a total population of 19,117 for the state with main concentration in North Arcot, Dharmapuri and South Arcot districts. Bedises this, 4,349 persons have been returned as belonging to the Denotified Communities.

No written representation has been received from this community. The people of this community have also not appeared before the Commission for tendering oral evidence.

The community Jogi is one of the Denotified Communities included in the list of Most Backward Classes.

KABBERA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—30.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey-216.

Kabbera is a caste of Canarese fishermen and cultivators.

No representation has been received from this community. Nor did anyone tender oral evidence before the Commision during its sittings.

The population of this community as revealed through the present survey is 6,775 and it is spread over the entire State with concentration in the Districts of Salem, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

Originally this Community was given the spelling as KABBORA which should have been KABBERA and the same has now been reclassified as such.

KAMBAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—31.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—217.

This Community is similar to the Isai Vellars of Tamil Nadu. The occupation of Kambar is playing on Nathaswaram.

Prior to 1971, this community did not find a place in the list of Backward Classes. The representatives of Kambar Community met the First Backward Classes Commission during its, tour in Kanyakumari district and put forth their grievances. The Commission after making a study observed that the representation of this caste ought to receive sympathetic consideration. The Government of Tamil Nadu after careful scrutiny, ordered the inclusion of this community in the list of Backward Classes (*vide* G.O. No. 1222, Social Welfare, dated 20th October 1971). The Government while finalising the list of Backward Classes included this community under Serial number 39 (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare, dated 15th May 1972).

Their representatives have tendered oral evidence before the Commission at Tirunelveli and Nagercoil. Their main request was to include them in the list of Scheduled Caste. This is untenable as they were not subjected to untouchability prior to independence. Their another request was to start a Music School at Tirunelveli for Tavil and Nathaswaram. They have claimed a maximum population of 10,000. The population as revealed in the present survey is 5,624 with concentration in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

KAIKOLAR, SENGUNTHAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—32.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—218.

The Kaikolans are a large Caste of Tamil weavers found in all the Southern Districts. The Kaikolans are also called 'Sengunthar'. The titles of the Kaikolans are Mudali and Nayanar.

Their traditional occupation is weaving. Their monthly income is said to be Rs. 150 to 200. It was stated that about 90 per cent of the population is getting meagre income. Very few have taken to agriculture and other work.

They have sent replies to questionnaire and tendered oral evidence before the Commission at Madurai, Salem, Kancheepuram, Dharmapuri, Trichy, North Arcot, Erode, Thanjavur, Coimbatore. Their requests were.—

(1) To form Co-operative Society.

(2) Reservation proportionate to population.

(3) To increase the age limit for appointments.

(4) To include this community under Most Backward Classes list.

They have claimed population which ranged from 50.00 to 82.00 lakhs.

The population figures as revealed in the present survey is 8,76,365 with concentration in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem. Periyar, Coimbatore, Trichirappali, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur districts.

KALINGI.

Serial number in the list of Baclward Classes—33.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Econmomic Survey—219.

No representation has been received from this community. No one has appeared before the Commission for tendering oral evidence.

This Community is known by two descriptions, viz., Kalinji and Kalingi. From the information available, it is certain that while the former refers to the people of the community of the Orissa region (viz., Ganjam the letter denotes the, people of the same community of the Andhra region

(viz., Vishakapatnam). In this connection it is to be noted that before the re-organisation of the boundaries, Ganjam was within the Andhra region. It is now in the Southern end of Orissa state, adjoining the North Andhra border. The people in general terms may be taken as natives of 'Kalinga'.

The traditional occupation is agriculture and generally they are a cultivating class. Some of them are also known as temple priests. Their mother tongue is Oriya or Telugu. Naidu and Chandri are prominent among the various titles used by these people. The population of this community as recorded in the present survey is 5,778 with concentration in Chengalpattu district.

KALLAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—34.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-cum-Economic Survey—220.

Kallars were ex-warriors during the reigns of Moovenders in Tamil Nadu. Due to the change in the socio economic condition, they could no longer pursue their traditional occupation and had to resort to all sorts of activities besides agriculture to earn their livelihood. As per the survey conducted by the Commission the people of this community are concentrated to the districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli. The total population gathered from the survey is 11,68,112 for all the Kallars of Tamil Nadu including Piramalaikallars of Madurai.

Code number.	*Community.*	*Population.*
424	Gandarvakottai Kallar	14,566
432	Koottappal Kallar	4,888
443	Piramalai Kallar	3,46,252
446	Periasooriyur Kallar	1,940
220	Kallar	8,00,466
		11,68,112

Some of the sections of Kallars community such as Koottappal Kallar, Piramalai Kallar, etc., were classified as Denotified Communities in view of their indulgence in criminal activities in the past. A detailed account of the criminal pursuits of the Kallars in the olden days is given in the chapter on Denotified Communities.

Several written representations and replies to the questionaire were received from the people of this community. Their representative have appeared before the Commission at Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Madurai and tendered oral evidence.

Their main request is to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Other demands included :

1. Grant of scholarships on par with Scheduled Caste students irrespective of parent's income.

2. Reservation of 25 per cent seats in educational institution and in public service exclusively for Mukkulathor.

3. Assistance for starting small scale industries.

4. Digging of wells for irrigation.

5. Conversion of Nutritious Noon Meal Centres as Nursery schools for the promotion of education.

6. Reservation of seats on income basis.

The sub-division Piramalai Kallar community which now finds a place in the list of Denotified communities is also incorporated in the main list of Backward Classes with a view to avoid unnecessary hardships experienced by the people of this community in getting certificates as Backward Classes for the purpose of reservations, etc.

KALVELI GOUNDER.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—35.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-cum-Economic Survey—221.

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes after the publication of First Backward Classes Commission's report. A memorandum was received by the First Backward Classes Commission for inclusion of this community. The First Backward Classes Commission has observed that it could not make any positive recommendations in view of the non-availability of socio, economic and occupational details about this community.

The Government called for details of their socio educational-economic-occupational standard and ordered the inclusion of this community in the list of Backward Classes (*vide* their order Ms. No. 239, Social Welfare, Department, dated 20th March 1972). The community was included in the list of Backward Classes under Serial number 35.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 23,411, spread over all the districts with concentration in Madurai District.

KAMMALAR OR VISWAKARMA AND VISWAKAMMALA.

(Including Thattar or Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar or Kollar, Thatchar and Kalthatchar) including Viswabrahmin and Kamsala).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—36.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—222.

The Kammalars are made up of five occupational sections, viz. :

1. Thattar (Goldsmith),
2. Kannar (Brass smith),
3. Thatchar (Carpenter),
4. Kalthatchar (Stone Mason and Sculpter) and
5. Kollan or Karumar (Blacksmith).

These occupational communities have titles as Achary. Achary and Pathar. This community has been treated sioially backward by other communities in view of their occupation.

The Community has State-wise Organisations and the representatives have sent replies to questionnaires and tendered oral evidence in the District Centres.

The following are their main requests:—

1. To sanction loan for the purchase of Tools,
2. Reservation on population basis,
3. Reservation on communal basis,
4. To sanction loan on instalment basis,
5. Free supply of Tools,
6. To sanction house site pattas,
7. To start separate Financial Development Corporation for this Community and

8. To include this community in Most Backward Classes list.

The population as claimed by the Kammalars is 40 lakhs for the entire State but the Survey revealed a population of 12,26,061 only. It spreads over the entire State but there is higher concentration in Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and South Arcot Districts.

KANI, KANISU, KANIYAR, PANIKAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes —37.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—223.

This community derived its name from the Sanskrit word "Ganika" meaning astrologer. The main Malayalam entry is 'Kani'. The endogomus groups are Kaniyan and Tinda. Traditionally they are said to be connected with Valluvans of the Tamil region. Their people are experts in martial arts.

No representation or replies to the questionaire were received from the people of this community No one appeared before the commission for rendering oral evidence. Their population according to Commission survey is 14,509 concentrated in Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts.

KANNADA SAINEEGAR, KANNADIYAR.

(Dasapalinjika in Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—38.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—224.

This community is a Canareese class of cattle breeders, cultivators and weavers.

Prior to Frist Backward Classes Commission "Kannadiyar" alone was included in the list of Backward Classes. The First Backward Classes Commission has observed that the people belonging to the Kannada Saineegar have claimed that the entry "Kannadiyart' in the list of Backward Classes only refer to them and could not make use of the entry because they normally use the term "Kannada Saineegar". In these circumstances, the First Backward Classes Commission has recommended amplification of the entry Kanadiyar as Kannadiyar and Kannada Saineegar and the Government have issued orders accordingly in their order Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972. The sub-section "Dasapalanjika", of Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris District was included in the list of Backward Classes as per orders of Government (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 92, Social Welfare Department Dated 18th January 1979).

Representation have been received from this community from Chengalpattu, Salem and Madras. They have also tendered evidence before the Commission at its sittings.

They have claimed a populaitpn of 32,000 but the population as revealed in the present survey is 68,540 with concentration in the Nilgiris, Madurai, Coimbatore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu Salem and Periyar Districts.

Their request was to include all the sub-castes (Soniar, Kannada Soniar Kannada Chettiar, Veera Saivar, Veera Saineegar, Veera Saiva Saineegar and Kannada Veera Saiva Saineegar) in the list of Backward Classes.

Their main request was to declare them at Most Backward Classes.

KARUNEEGAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—39

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—225

This Community was declared as a Backward Class in G.O. Ms. 505, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th July 1975. They use the title 'Pillai'. But in Tiruttani and Pallipattu taluks, some of them use the sub-division 'Kanika'.

Traditionally they were village Karnams and were well versed with the maintenance of village accounts. Some of them were also primary school teachers. Owing to the change in the Socio economic pattern, they have taken to other professions like clerks, tailors, etc.

Their grievance was that owing to the abolition of the posts of part time village officers through Act. III of 1981, their people who were hereditarily working as Village Officers were affected. They also demanded inclusion of their community in the list of Most Backward Classes.

They claimed a total population, which ranged from 50,000 to 20,00,000. But their actual population as found through the survey is 89, 968 with concentration in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Periyar districts besides Madras City.

KATESAR OR PATTAMKATTI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—40

Code No. assigned by the Commision for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—226

Katesar is a small caste of basket makers and lime burners originally in Tirunelveli district. It has two endogamous sub-divisions, viz., Pattamkatti and Nittarasan. Their title is Pattamkatti and Kottan

Only one representation has been received on behalf of this community (under the classification of Pattamkatti). A representative of this community has appeared before the Commission at Tirunelveli and gave evidence.

The representative of this community has claimed a population of 3,000 in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari. The present survey returned a population of 6,408 with concentration in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Chengalpattu districts.

The representative has stated that though their traditional occupation was making baskets out of Palmyrah leaves, the community is now engaged in various other professions. about 65 per cent have embraced Christianity.

A few individuuls are reported to have obtained postings in the Clerical Cadre in the Nationalised Banks, Government Service and some are reported to be working as teachers in School.

Following are the demands of this Community :—

1. The Community has to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes Most Backward Classes No specific reasons has been assigned for this claim. However they have represented that they do not have any Doctors, Agricultural Science Graduates and Gazetted Officers in their community.

2. Their traditional occupation of basket making with Palmyrah leaves is not remunerative. Hence steps should be taken to give them due protection through the Khadi department.

KAVUTHIYAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—41

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey— 227

The community is of Kerala origin with low social status. They are by profession barbers. Their women-folks act as mid-wives. No representation was made nor oral evidence tenderd by the Community. Their population enumerated through the Socio Economic and Educational Survey is 3,118 with concentration in Madurai districtl. Their social, economic and educational conditions continue to be very low. This community is evidently lower in rank than Velakattalavar who are chieftains among barbers in Travancore. But Velakattalavar, as a sub-caste to Maruthavar, was considered as Most Backward Class and Kavuthiyar merely a Backward Class.

KERALA MUDALI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes– 42

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—228

The people of this comminity are presently engaged in weaving, according to the oral evidence tendered before the Commission. Even the First Backward Classes Commission observed that it was a matter of sociolc gical int rest to note that the Kerala Mudali was trying to raise its social status by self regulation. They further observed that a small section of that community which was obviously not conforming to those regulations, by giving up some low occupations like barbering, were being kept out of the social fold. The representatives who met the First Backward Classes Commission have stoutly denied that barbers was one of the recognised occupations of that caste and thus barbers and pipers who claimed to belong to Kerala Mudali were not at al Kerala Mudalis.

The representatives of this community who tendered evidence before this Commission at their sittings of this Commission at Nagercoil stated that they were all a class of weavers. They further stated that they were educationally backward and that their representation in public services was poor. They requested that they might be delcared as Most Backward.

They have claimed a population of less than 1.00 lakh. But the population recorded in the present survey is 21,005, spread over all the districts with concentration in Kanyakumari district

KHARVI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 43

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 229

Kharvi Community is a Marathi Fishermen Caste which migrated to South Canara from the Bombay Presidency which formed part of the then composite State of Madras.

2. This is a community with meagre population and no representation has been received from them nor anyone tendered oral evidence in the District Centres.

3. The population recorded in the present survey is 5411 scattered throughout the State.

KHATRI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 44

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is .. 230

The 'Khatris' are described as silk weavers, claiming to be Khartryas. This community has got Associations in the name of Buja Kshatriyas (Khatri) Association in Madras and Khatri Samaj and Khatri Educational Society at Kancheepuram. They are chiefly found in Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu District and at Madras. The main occupation of this community people is silk weaving, colouring, Dyeing and Manufacturing Jari and Jari garlands, etc. The Associations have sent replies to the questionnaire. They have also given oral evidence before the Commission at Kancheepuram and Madras. The total population of this community as per the survey is 22,114 with concentration in Salem, Chengalpattu and Tiruchirapalli. Their main request is to include their community in the Most Backward Classes list.

The request of the representatives consist of:—

1. Establishment of small scale industries.

2. Introduction of co-operative societies.

3. Community wise reservations.

4. Financial assistance to coach Khatri boys.

The Khatri were also called 'Pattunulkaran' in olden days but the same is now use by Sourashtras of Madurai, Kumbakonam, Walajapet, Dindigul, Truchi, Salem, Panankudy, Palayamkottai and Palani and in city of Madras.

KONGU CHETTIAR (COIMBATORE).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 45

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes 13

Code No. assigned by the Commission 113

This is a small community, chiefly found in Coimbatore and Periyar districts. They are engaged mainly in agriculture. Due to the change in the socio-economic activity, a sizable portion of their population is employed as labourers in the mills besides being petty traders. This community has got an association called "Kongu Chettiar Samoogham." Representatives of this community tendered oral evidence before the Commission at Coimbatore.

The survey has returned their total population as 40,384 with concentration in Coimbatore (22,950) and Periyar (9796) districts. Their demands include allotment of agricultural lands and house sites. They point out that "Inootru Chettiar" is a sub-division of their community and demanded equal status for them. This has been dealt with generally under "New Communities" (Code No. 523).

KONGU VELLALA.

(Including Vellala Gounder, Natu Gounder, Narambukatti Gounder, Thirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anupa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chenthalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 46

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 231

Kongu Vellalas are a class of agriculturists and have the title "Gounders".

Representations have been received from the members of this community in large numbers and have tendred oral evidence in the districts of Periyar, Salem, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Madras.

The population as claimed by them is in the order of 1.00 crore to 1.50 crores. The population as revealed in the present survey is 23,69,666 only and they are concentrated in the Districts of Salem, Periyar and Coimbatore.

This community was treated as a Forward Community till 1974. The members of this community had made representations before the First Backward Classes Commission for including their community in the list of Backward Classes and the First Backward Classes Commission made specific observation that according to the particulars of educational achievements and representation in public services as furnished by the representatives the Commission felt that there was absolutely no justification for including this community under Backward Classes.

On a further representation made by the members of this community to the Government, the Government called for the remarks of the District Collectors about their socio-economic and educational conditions. Based on their reports the Government have since included this community in the list of Backward Classes with effect from 1975-76 (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 371, Social Welfare Department, dated 16th May 1975).

Their main requests are summarised below :—

1. To include them in the list of Most Backward Classes/Scheduled Caste.
2. Proportional representation in education and public services reservation/exclusive reservation of 20 per cent.
3. Income ceiling to be raised to Rs. 20,000.
4. Appointment of Members in the TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION on the basis of communal representation.
5. Enhancement in the rate of Scholarship amount.
6. Relaxation of age limit up to 35 years.
7. Special coaching for the children.

8. Assignment of house sites and
9. Industrial Loans.
10. Conveyance for school going children.
11. House construction by Slum Clearance Board for their community.
12. Preferential treatment in the admission for Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges.
13. Setting up a separate Board exclusively for their welfare.

KOPPALA VELAMA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 47

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 232

No representation or replies to the questionaire has been received from the people of this community. No one has appeared before the Commission on behalf of this community during the district sittings.

The "Koppala" is described as a section of "Velamas". They were also known as "Thothala Velama" of which "Koppala Velama" is a section. They are described as a caste of agriculturists dwelling in Telugu Country and Ganjam (now in Orissa). While some claimed that they are a sub-division of "Balija", the people of Balija community did not admit their claim. Some maintained the view that "Velama" is also a division of "Kammas", a dominant caste among the Telugus.

In the 1891 Census, various sub-divisions have been returned under "Velama". They are Kapu, Koppala, Padma, Ponneti and Yenadi. The "Koppala" sub-division is also having several sections like Naga (Cobra), Sankha (Chank Shell), Tulasi and Tabelu (Tortoise). They are further divided into various exogamous septs.

The titles used by the "Koppala Velamas" are Amma, Ayya and Nayudu (when they become prosperous in the society).

The "Velama" Community in general is reportedly a well placed one in the Telugu society like the "Vellalas" in the Tamil region. Hence they were also known as "Telugu Vellalas". The title generally used by the "Velamas" is Naidu.

The "Velamas" in general are believed to have migrated from the Telugu region to Tamil Nadu during the rule of the Vijayanagar Kings.

In this connection it is pointed out that the main community name "Velama" was originally in the list of Backward Classes during 1930s (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 2116, Law and Education department, dated 23rd October 1935). But "Koppala Velama" was not then in the list of Backward classes. But subsequently, the latter entry replaced the former as in the list maintained during the 1950s. (G.O. Ms. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951). The total population of this community, as returned through the survey is 4,453 with concentration in Coimbatore and Salem districts.

KORACHA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 48

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes 14

Code No. assigned for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is 114

This is a Telugu Synonym of Tamil Koravar which has been dealt with exhaustively under the heading Denotified Community—Koravars.

No representation has been received from the people of this community nor anyone tendered oral evidence before the Commission in the District sittings.

The total population as returned by the Survey is 3,295 with concentration in Dharmapuri district.

KOTEYAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 49

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 233

The First Backward Classes Commission has classified this community as ferry and manual labourers and reported the size of the community as 3,000 during 1971.

No written representations or replies to questionnaire have been received from this community. Their representatives have also not tendered oral evidence before the Commission during its sittings in the District Head Quarters..

The population of the community as recorded in the present survey is 1,115 with concentration in Salem, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

KULALA (INCLUDING KUYAVAR AND KUMBARAR).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 50

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes 15

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey. 115

Kulala is an artisan Community specialising in manufacture and selling of earthern ware. This is a totally rural based community. Some of them are also highly talented in the manufacture of colourful dolls and play things.

The various stages involved in the change of the name of the Community from the original 'Kusavan' to the present 'Kulala' has been discussed by the First Backward Classes Commission in detail. The titles used by them are Udayar, Velar and Chettiar.

Representations were received from this Community belonging to Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Madras Districts. They also gave oral evidences at Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Districts.

Following are their main requests :—

(1) Government should allot house-sites and also make available kiln sites in villages and towns.

(2) Government should help them from Co-operative marketing societies to enable them to sell their earthernwares. Also Government should allot the shops constructed by Corporation/Municipalities to enable them to sell their earthernwares.

(3) Protection should be given to their cottage industry as is being given to the Goldsmiths.

(4) Easy loan facilities should be provided.

One of the representatives represented that in some districts the School authorities mention their community as 'VELAR' instead of 'KULALA' in school records and because there was no such community under the Backward Class list their people could not get community certificate in time. Therefore, he suggested that the Government might be requested to issue suitable instructions to the school authorities in this regard. But 'Velar' is only a title of Kulala.

KUNCHIDIGAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 51

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey. 234

Kunchidigars, Kunchitigas, or Kunchidiyans are a class of Cultivators in the Salem and Dharmapuri districts who speak Canarese and have migrated Southward to the Tamil Country.

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes during 1972.

The representatives of this community have met the First Backward Classes Commission during its tour in Dharmapuri District and pleaded inclusion of their community in the list of Backward Classes. The First Backward Classes Commission had observed that this Community was a class of cultivators who had migrated to the Tamil Country from Mysore. They speak Kanarese. They were reported to be concentrated in Marandahalli and Dengani Kottai in Dharmapuri district. The representatives stated that their community was treated as Backward Classes in Mysore State and pleaded for inclusion in Tamil Nadu list of Backward Classes. The First Backward Classes Commission had observed that their economic and social status appeared to be low. Considering these aspects, the Government decided to include this community in the list of Backward Classes and accordingly issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 76, Social Welfare Department, dated 8th February 1972. The Government finalised the list of Backward Classes and issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972 by including " Kunchidigar " in the list of Backward Classes under Serial No. 49.

No representation or reply to questionnaire has been received from this community. No one has tendered oral evidence during the Commission's sittings at Dharmapuri or elsewhere.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 12,422 with concentration in Dharmapuri District.

KUNNUVA MANNADI.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	..	52
Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes	..	16
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey.		116

This is the principal cutivating caste on the 'Palani Hills'. The name Kunnava is reported by derived form Kunnur, a village in Coimbatore District from where they have supposed to have migrated.

The Commission received only one representation from the Secretary Palanimalai Kunnava Mannadiar Uravinmurai Sangham, Kodaikkanal. No reply to questionnaire has been received from the Community. According to their representation, the population is 2,000 families, i.e., roughly 15,000. They are now found living in the Palani, Kodaikanal and Dindigul areas. The population as recorded in the survey is 10,110 wtih concentration in Madurai district. It is also reported that majority of them are working as collies in plantations and getting a daily wage.

They demanded that the Government should help them form Co-operative marketing societies in Betlakund to enable them to sell potatoes, other Vegetables and fruits easily available in the hill areas. The Government should also help them start wood-works in Batlakund. They also demanded assignment of house sites.

KURUMBA.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	..	..	..	53
Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes	..	..	..	17
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Eductional -*cum*-Economic Survey.				117

There existed two entries in the list of Backward Classes prior to the appointment of First Backward Classes Commission to denote the Kurumba Community.

1. KURUBA
2. KURUMBA.

" Kurumbas " in the Nilgiris District and " Kurumbans " throughout the State are treated as Scheduled Tribes, *Vide* S.No. 17 and 18 respectively.

Representations were received by the First Backward Classes Commission from the Tamilaga Kurumbarkula Munnetra Peravai with regard to the treatment of Kurumbas. The main grievance expressed by them was that when Kurumbas of the Nilgiris District were treated as Scheduled Tribes, their countrer parts in the plains were deprived of such concession since they were included in the list of Backward Classes.

The representatives of Coimbatore however were not able to produce any evidence to substantiate their claim. The First Backward Classes Commission observed that they had vsry few tribal elements in their social life. They were neither considered untouchables nor outsiders of the Hindu fold. Economically they were no worse off than Idayans and there was no justification in treating them as 'Tribe'.

The First Backward Classes Commission held that educationally they were definitely backward, parlty owing to their way of life. Finally the First Backward Classes Commission recommended the entires in the list of Backward Classes might be retained and suggested a single entry as'Kurumba' instead of 'Kuruba' and Kurumba"

Representations have been received by the present commission in the form of replies to questionnaire.The Community people have also tendered oral evidence before the Commission.

They have represented that the following are the synonyms of Kurumbans :

		A	—Kuruba.
		AS	—Kurubas.
	B	AN	—Kuruban.
	B	AR	—Kurubar.
KURU			
	M	A	—Kuruma.
		AN	—Kuruman.
		ANS	—Kurumbans.
		BA	—Kurumba.
		Bas	—Kurumbas.
		Ban	—Kurumban.
		Bar	—Kurumbar.

In order to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the Kurumbas in the State, they desired to treat all of them as Schdeuled Tribes and delete the entires in the list of Backward Classes. The history of the caste is traced below :

The traditonal occupations of Kuruba, Kurumba community in the plains are rearing Kurumba variety of sheep and production of wool andwool products and those of the people in the Nilgiris District are wood cutting, collecting honey and forest produces.

Boaring on the disputed question of the connection between the Kurumbas who dwell in the jungle, and the Kurubas (Shephereds and Weavers) who live in the plains and open country, Mr. Edgar Thurston in his book on 'Castes and tribes of Southern India,' cities the following :—

1. *Madras Census Report* 1891.—"In the Nigiris and the Waynad , in Coorg and Mysore representatives of this ancient race are now found as wild and uncivilised tribes. Elsewhere the Kurumbas are more advanced and are usually, shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen blankets" (P. 156).

2. *Madras Census Report* 1901.—"Kuruba, Kurumban " There are two sharply defined bodies of Kurumbans—Those who live in the Nilgiris plateau, who speak the Kurumba dialect and are wild junglemen ; and those who live on the plains, speak Canarese, and are civilised". (Page 157—Vol. IV—Thurston).

3. *W. R. King.* "*Aboriginal Tribes of the Nirlgiris Hill*".—"This tribe is another race from the Shepherd Kurumbas. The Nilrigis tribe have neither cattle nor sheep and in language, dress, and customs have no affinity whatever with their namesakes".

4. *G. Oppert, In his " Original inhabitants of India*", has observed that " the distinction between the jungle kurumbas and the more civilised Kurubas and their relationship towards each other, called a permanent settlement".

From the extracts it is clear that though the Kurumbas,Kurumba or Kurumbans belong to one and the same group, their soical position in the Nilgiris district and in the other parts of Tamil Nadu is quite different from each other.

We quote Mr. Thurston : "KURUMAN ; This caste is found in the Nilgiris and the Wyanad with a slight sprinkling in the Nilambur and Attapadi hills in Malabar. Thir principal occupations are wood cutting, and collection of forest produce. The name is merely another form of Kurumban, but, as they differ from the ordinary Kurumbas, it seemed better to show them separately. I think, however, that they were originally identical with the Shephered Kurumbans and their present separation is merely the result of their isolation in the fastnesses of the Western

ghats, to which their ancestors fled, or gradually retreated after the down fall of the Kurumba dyntsty". In the written representations and replies to the questionnaire and the evidence tendered on behalf of these communities, their representatives urge identifying them with the Scheduled Tribes. The material quoted above does not support their claim. This question has been fiercely debated and disputed for long. The Commission would therefore recommend that the Government give it a final disposal after conducting a detailed survey about this community, through the Research cell of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. For the present, the entry in Backward Classes list may be retained.

This community has claimed a population of 1,50,000. The population as recorded in the present survey is 1,83,689 concentrated in Nroth Arcot, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts.

Their requests are :—

1. Provision of free Boarding and Lodging facilities for their children in higher education
2. Setting up a separate Board for Woollen industry.
3. Housing facilities/Assignment of house sites.
4. Starting poultry farm, cattle farm and small industries and loans for digging wells.

KURHINI CHETTY.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ...	18
Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	54
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Eudcational-cum-Economic Survey.	118

"KURNI" or Kurhini Chetty is a class of canarese Weavers with a meagre population of 4,225 with a concentration in Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Periyar and Salem Districts.

The traditional occupation of this Community was weaving in wool. Now they are engaged in weaving cotton and silk.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission.

LABBAIS INCLUDING ROWTHER AND MARAKKAYAR.

	Labbai.	*Rowther.*	*Marakkayar.*
Serial number in the list of Backward Classes ...	55	55	55
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey ...	802	804	803

The term ' Labbai ' has been colloquially used for a long time to describe the Muslim population of Tamil Nadu whose ancestors at one time or other have been converted to Islam either by missionary efforts or by contact with Arab traders and settlers.

The term 'Labbai' is one among the original entries in the list of Backward Classes. As per this, only Tamil speaking Muslims were considered' 'Labbais 'and classified as backward Before the First Backward Classes Commission, Muslims represented that all Muslims, including Urdu speaking Muslims should be trated as backward. The Commission did not make any specific recommendation on this question, because the terms of reference of the Commission did not include such questions. Government further examined this aspect and came to the conclusion that the language spoken by a group of people was not relevant to determine their educational economic and social backwardness. Hence, Government through G.O. Ms. No. 652, Social Welfare Daprtment, dated 25th July 1973, directed that all Labbais, in Tamil Nadu whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu ought to be included in the list of Backward Classes.

The titels used by 'Labbais' are 'Rowther' and 'Marakkayar'. The word 'Rowther' means 'a horse soldier' while the word 'Marakkayar' means 'Marakalar/boatmen'. ove rn-e ment, with a view to enable the people of 'Labbai' community who have recorded themselves in

the earlier records as ' Rowther ' and ' Marakkayar', to get community certificates without difficulty, clarified in G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Social Welfare Department, deted 12th May 1982 that the term " Labbai 'includes' ' Rowther and Marakkayar '. Subsequently, the entry in the list of Backward Classes was changed as follows :—

" Labbais including Rowther and Marakkayar, whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu ".

The poplulation of Labbai including Rowther and Marakkayar, has been revealed as 20,53,069 through the survery conducted by this Commission. The Labbais are concentrated in North Arcot, Ramanthapuram, Tirunelvei, Maduruai, Thanjavur and South Arcot districts besides Madras City. The Rowthers are concentrated in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Madurai districts. The Marakkayars are concentrated in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Ramanathaparam and South Arcot ditricts.

No representation or evidence was received by this Commissio n, specifically in the name of " Labbai ". However, this is included in the general representations presented by the Muslims. The points contained in them are discussed under ' Muslims ' in detail.

LAMBADI.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 56

Code Number as singed for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 235

Lambadis are a semi-nomadic tribe found semi-permanently settled principally in the districts of North Arcot and Dharmapuri and in small concentration in Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli Districts, Their population on as revealed in the present survey is 12,558. In recent times, they are found to be settling in the villages by engaging themselves as agricultural coolies.

2. Lambadis are also known by various regional names, viz., Lambadi, Lambani, Brinjari or Banjari, Boipari, Sugali or Sukali. But in Tamil Nadu, they are known by two prominent names, viz., Lambadis and Sugalis only.

3. Their traditional occupations is carrying and selling of salt, besides hunting.

4. One representation alone has been recieved from this community from North Arcot District. Besides oral evidence was tendered in this district centre.

5. They stated that the Lambadis are living in poverty conditions. They have putforth the following requests :

(i) Providing of employment opportunities to their community.

(ii) Inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

MAHRATTA (NON-BRAHMIN)

(Including Namdev Mahratta)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 57

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 236

The main occupation of this community is Tailoring and Dyeing.

The entry Mahratti in the list of other eligible communities maintained by the Adi-Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department was made in order to allow them full-fee concessions and certain other concessions as applicable to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The representatives of this community have pointed out that their ancestors were once warriors during the period of the great Sivaji till the downfall of Mahratta Kingdom in the South. They have further stated that their counterparts in the Mahratta regions are treated as Scheduled Tribes and requested that the same norms may be applied to them in Tamil Nadu also.

In this connection it is pointed out that a particular community should fulfil the following norms for being included in the list of Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Isolation from the general public and shyness to appear before them.

(ii) Separate dialect.

(iii) Tribal characteristics.

The above characteristics are absent in the case of Tamil Nadu Mahratta Non-Brahmin

The population as recorded in the present survey is 38,754 and their concentration is in the district of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Thanjavur and Madras City.

Their representatives have requested that they may be sanctioned loan for self employment scheme. They have also requested that the banks should arrange for disbursement of loans for construction of houses, free education upto Post Graduate level and special concession for Post Graduate students of this community.

MALAYAR.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 58

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 237

Malayans belong to the following two groups:—

(i) A division of Panikkans in the Tamil country, whose exogamous sects are known by the malayalam name 'illam' (house). They have settled in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts Some of them are barbers to Shanars others are weavers, agriculturist and traders.

(ii) Another division of Malayan belongs to North Malabar who are hill or jungle tribes and exorcists.

The First Backward Classes Commission in its report has pointed out that the entry Malayan in the Backward Classes list corresponds to the Malayans of Malabar who are treated as untouchables and therefore recommended for inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes. It appears that no community other than Narikoravan has been recommended to Government for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes by the Tamil Nadu State Government.

Moreover the Malayan which was in the list of Scheduled Tribes maintained for Kanyakumari District and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District appears to have been deleted consequent on the approval of the final list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India. In the above circumstances it is felt that the entry Malayans in the list of Backward Classes should be interpreted to mean the sub-sect Pannikkans of the first category referred to earlier and allowed to continue in the list of Backward Classes.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence in the District Centres. The population as revealed in the present survey is 14,505 with concentration in Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai Districts.

MAPILLA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 59

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 805

'Mapilla' is another Muslim sect which is presently included in the list of Backward Classes and is among one of the early entries included in it. They are the natives of Malabar, in Kerala State and largely converts to Islam.

The Mapillas are either Sunnis or Shias. The people of this community are found to have settled down in Tamil Nadu, in large numbers, especially in the Nilgiris district. Their total population, as revealed through the survey is 40,465 with 26,116 persons living in the Nilgiris district alone.

No written representation was received by the Commission separately in the name of Mapillas. The representation of this community is however included in the general representations of Muslims

MALE.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 60

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 238

This Community people are mostly cultivators and their traditional occupation is making garlands (from which the name of this caste has been derived). They are also specialising in vegetable cultivation. No representation or reply to the questionnaire has been received on behalf of this community. The present population of this community is 1,168, with concern tration in the Coimbatore and Madurai districts besides Madras City.

MARAVAR

(Including Karu Maravar)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 61
Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities 36
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey for Backward Classes 239
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*) Economic Survey for Denotified Communities 436

(those belonging to Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappa lli)

This communi y, derived its name from the Tamil word 'Maram' (மறம்) meaning ferocity, bravery in Tamil. In the olden days Maravars were a turbulent race famous for there military powers. Mr. Edgar Thurston in his book on 'Castes and Tribes of Southern India' has observed ha 'Maravar' mus have been one of the first of the Dravidian tribes that penetrated to the South of the Peninsula and like the Kallans, they have been but little affected by brahiminical influence.

As in the case of Kallars, some of the Maravars in the districts of Thanajavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli resorted to criminal activities and were declared as criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act and then Denotified. They are now increasingly switching over to agriculture besides other occupations. The general title of these Maravars is Thevar. But some style themselves 'Talaivan (Chief) Servaikaran (Captain), Karaiyalan (Ruler of the coast) and Rayar Vamsam (Raja's clan).

There are several sub-divisions among them.

In the Marava Jati Varnam (as reproduced in the Thurston's Castes and Tribes of Southern India) the following sub-divisions have been recorded :—

1. Sembunattu
2. Agattha
3. Oru-nattu
4. Upukatti
5. Kurichikattu.

The sub-divisions returned in the Madras Census Report 1891 are as follows :—

1. Agamudayan
2. Kallan
3. Karana
4. Kondaikatti
5. Kottani
6. Sembunattu or Sembunadu
7. Vannikutti.

The sub-divisions enumerated in the list of Denotified Communities are :—

1. Appanad Kondayamkottai Maravar.
2. Maravars of Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.
3. Sembanad Maravar.

The entry "Karumaravar" now finds a place in the note under the list of Backward Classes It is brought against the main entry Maravar in order to avoid hardships experienced by this community.

(Those Maravars who indulged in the criminal pursuits are dealt with in the Chapter on Denotified Communities).

Representations have been received from this community collectively and individually under the general heading "Thevar Peravai" with a request to classify them along with Kallars and Agamudayans under a common category as 'Thevar'. This is being dealt with separately.

The representatives of this community have put forth many demands of which the most important is to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. This cannot be considered as they do not satisfy the norms prescribed for classifying a community as Scheduled Caste (i.e., Stigma of untouchability prior to independence). Other demands included:—

1. Percentage of reservation, in schools and colleges and posts in Government service should be decided giving due weightage to the population of each community.

2. A separate percentage of reservation for admission to Educational institutions and appointment in Public services for all the Denotified Community members, should be set apart irrespective of the religion to which they may belong.

3. In the field of education, employment and promotion in Government services, the Maravar i.e., Denotified Communities—be treated a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

4. Graduates from Marava Community may be picked up and intensive coaching may be given at Government cost.

5. All S.S.L.C. holders, Graduates, undergraduates of Maravars upto 35 years of age may be absorbed in the Tamil Nadu—Special Police, Co-operative Spinning Mills and in the existing vacancies in Government Departments.

6. Separate schemes should be formulated exclusively for the welfare of Maravars.

7. Age concessions allowed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe should be extended to Maravars for employment in Government service.

MARUTHUVAR.

(including Navithar, Mangala, Velakkattalavar, Velakattala Nair, Pronopakari.)

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	62
Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes	19
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	119

Maruthuvars are the Tamil Barbers. The Community is spread all over Tamil Nadu. Traditionally they are Barbers, surgeons (Vythiyars) and Musicians (playing pipes and drums). Midwifery is practiced by most women of this community and they treat children's diseases also- Very few of them are engaged in cultivation and jobs. Their population as revealed in the Socio. Economic and Educational Survey is 4,26,427 with concentration in all the districts except the Nilgiris, Kanniyakumari and Pudukkottai where their population is meagre.

Their tendency is to migrate to towns where they run shaving saloons and are able to earn more. They claim that 95 per cent of them live below the poverty line, leading a low life and aggrieved that they could not come up because of their non-profitable tradtional unclean occupation. In Travancore, Velakkatalavars were chieftains among barbers engaged mostly to shave higher castes and nobles. Kavuthiars were barbers who served the Tiyans and lower castes and their community is included as a distinct item (Sl. No. 41) in the list of Backward Classes.

Maruthuvars are well organised. They have associations as 'State and district level denoting 'Maruthuvars' and 'Hair Dressiers'. Among various demands, their general demand is to include their community in the list of Scheduled Castes. The matter already received the attention of the Government. They have also demanded separate allocation of seats for admission in Colleges and recruitment in Government Services because of their inability to compete with others.

In villages they live in a minority consisting of one or two families only and their conditions continue to be miserable. They complained that the wages offered to them in kind by their employers in villages is scanty and that they could not protest against this. They continue the

practice of going round their employers' houses to perform hair dressing. They participate in funerals where they blow conch shell. In villages their dwelling is mostly provided by their employers and as such they have to depend on their employers. They have to render various other services which are degrading. The barbers in towns are able to maintain some standard of living whereas their condition in villages is quite deplorable and needs improvement to a great extent. In towns, their main grievance is that portions in caste Hindu Quarters are not let out to them and that they face eviction when the landlords come to know of their profession. Besides they have to offer heavy sums to secure rented portions for shops in busy localities and to pay high rent. To mitigate this, they demand allotment of houses, apartments, flats and shops by Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board and Local Bodies allocating certain percentage exclusively for them.

The special preference sought by them for admission in college of Indigenous Medicine at Palayamcottai and selection to posts like Midwives, Maternity Assistants, etc., in Government Hospitals and Maternity centres need sympathetic consideration.

MONIAGAR.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 63

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 240

" Maniyakkaran " or ' Maniyagaran ' meaning ' overseer ' 'occurs as a title or synonym of ' parivaram '. Monigar is the corrupt form of Maniyakkaran which denotes the Headman of a village in the Tamil country.

In a representation received on behalf of " Parivarkula Maniakaran Sangam ", Bodinayakanur, it was claimed that the word ' Maniakaran ' represents the section of Southern Agamudayars, who were appointed as overseers by the Pandyas in the olden days. One Thiru S. Kandasamy, B.A., B.L., Advocate in his petition dated 16th June 1983, addressed to the Direc or of Backward Classes and subsequently forwarded to this Commission, has submitted that the present version ' Moniagar ' is in-correct and requested for correction as maniagar. The present entry may be corrected as, Maniagar '.

The population returned for this community is 16,838 with concentration in Madurai district.

MOUNDADAN CHETTY.

Serial Number in the list Backward Classes 64

Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes 21

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 121

Moundadan Chettys are natives of the Wyanad and they speak a corrupt Canarese. They are mainly agriculturists.

Reply to the questionnaire has been received from " The young Moundadan Chettiars " Association, Gudalur, and they have also tendered oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings at Uthagamandalam.

They demanded inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Other request include establishment of Industrial Estates, Dairy Farm, Industries for Sugarcane, etc. for their Welfare.

The population as returned in the present survey is 6,254 for the entire state with concentration in The Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

" MAHENDRA, MEDARA "

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 65

Serial Nnmber in the list of Most Backward Classes 22

Code Number assigned for Socio-Educational *cum*-Economic Survey 122

This community is spread throughout the country. They are identified with reference to their local community names, traditional occupation of bamboo work.

Representations were received from the Coimbatore District Medar Samuga Sangam and the All-India Mahendra Sangam, Dharwar, Karnataka. Representatives of this community met the Commission at Coimbatore and tendered oral evidence.

The present population as revealed by the Survey by the Commission is 7,418 with concentration in Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Madurai Districts.

They are engaged traditionally in making of sieves, baskets, cradles, mats, hand fans, boxes, umbrellas, and tatties (Screens) from the bamboos : As these items are of domestic importance, they eke out their livelihood by selling their products in thickly populated religious centres.

In Tamil Nadu the people of this community are known by different names and titles. They claimed that Mahendra, Medara, Medar, Naicker, Kannada Naicker, Medakkarar, Murakkara, Venukula, Vedakara all signified one and the same Mahendra Community. Their main difficulty is that they find it difficult to get community certificate as they have entered in the school records, their community name as 'Naicker' and 'Medar'. In this connection it is pointed out that 'Medavar' was one among the entreies which was in the list of Backward Classes, before it was pruned by the Government at the instancee of the recommendations of the First Backward Classes Commission. The insertion of entry 'Naicker' is not practicable, as it will lead to large scale generalisations. More over 'Naicker' is used as a title by many of the predominant communities in this state.

The people claimed that Kannada is their mother-tongue. But they have admitted that they have lost profiency in reading and wrting in that lauguage. The first Backward Classes Commission however recorded that Telugu is their mother-tongue. Since the people are prevalent in the three Southern States it is no wonder that they have different spoken languages in different regions.

They have demanded the following :—

1. Inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Castes as in other States with Assam, Maharastra and Gujarat. They wanted such treatment for their people in Tamil Nadu also.

2. Due to the diversion of bamboo to the paper mills, they are said to be feeling the scarcity of bamboo, for doing their traditional work. They therefore require priority in appointment in the paper mills. Further, for those who do the traditional work, Government has to provide raw materials to eke out their livelihood.

3. Free house sites and assistance for construction of houses.

MUKKUVAR OR MUKAYAR.

(Including converts to Christianity)

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 66

Code Number assigned for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 241

Mukkuvan Community people are concentrated in Kanyakumari District. Their main occupation is fishing. Mat weaving and handloom are reportedly some of the other occupations recently undertaken by them.

The population figures as revealed in the present survey is 4,358 with concentration in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts.

Representations have been received from the Mukkuvan Community from Kanyakumari District and have tendered oral evidence in the District-Centre also.

They have stated that the Mukkuvans are economically most backward and that the average income of their family is about Rs. 60 per month and they have putforth the following requests :—

(i) To include them in the Scheduled Caste list.

(ii) To give employment opportunities to their community people.

MUTLAKKAMPATTI.

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	67
Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes	23
Serial Number in the list of Denotified Communities (Tiruchy and Pudukkottai districts only)	39
Code Number assigned for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey by the Commission. .. .. — Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes	123
— Denotified Communities (in Tiruchy and Pudukkottai districts)	439

This community finds place in the list of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. In the Districts of Tiruchy and Pudukkottai it is treated as a Denotified Community.

No representation had been received from the people of this community nor did any one tender oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings in the Districts.

However survey revealed that the population of this community is only 805 in respect of Denotified section in Tiruchy and Pudukkottai Districts and 1,575 in the rest of the State in respect of Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes.

MUTHURAJA.

(Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiriyar and Mutharaiyar.)

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	68
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	242

The traditional occupation of Muthuraja community is hunting, fishing, bearing palanquins and performing functions or watchman known as Talayaris.

2. The sub-divisions of this community are Ambalakkaran, Valaiyar, Servais and Talayaries and they are dealt with elsewhere. The present occupation of this community is agriculture, cutting and selling of fire-wood, pulling hand-cart, fishing, hunting and cooly labours. They also serve as V. H. M. or Talayaris. The population claimed by this community as a whole is 1.25 crores. The population as revealed in the present survey is 4,06,700. The Muthuraja community is spread over the entire state of Tamil Nadu with concentrated population in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts.

3. Replies to questionnaire have been received from their organisations at Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, North Arcot, Madras, Salem and other places. They have also tendered oral evidence in the districts centres where they are predominantly concentrated. The representatives of this community have sought inclusion of the following sub-sects against the main entry Muthuraja :—

1. Muthuraja
2. Muttiriyar
3. Ambalakaran
4. Servai
5. Servaikkaran
6. Valaiyar
7. Kannappa Kula Valaiyar
8. Baratava Valaiyar (Partava Valaiyar)
9. Palayakkaran
10. Kavalgar
11. Talaiyari
12. Vazhuvadiyar
13. Poosari
14. Muthiraj
15. Muthiriya Moopar (Shanan)
16. Muthiriya Moopanar (Parkavakulam)
17. Muthiriya Naidu (Gavara)
18. Muthiriya Naicker
19. Palayakkara Naidu
20. Palayakkara Naicker
21. Muthuraja Naidu
22. Vanniyarkula Muthuraj
23. Muthiriya Urali Gounder
24. Muttiriya Rao
25. Vettuva Valaiyar
26. Kuruvikara Valaiyar
27. Arayar
28. Ambalam
29. Pillai.

The people belonging to these sub-sects are already availing concessions from Backward Classes Department, by producing certificates as listed out in the community list. All these sub-sects are either occupational names or titles. It is not desirable to include all such sub-sects against the main community Muthuraja.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 have been included in the list of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. These people are enjoying concessions available for Backward Classes or Denotified Communities as the case may be. So it is not in the interest of some of these communities to include them in the list of Backward Classes.

As regards items 7, 8 ,25 and 26 these sub-sects denote only Valayars with prefixes. As these people are already considered as Valayars and as the Valayar community is already in the list of Backward Classes inclusion of these sections having prefixes will only unnecessarily multiply the already long list of Backward Classes and therefore not considered for inclusion.

Items 9 and 12 denote the respectable title of Muthuraja community. Similarly items 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28 and 29 are only titles. Generally titles are not considered for inclusion as a separate community. More over such titles are also being used by other communities such as Shaanan, Parkava Kulam, Gavara, Vanniyakulakshatriya. So, these titles are not considered for inclusion.

Items 10, 11 and 13 are occupational names and persons engaged in these occupations are generally known by their occupation irrespective of their caste. There are more than one caste following these occupations. Hence these categories cannot be considered for inclusion under Muthurajas. Kavalgar, Talaiyari, Poosaris who happen to belong to Muthuraja community are enjoying concessions as Muthirayars.

Item 22 Vanniakula Muthuraja ; This name combines both Vannia Kula kshatriya and Muthuraja. Each one of them is separately already included in the Most Backward Classes, Backward Classes list respectively. Hence it is not proper to include this against 'Muthuraja' community.

Similarly item 23 also represents two major communities, viz, Muthirayar and Urali Gounder who are already in the Backward Classes list Denotified Communities list. For the same reason this section also can not be considered for inclusion against 'Muthuraja' in order to maintain separate identity of either community and to avoid confusion.

Serial Number 14 The only item left out is Muthiraj "முதிராஜ்". This has not been enumerated in our surveys. No such community has applied for and got scholarships. This is obviously a corrupt or collequial form of Muthuraj and need no t therefore be included.

The representatives in Tiruchirapalli District have requested that their community should be given concession on par with Scheduled Castes and the reservations should be proportional to the population of each community. They have also sought setting up a separate Board for their communities for undertaking various welfare measures.

NADAR, SHANAR AND GRAMANI

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes 69

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Social-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 243

Shanar is general name of the caste, derived from the Tamil Nadu "Sanror" which means the learned or the Noble. 'Nadar' and 'Gramani' mean ruler of a country or of a village These three component classifications are discussed below :—

Gramani and Shanar.—The Thonda Mandala Sanrore Dharma Paripalana Sabhai registered in 1955 and having its head office at Madras, claimed that their (Gramani Community) population would be about 4½ lakhs in Tamil Nadu State and most of the people live in villages and small towns. Gramanis are said to be concentrated in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts Tree climbing and toddy tapping continue to be their main traditional occupation. They complained that their communities were badly affected because of enforcement of prohibition previously and stated that the relaxation of prohibition recently after a lapse of 20 years was not much helpful to their community. Their main request is that their community should be reincluded in the list of Most Backward Classes.

Nadar.—Written representations and oral evidences were received extensively through the Nadar Sanghams and their leaders in Madras, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Pudukkottai, Kanyakumari, Thanjavur, Periyar, Ramanathapuram districts where they are concentrated. It is claimed that their population would be about 45 lakhs in Tamil Nadu State The majority of the people of this community claimed to be enganged in Toddy tapping, trading in raw skin, Tanning and fishing which they maintained as 'unclean'. Some people are engaged in manual labour like mining stones, stone crushing and digging wells and as coolies in the construction of buildings.

The main requests made on behalf of both these people are summarised below :—

(1) That they should be included in the list of Most Backward Classes.

(2) (i) Proportionate representation should be given for their community for admission in colleges and for appointment in Central and State Government jobs according to their population.

(ii) Reservation should be made also at the time of promotion in Government Service.

(3) Subsidy and loan facilities should be granted through the "Small farmers Development Agency" for starting small industries, for starting cattle or poultry farm, etc., during the off season when there is no toddy tapping and no cultivation, assistance for starting production of, and trade in, palmyrah products.

(4) Free grant of Rs. 5,000 now being paid as insurance coverage for tree climbers in the event of death may be increased to Rs. 10,000 as in the case of fishermen. The existing grant of Rs. 5,000 may be paid if the fall in capacitates the individual from further work.

(5) Assignment of house sites and Agricultual land to the landless poor.

In Kanyakumari District, the Hindu Nadar representatives complained that the Christian Nadars are more advanced than the Hindu Nadars and hence seat reservation should be made in education according to their population separately for Hindu Nadars living in Kanyakumari District.

The total population as returned through the survey is 23,06,209 with concentration in Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

ADDITIONAL NOTE IN RESPECT OF NADAR—SHANAR—GRAMANI.

The descriptions available in Thurston's "Castes and Trbies of Southern India" reveal the social oppressions suffered by this community in the early years before the commencement of this century.

The Census Superintendent 1891, had observed that the "Shanans are in social position usually placed only a little above the Pallas and the Paraiyans, and are considered to be one of the polluting castes.....". Thurston has quoted the following from Mysore Inscriptions :

"Toddy drawing is the special occupation of the several primitive tribes spread over the south-west of India, and bearing different names in various parts. They were employed by former rulers as foot soldiers and body-guards, being noted for their fidelity."

We find from the Judgment of the High Court of Madras in the famous Kamudi Temple case (1898) :

"Their worship was a form of demonology, and their position in general social estimation appears to have been just above that of Pallas, pariahs, and Chucklies (Chakkiliyans), who are on all hands regarded as unclean, and prohibited from the use of the Hindu temples, and below that of Vellalas, Maravans, and other classes admittedly free to worhsip in the Hindu temples".

NAGARAM.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes .. 70

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 244

On a representation received from one individual, the First Backward Classes Commission have observed that the present entry Nagaram in the list of Backward Classes should not be confused with that of Arya Vysia or Nagarather. The first Backward Classes Commission

concluded that the entry Nagaram should be interpreted to mean the Nagaralu or Nagaram of Visakapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It also observed that some people falsified their caste name in order to avail themselves of Government concessions.

The 'Nagaralu' are reported to be a cultivating caste of Andhra origin meaning dwellers in a 'Nagaram' or city and apparently this caste was originally a section of Kapus which took to town life and separated itself from the parent stock. Their original occupation was, however, medicine.

No written representation or answer to the questionnaire has been received exclusively from this community. But Ayira Vysias who now seek inclusion in the list of Backward Classes have represented through replies to the questionnaire that theNagaram is one of the 18 branches of their community. In this connection, the obseration of First Backward Classes Commission is found to be appropriate.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 19,210 concentrated in Coimbatore and Salem districts.

NANGUDI VELLALAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 71

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 245

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes during 1979 in G.O. Ms. No. 1863, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th November 1979. The members of this community are also known as Saiva Pillais and Kottai Vellalars.

A representation has been received from the Nangudi Vellalar Sangam, Madras. No one appeared before the Commission for rendering oral evidence.

This community originated from Mudukulathur Taluk of Ramanathapuram District and subsequently migrated to Srivaikuntam and Tuticorin taluks of Tirunelveli district during 1200A.D. The population claimed by the people is 20,000. The population as revealed through the present survey is 22,847 with concentration in Tirunelveli district.

Agriculture is the prime occupation of this community. Due to hardships in dryland farming, they have taken to agricultural labour. The women folk are also engaged in this. Some of the members of this community are serving in the armed forces.

The demand of this community is to reclassify them in the list of Most Backward Classes.

NARIKORAVAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 72

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes 24

Code number assigned for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey .. 124

The people of this community are leading a seminomadic life. They are found throughout the State and also in other parts of the country.

2. The only representation received by the Commission is from Thiru Palani Singh of Vayalur Village, Uthiramerur Taluk, Chengalpattu District who also tendered oral evidence. A report was received from Tmt. C. K. Gariyali, I.A.S., Collector of South Arcot District and another from Thiru M. Muthiah, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras-5.

3. Catching birds and hunting are their traditional occupation. Making beads and selling them along with needles purchased by them, are their subsidiary occupation, particularly by their women. They also sell herbs often considered spurious by the society.

They have not permanently settled down in any place so far except in a few places like Vayalur in Chingleput District and Devarayaneri in Trichy District. They move about from place to place and are mostly found in platforms near Railway Stations, road sides of towns, etc.

Their general demands are construction of houses with schools for their children, assignment of lands for agricultural purposes and inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, in G.O. Ms. No. 666, Social Welfare Department, dated 29th August 1975, ordered to retreat Narikoravars as Backward Classes but to extend all the concessions enjoyed by Scheduled Tribes by meeting the expenditure in full from the state funds because they were fully convinced that the Narikoravars exhibit all the characteristics of Scheduled Tribes.

In their recent letter No. 1859, Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd July 1982, the State Government have recommended to the Government of India to declare 'Narikoravar' as a Scheduled Tribe. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Government have extended the following special concessions to Narikoravars, besides other regular ones :—

(1) Provision of house sites.

(2) Financial assistance for petty trades.

(3) Basic amenities such as drinking water wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.

(4) Construction of houses.

A Residential School is functioning at Saidapet near Madras City under private management. This institution is being assisted by the Government through Boarding Grants.

Housing facilities have been provided to Narikoravar in the following places :—

Trichirappalli District :

One hundred and forty houses were constructed at Devarayaneri besides assignment of 100 acres of cultivable lands to Narikoravars.

Pudukkottai District :

Forty-one houses were constructed in Pulangudi village.

North Arcot District :

Seventy-six houses besides schools buildings, community hall, Overhead Tank, Pump house, Road with Drainage, land and other amenities were provided.

Ramanathapuram District :

Thirty-one houses were constructed at Tiruppathur and 105 houses at Paiyur, Pillaivayal villages.

Besides this housing facilities are available for the Narikorayars in Tirukoilur in South Arcot District and Uthiramerur in Chengalpattu District.

In spite of these ameliorative measures, Narikoravars have not developed enough awareness to lead a settled way of life. Schemes may have to be continued to be implemented till they are finally included in the list of Scheduled Tribes as recommended by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

In view of their very poor Socio Economic condition, it is absolutely necessary to provide them with un-interrupted assistance by undertaking special rehabilitation schemes. The Commission feels that the Government may obtain a Comprehensive report after a through and detailed enquiry from the Director of Backward Classes and take action to ameliorate the depressing condition of this down trodden community.

The Government of India may also be pressed for the immediate inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 20,162 with concentration in North Arcot, Trichirappalli, Madurai, Salem and Dharmapuri districts besides Madras City.

NOKKAR.

Serial number 73 in the list of Backward Classes.

Serial number 25 in the list of Most Backward Classes.

Serial number 40 in the list of Denotified Community. (Trichy and Pudukkottai District).

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Econcmic Survey—125.

The word "Nokkar" means 'he who looks'. The Nokkars are traditionally a class of mendicants, who beg from the members of the Palli Caste.

2. They have not sent any representation to the Commission nor tendered oral evidence before the Commission at any of its sittings in districts.

3. The population returned in the present survey is 7,559 for the State with concentration in Salem and Thanjavur in respect of Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes and 697 in respect of Denotified Communities with concentration in Madurai, Trichy and Pudukkottai.

ODIYA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—74.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—246.

This community, mainly of cultivators, is of Orissa origin.

Prior to the report of the First Backward Classes Commission two communities Oriya and Odiya were in the list of Backward Classes. The First Backward Classes Commission recommended the deletion of certain communities which had their origin in states other than Tamil Nadu after ensuring that such of those communities did not avail themselves of concessions extended by Backward Classes Department while finalising the list. The First Backward Classes Commission dropped the Oriya community but however retained the Odiya community.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission. The Collector, Chengalpattu who was addressed in the matter has also stated that he could not say anything about this community.

OVACHAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—75.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—247.

Their traditional occupation is temple service and they officiate as poojaries. Now-a-days they work as agricultural labourers and coolies. Ovachar is actually an old Tamilian community and is similar to the Kamban community of the Kanniyakumari District.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission in the districts.

This is a community with a meagre population of 4,314 as revealed in the present survey and is uniformly spread over the entire Tamil Nadu State.

PAMULU.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—76.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—248.

Pamulu (Pamula) is a class of snake charming Kuravars and Jogis who earn their living by exhibiting snakes in the public. They are akin to Malo and Yanadi.

No representation has been received in respect of this community nor any one tendered oral evidence.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 1,953. They are spread over the entire state of Tamil Nadu.

In this connection it is to be mentioned that "Yenadi" finds a place in the list of other eligible communities and concessions are extended to them on a par with Scheduled Caste.

In these circumstances this community deserves to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and therefore this Commission recommends for moving the Government of India for the inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Castes. Till such time, the community may be retained in the list of Backward Classes.

PANAR.

(Except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—77.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—249.

'Panar' seems to be of very ancient origin, representing people who made their living through singing songs in praise of the ex-rulers and the nobles. This community is described to be of Kerala Origin. But a distinct section of this community should have existed in the Tamil region also. This community seems to have acquired its name from the Tamil word 'Pan' meaning music. They claimed a total population of 15,000. Their actual population as revealed through the survey is 6,868 with concentration in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

Due to the change in the socio-economic conditions most of the people are found to be working as tailors. They are, therefore, called 'Thaiyalkarars' also. Some of them are also matress-makers. The title used by them is 'Panikar'.

Two representations were received from association at Palayamkottai and Tuticorin. Their representatives appeared before the Commission at Tirunelveli.

Their request is to declare them as Scheduled Caste throughout the state. This is not acceptable because of the fact that due to known historic reasons, the position obtaining in the Kerala region was quite different from the one that existed in the Tamil Country. The level of antouchability was also very high in Kerala. But the people of the community of other districts maintained that they were having alliances with their counterparts in the transferred region.

PANNAYAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—78.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—251.

Pannayar has been described as a title used by the people of 'Alawan' community. People of community appeared before the Commission at Tirunelveli.

A detailed reply to the Commission's questionnaire has been received from the Pannayarkula Nala Urimai Sangam, Tuticorin.

The Pannayar Community does not have any sub-castes. But, 'Azhavan' and 'Chithiravalliyar' are the other names used by their people.

They are specifically found at Tuticorin Tiruchendur, Kulasekarapatnam, Koothankali and Kalaijanapuram (Vaipar) villages in Tirunelveli district ; Krishnapuram and Keelakarai villages in Ramanathapuram district ; Adirampatnam in Thanjavur district and Ennore near Madras City.

Their traditional occupation is working in saltpans and manufacture of salt. People having the same profession but settled at Vadaku Thamaraikulam in Kanniyakumari district are said to be called by a different name 'Alavar, Kathikarar'. It is claimed that the above group of people in Kanniyakumari district are different from the 'Pannayars' settled in other districts of the state. This point is taken up for discussion separately later.

The population as claimed by the 'Pannayar' Sangam is 7,500. The actual population as revealed through the present survey is 9,758 with concentration in Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Coimbatore districts.

They are reportedly not successful in their traditional occupation and therefore forced to work as coolies in salt manufacturing factories. Their concentration is therefore marked in and around Tuticorin Town. Some of their people are also reportedly taken up tailoring. Their women and children are said to be engaged as labourers besides working as servant maids.

The 'Pannayars' claimed that they are totally different from the people doing the same profession and settled in Kanniyakumari district whom they claimed are only known as 'Alavar', 'Kathikarar'. But the people of the Alavar (Pannayar) community are known to be chiefly found in Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. People of the same profession are also known to have settled in the former Travancore State, and migrated from the Pandya country before three to four centuries. One important point is that their mother-tongue is also Tamil. In the circumstances there is ample chances to believe that the 'Alvar' and 'Kathikarar' in Kanniyakumari district and the 'Pannayar' in the rest of the state are one and the same. People who appeared before the Commission on behalf of the Pannayar community at Tirunelveli have declared that they and the people of the 'Alvar' and 'Kathikarar' in Kanniyakumari district and the 'Pannayar' in the rest of the state are one and the same People who appeared before the commission on behalf of the Pannayar community at Tirunelveli have declared that they and the people of the 'Alvar' and 'Kathikarar' in Kanniyakumari district are one and the same and maintain marriage alliances, etc.

Another contradiction in their (Pannayar) argument is that in the replies to the questionnaire, they have categorically stated that they did not have sub-castes but only allied names such as Alvar, etc. Alvar is exclusively used by the salt manufacturing people in the Kanniyakumari district only.

In the present list of Backward Classes, instead of the following entry.

Pannayar (including Kathikarar in Kanniyakumari district).

'Pannaiyar' and Kathikarar (Kanniyakumari district) may be shown separately.

Following are their demands :—

(1) Pannayar should be included in the list of Most Backward Classes.

(2) The quantum of scholarship amount sanctioned for the Backward Classes is not sufficient and hence this should be enhanced to the level of the Scheduled Caste students.

(3) Financial assistance should be provided for starting small scale industries.

PANNIRANDAM CHETTIYAR OR UTHAMA CHETTIAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—79.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—250.

Pannirandam (Twelfth) Chetti is a section of the Chettis. Originally this community did not find a place in the list of Backward Classes. One Thiru R. Vaiyapuri represented to the First Backward Classes Commission and pleaded inclusion in the list of Most Backward Classes stating that their number was very meagre. The First Backward Classes Commission made observations that the Government might take a decision after further verification. Further enquiry revealed that the people of this community were mostly agricultural coolies and their economic condition were poor. Taking into consideration the recommendation of the Collector of Salem, the Government ordered inclusion of this Community in the list of Backward Classes (*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 17th May 1973).

One Thiru A. K. Ramaswamy, on behalf of Pannirandam Chetty Society, Palaiyapatty, Palani Taluk has represented to this Commission that their population is 7,400 and all of them are below the poverty line since they are agriculturists. The main request was to include them in the list of Most Backward Classes and suggested that backwardness should be determined based on caste only and the children of income-tax payers should not be allowed any concession. This was reiterated in the oral evidences tendered by the same individual.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 11,896 with concentration in Tiruchy Salem and Coimbatore.

PARAVAN

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—80.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—27.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio—Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—127.

The Paravan Community people are concentrated in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District. The main occupation of this community is fishing.

Hindu Paravans of Kanniyakumari and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District are treated as Scheduled Castes for purposes of educational concessions/Reservstion benefits. The Scheduled Caste converts are treated on par with Scheduled Castes for the purpose of educational concessions such as scholarships, etc. For the purpose of reservstion of seats in educational institutions and appointments in Public Services, they are treated as Backward Classes (*Vide* Serial number 21 of the list of Backward Classes). This rule is equally applied to Paravan Christians of Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District.

The position of Paravans in the parts of Tamil Nadu other than Kanniyakumari and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District is that they are treated as Most Backward Classes in and Educational Concession/reservation in appointments in public services and educational institutions are given to them as Backward Classes.

Thiru A. P. Fernando, President of Kanniyakumari disrict Bharatha Sangam, Nagercoil has represented that they belong to Bharathar Community known as Paravan Community settled down in about nine coastal hamlets, numbering about 40,000 in Kanniyakumari district out of 12.00 lakhs fishermen in the State and their condition of life in the economic, political and social spheres is inexplicably deplorable.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 37,183 with chief concentration in Tirunelveli District and spread over the entire State.

The main requests of this Community are as follows :—

(*a*) To give concessions to them as Nagaland Tribes and ;

(*b*) To provide seats in the College admissions to their communities.

PARKAVA KULAM

(Suruthimar, Malayamar, Nathamar, Moopanar, Nainar).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—81.

Code number assigned for Socio—Educational-*cum*-Econiomic Survey—252.

This is mainly an agricultural Community. The population claimed by this community is 56 to 80 lakhs. The population figures are revealed in the present survey is 501,067. They are spread over the entire state of Tamil Nadu and are predominant in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

At present, the sub-sects Suuthimar, Malayamar and Nathamar have been included against the main entry Parkavakulam and the sub-sects Moopanar and Nainar have also been declared as eligible for concessions as per foot-note under the list of Backward Classes.

The representatives of this Community have requested to amplify the list with the following entries :—

(1) Parkavakui a Malaimar.

(2) Parkavakula Nathamar.

(3) Parkavakula Suruthimar.

(4) Parkavakula Moopanar.

(5) Parkavakula Nainar

(6) Parkavakula Udaiyar

(7) Parkavakula Pillai.

(8) Parkavakula Gounder.

(9) Parkavakula Mudaliar

(10) Parkavakula Christian Udayar.

The first three entires viz., Malaimar, Suruthimar and Nathamar have already been included against the main entry " Parkavakulam under Serial Number 81 in the list. Fourth and fifth entries Viz Moopanar and Nainar have been shown as sub-sects separately with a foot note under the list of Backward Classes and granted concessions. In order to avoid confusion, these two communities viz. Moopan ar and Nainar are again included against the entry " Parkavakulam " now.

Udaiyar, Pillai, Gounder and Mudaliar are only titles. The Communities Kulala, Vellala, Vanniakula Kshatriya (and Vellala) and Agamudaiyars respectively are also using the above titles. Generally titles are not enlisted. Parkavakula Christian are converts. Thus the following sub-sects which are alredy included in the list of Backward Classes are retained— Parkavakulam. (Suruthimar, Malayamar, Nathamar, Moopanar and Nainar).

Replies to questionnaries have been received from this community from Madras, Thanjavur, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts. Oral evidence was tendered in the district centres where they are predominantly populated.

The main demand of this community is for financial assistance for starting small scale industries at the district headquarters and financial assistance for purchase of milch animals. A sizeable population among this community in Thanjavur district is said to have been converted to Christianity. Extension of all concession applicable to Hindus is solicited. People of this community even demanded re-classification of their community in the list of Most Backward Classes/Denotified communities/Scheduled Tribes. They have not adduced any reasons for this. They have also represented for proportional representation.

MEENAVAR

(Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar including converts to Christianity.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes -- --	82
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes --	28
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational *cum*-Economic Survey ... -- --	128

This is a community which is devoted to fishing. The Meenavars in general are classified into two principal groups with reference to the area of their operation. Thus, the coastal fisherman operating in the sea are known by the name ' Pattanavars ' while those engaged in the inland water sources are called Sembadavan. Since 1947, Sembadavans came to be described as ' Parvatharajakulam ', an attempt to assume a high sounding name to raise their status.

The coastal fishermen during the rough seasons and the inland fisherman during the non-seasons, are found to be engaging themselves to some extent in agricultural operations, weaving, besides petty trade. Ferrymen mostly belong to the Paravatharajakulam community. The women folk in general help their men in selling their catch by carrying them to markets situated in far away urban areas.

This is yet another community with well knit and active organisations. Several representations and replies to the questionnaire were received on behalf of this community. Representatives of this community appeared before the Commission for tendering oral evidence at Kancheepuram Cuddalore, Vellore, Erode, Pudukkottai, Madurai besides Madras City. They pointed out the existence of many branches within their community. They are Bharathar, Chettiar, Mudaliar, Fernando, Noliyar, Paravar, Valayar, Sonagar and Karaiyar. But these are only specific names prevalent in specified regions and some are common titles. The pattanavans in general use the title, Pillai, Chetty and Nattar while the Parvatharajakulam people use titles such as Nattar, Kavandar, Maniakaran, Bakthar, besides Pillai.

The population (as revealed in the present survey) of all the fishermen communities including Christians is 3,89,095 with concentration in South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Thanjavur, Salem, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts and Madras City.

Following are their demands :—

(1) Supply of free books, exemption from the payment of fees, separate hostels for their children near the areas of their concentration to promote their education.

(2) Ready built houses/house-sites through Slum Clearance Board, adequate electricity, drinking water, link roads and transport facilities.

(3) Free supply of nylon threads for making nets, and fishing lights in the inland water sources, to safe guard their interests.

(4) Long term loans through Co-operative Societies, assistance for establishing poultry farms, dairy units and oil mills, and for starting match units.

(5) They demand adequate security measures when they go on the high seas and monetary compensation whenever their lives are lost. They want separate Commission to ensure their welfare.

There is a Separate Department for fisheries. A corporation for their welfare is set up at State level. These are indicative of the importance the Government attach to this community.

PERIKE

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	83
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	253

' Perikes ' are summed up as being a Telugu caste of gunny bag weavers, corresponding to the Janappans of the Tamil districts. The Perikes aim to be a separate caste, but they seem to be in reality a sub-division, of Balijas, being in fact identical with the Uppu (Salt) Balijas. Their hereditary occupation is carrying salt, grains, etc., on bullocks and donkeys and perikes is found among the sub-divisions of both Kavari and Balija.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community. Their representatives have also not tendered oral evidence before the Commission during sittings at the district headquarters.

A total number of 923 persons have been covered under the code number 253 during the survey.

PORAYA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	84
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survery	254

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community. Their representatives have also not tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community has been revealed as 1,244 with concentration in Salem and Dharmapuri districts. From the material available, this community seems to be associated with inland fishing/inland water transportation in the western districts of the State.

PULLUVAR, POOLUVAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	85
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	255

People of this community claimed through written representations that this community is also known by other names, *viz.*, " Puluvar ", " Kavalar " and " Mavilar ", The correct pronunciation is said to be ' Pooluvar ' (பூலுவர்). Agriculture is their main occupation, most of

them however claimed to be coolies. They demanded preferential treatment for the least developed among the communities in the list of Backward Classes. They have also pressed for the extension of concessions to their Christian counterparts. The present entry may be amplified as " Pulluvar or Pooluvar " in order to avoid clarification at the certificate issuing ends.

This community is chiefly found in Coimbatore district. Their total population in the State is 6,937 as per Commission's Census.

PUNNAN VETTUVA GOUNDER

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	86
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ..	29
Serial number in the list of Denotified Communities (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	48
Code number assigned for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey for Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes	129
Code number assigned for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey for Denotified Communities (Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts)	448

No one has represented before this Commission. None tendered oral evidence exclusively for this community. However, one Thiru Sundaramurthy, General Secretary, Tamil Nadu Vettuva Gounder Association, Ponni Nagar, Vēlur, Salem while furnishing replies to questionnaire for Vettuva Gounder has stated that " Punnam Vettuva Gounder " is one of the sub-sects of Vettuva Gounder Community.

Thurston's book on "Castes and Tribes of Southern India " does not throw any light on Punnan Vettuva Gounder. The traditional occupation of Vettuva Gounder as observed by Edgar Thurston is Agriculture and hunting. The Collector, Chengalpattu who was addressed in the matter has informed that their permanent whereabouts are not known and that they are eking out their livelihood as fortune tellers.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 4,562 of Most Backward Classes with concentration in Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Madurai districts. The population of Denotified Communities is 995 with concentration in Tiruchirappalli. The description given in the chapter on Denotified Communities, is equally applicable to this Community in general.

PUSALA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	87
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	256

The people of this community have their origin in Andhra area. After their migration to Tamil Nadu, they have settled down in the South Arcot district. Their mother tongue is Telugu. In Andhra Pradesh they are known by the names ' Pusalavaru ' and 'Putti Dhasars '. They are traditionally hawkers of beads, turmeric, kumkum and bangles besides pooja material. Their womenfolk help them in the maintenance of their shops.

Appearing before the Commission at Cuddalore their representatives pointed out that by selling beeds and needles they are akin to Narikoravars. They pointed out that they are entirely at the mercy of wholesale businessmen for their profession. They therefore demanded financial assistance through Nationalised Banks, Assignment of house sites bedsides cultivating land, and establishment of credit co-operative societies exclusively for their community were their other demand.

Their population is 5131 according to the Commission's survey.

REDDY (GANJAM)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	88
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	257

The entry represents the Reddys of Ganjam region which now forms part of Orissa State. This is one of the sections of " Kapu " which is a predominant class in Andhra Pradesh. They are agriculturists.

The Reddy (Ganjam) community was originally included in the list of Backward Classes as per G.O. Ms. No. 333, Law and Education, dated 10th March 1925. During 1957 the Government in their order Ms. No. 3271, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated, 5th October 1957 have ordered that the Reddy Community of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam districts shall not be granted fresh scholarships from Harijan Welfare Fund. Subsequently the Government in their order Ms. No. 1247, Home, dated 24th April 1964 restored the concessions to Reddy Ganjam community with effect from 1964–65.

The Reddy Community representatives made representations to the First Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission for granting concessions to all the Reddis. According to the First Backward Classes Commission the Reddiars did not appear to be a backward. They also observed that as there were no Ganjam Reddys, it was redundant to keep it in the list as it would pave way for abuses besides causing inconvenience and administrative difficulties. But while recalassifying the list of Backward Classes, the First Backward Classes Commission included this community in the list of Backward Classes. The Government in their order Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972 also approved the list of Backward Classes by including this community.

The people of this community sent replies to questionnaire and tendered evidence in the district centres. They have stated that all the Reddis living in the two districts of Madurai and Tiruchirappalli are one and the same stock of Ganjam Reddy Community. Another group of people belonging to Pongaltai Reddy have also represented that they belong toReddy Ganjam community. The president Kallikudi Reddy Mahajana Sangam (Madurai, Ramanathapuram districts) Tiruparankundram has stated that the Reddi, Ayothi Reddis, and Kendi Kottai Reddis are the synonyms of Ganjam Reddy.

They have claimed a population of 19-½ lakhs. The population returned through the survey is 1,57,393 with concentration in Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts.

All have pressed for retention of the existing entry and pleaded for more concessions. Their woe was that the scholarship amount now sanctioned was inadequate and due recognition was not given for merit of the candidates in the matter of appointment in public services.

SADHU CHETTY

(Including Telugu Chetty, Telugupatty Chetty and 24 Manai Telugu Chetty)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	89
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	258

This is a Telugu speaking community otherwise known as Janappans in Telugu country and Saluppan in the Tamil form.

Their traditional occupation is manufacturing of gunny bags out of hemp. They were traders and hawkers in towns and villages. There are 24 Gothras and their community is known as 24 Manai Telugu Chetti.

They have sent representations to the Commission and tendered oral evidence at District Centres. They have claimed a population of 10 lakhs.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 3,56,656 spread over the entire state with concentration in Madurai, Dharmapuri, Madras City, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar and Thanjavur.

The Government of Tamil Nadu while drawing the list of Most Backward Classes have included Telugupatti Chetty community in the list of Most Backward Classes (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 353, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January 1957). The section belonging to the same sects hailing from Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts are treated as Denotified communities in view of their indulgence in criminal activities then. They are dealt with separately elsewhere.

Their main request is for including their community in the list of Most Backward Classes.

Some of their other requests include starting of small industries in Pudukkottai, loan facilities through co-operative Banks for such industries, assignment of house-sites, extension of concession from Elementary school stage, adequate representation in Public Services and special coaching for poor children.

TELUGUPATTI CHETTY

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes .. 32

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 132

This is one of the sub-castes of Sadhu Chetty included in the list of Backward Classes. They are otherwise known as Saluppan or Janappan whose traditional occupation is making gunny bags.

Some of them are agriculturists others are traders. The Association of Sadhu Chetty or 24 Manai Telungu Chetty have sent representations in the form of replies to questionnaire and also tendered oral evidences before the Commission at its sittings at District Headquarters. The note on Sadhu Chetty or 24 Manai Telungu Chetty dealt with under Backward Classes equally applies to this community.

During 1959, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to draw a list of Most Backward Classes in order to give certain special concessions such as full fee concessions to certain Backward Classes which were as backward as Scheduled Castes but could not be declared so, as they were not subjected to the stigma of untouchability. Telugupatty Chetty was considered for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 353, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January 1957). In Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts, they are treated as denotified communities in view of their indulgence in criminal activities then. Their case has been studied under the heading Denotified Communities.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 58,375 for the entire State with concentration in Dharmapuri, Salem and Madurai districts.

SALIVAGANA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 90

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survery 259

This is also a potter community. The representatives of the Salivagana Community had appeared before the First BackwardClasses Commission and pleaded for inclusion of their community in the list of Backward Classes. The First Backward Classes Commission have observed that the Salivagana is another name for Kulala in some parts of Salem district and therefore not favoured a separate entry in the list of Backward Classes.

Subsequently representations were received from this community by the Government for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes and on the recommendation of the Collector of Salem the community was ordered to be included in the list of Backward Classes *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 7th March 1973.

No representation has been received from this community nor did any one tender oral evidence before the Commission during its sittings in the district centres. Their population as recorded in the present survey is 2,398 for the entire State except Nilgiris and Pudukkottai districts. Their main concentration is in Dharmapuri and Tirunelveli districts.

SALIYAR.

(Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar, Adhaviyar.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 91

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 260

The Saliyan weavers of Kornad and Ayyampet in the Thanjavur district are a Tamil speaking class, different from the Telugu ' Sales '.

In the Census report 1901, ' Ataviyar ' is recorded as a synonym for, or rather title of, the Tinnevelly ' sales '. Further, Pattariyar is described as a Tamil corruption of Pattu Salyan, returned by some of the Tinnevely ' Sales '. The Adaviyar or Pattaria Sottis are Tamilians probably an off shoot of the Kaikolans and have no connection with the Telugu Pattu Sales who like the Padma Sales retain their mother tongue wherever they settle. Many of the Saliyar of the Chengalpattu district are Kaikolans. ' Padmasaliars ' are those engaged in silk weaving.

Pattariar has been recorded in the Madras Census report, 1901 as a Tamil corruption of Pattu Saliyan (Silk Weaver). Pattariar is a synonym of Tamil speaking Saliyans.

Their common titles are Moopanar and Chettiar.

The community had migrated from Orissa and was originally known by the name Thugatta. The Pattariyar and Adaviyar were branches of Thugatta.

Replies to the questionnaire have been received from the Chairman, Endowment Committee, Pattariar Community, Sri Vandimalaichi Amman Koil, Veeravanallur. They met the Commission at Tirunelveli district and tendered evidence.

They claimed that they are small in number in population and their occupation is weaving. As the weaving industry is dying, they requested to give them priority in Employment in Government Service besides Industries. They asked for sanction of Scholarships to their students to encourage education, Patta Lands to the landless poor and sanction of loan-*cum*-subsidy by the Government for construction of houses.

Lastly, they have requested the Commission to include the Pattariar Community in the list of Most Backward Classes with a separate serial number.

Their representatives appeared before the Commission and tendered evidence at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari (Malayan Saliyar Community), Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur and Madras

The population returned through the Survey is 1,26,993 with concentration in Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts.

SATHATHA SRI VAISHNAVA.

(Including Sathani, Chattadi, Chattada Sri Vaishnava.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes ..	92
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ..	30
Code number sassigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survery	130

This is one of the several temple service communities found in many districts of Tamil Nadu wherever there are Vaishnavite temples. Their traditional occupation is temple services, making garlands decorations for temple and " Prohit " for other non-brahmin communities, etc,

They are called " Sathatha Sri Vaishnava " in order to distinguish them from the Sri Vaishanava Brahmins, who wear the sacred thread. Ordinarily people who speak Telugu are known as " Sathanis ". They adopt the title " Iyer " " Iya and Alwar ".

They have claimed a population of about 2,81,500. The population as now revealed in the present survey is 15,354. The community is spread over in all the districts with concentration in the districts of Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Dharmpauri. It was represented by this community people from Madras, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts that they should be provided with :—

(1) Assignment of house sites and facilities for building houses both in rural areas and in Towns ;

(2) Free education, scholarships, hostel facilities, and free meals to the pupils of this community ; and

(3) Long term loan facilities to start printing press and Bakery.

SAVALAKKARAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	93
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	261

Savalakkaran is a Tamil name for coastal fishermen and they are said to be more akin to the Pallis or Vanniyars than to the Sembadavans. Generally they are agriculturists. In the Tirunelveli district where Melakkarans are scarce, the temple musicians are either Savalaikkarans or Panisavans. The agricultural Savalaikkarans use the title Padayachi and the musicians the title Annavi.

Originally this entry was included in the list of Backward Classes intended for the Kanniyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district as Chavalakkaran only. Subsequently, the entry was included in the main list also, through G.O. Ms. No. 753, Social Welfare Department, dated 11th August 1972 to widen the scope of the operation, though the name of the community is pronounced differently in the rest of the State (as Savalakkaran).

Though Chavalakkarans of Kanniyakumari district and Savalakkarans of Coimbatore district are one and the same, it is safe to retain different spellings.

The population as revealed through the survey is 6,212. Their demand was to include them in the list of Most Backward Classes.

SENAITHALAIVAR, SENAIKUDIYAR, ILAIVANIAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	94
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	262

Senaikudiyars were originally betel vine cultivators and betel leaf sellers, who were found in large numbers in the Tirunelveli district and to a smaller extent in other parts of the State. The original name of the caste is said to have been ' Elai Vaniar ' for which the more high sounding Senakkudaiyan (owner of an army) or Senaithlaiavan (chief of an army) has been substituted. They also called themselves Kodikkal Pillaimar, or Pillaimars who cultivate betal gardens. They have adopted the title Pillai. The titles Muppan and Chetti are also borne by members of the caste.

In recent years, members of this caste have taken to handloom weaving, beedi rolling and masonry as well. A large number of them is employed as mill hands in textile factories.

The representatives of this community gave oral evidence in North Arcot and Thanjavur districts and at Madras City. Their main request is to include this community in the Most Backward Classes list. No more particulars are given either in oral evidence or in written representations. Only one reply to the questionnaire has been received from the Tamil Nadu Senaithalivar Mahajana Sangam, Madras. It is stated that the other names of this community is Mooppnar, Mudaliar, Pillai and Chettiar. Total population of this community as claimed was 7,10,000. The actual population, as returned in the survey is 1,31,116 with concentration in Tirunelveli district. It is complained that their community people are not in higher posts in State and Central Government offices. In Medical and Engineering Colleges, they say the students of their community could not get adequate seats. Regarding housing, it is requested that house site pattas may be issued and that long term loans may be granted for the construction of houses They also demanded equal concessions for the christian converts from their community.

SOWRASHTRA (PATTUNULKARAR)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	95
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	263

Sowrashtra Community otherwise known as " Pattunulkaran " is one of the major weaving communities in Tamil Nadu. They are concentrated in Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, North Arcot districts and Madras City.

2. Their population as revealed in the present survey is 1,89,523.

3. Representations have been received from various branches of Sowrashtra organisation from Thanjavur, Madras, Chengalpattu, Noth Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madruai districts. They have tendered oral evidence before the Commission.

4. According to them the Sowrashtras are living in poverty conditions and that the average income of their family is about Rs. 175 per mensem.

5. They have put forth the following requests :—

(1) Inclusion of their community in the list of Most Backward Classes.

(2) Starting of Handloom Technology Industries.

(3) Concessions on part with Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(4) Starting of Technical Institutes.

(5) Giving more employment opportunities.

(6) Exclusive reservation of seats in Technical, Professional Colleges and job reservation in Government Department.

(7) Issue of house site pattas and granting of construction loans/subsidy through Co-operative Societies.

(8) Granting of financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 to the families of the deceased workers.

SOZHIA CHETTY

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	96
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ..	31
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	131

Sozhia Chetty community had its origin to Chola country and referred to the mercantile class of the past. This community was included while drawing the original list of Most Backward Classes initially during 1957, *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 353, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January 1957.

The First Backward Classes Commission did not receive any proper representation from this community. However the First Backward Classes Commission have finally concluded that entries like Sozhia Chetty in the list of Backward Classes would give room for misuse by many who do not legitimately belong to this group of people for whom the concessions were originally intended.

This Commission has received only two represetations from this Community and one representative have met the Commission at Madurai sitting and tendered oral evidence. Their main request was to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes and proportional representation in the matter of reservation in public services and admission in educational institutions.

As they do not satisfy the norms prescribed for declaring them as Scheduled Tribes such as isolation from the general public, their request needs no consideration.

Some of the Aiyira Vysayas represented that the Sozhia Chetty is their sub-sect and desired inclusion of all other sects which were treated as Forward Caste in the Backward Class list. Their request is studied separately under Forward Castes.

The population of the community revealed in the present survey is 82,556 with concentration in South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts.

SOZIA VELLALAR

(Including Sozhia Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar, Kodikalkarar and Keerakarar)

Serial number 97 in the list of Backward Classes ..	97
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	264

The Sozhia Vellala community is the main cultivating class owning lands all over Tamil Nadu. The word Sozhia has territorial significance and refers to Chozha region. The more respectable Pandarams, the Thambirans who own temples and Matams and the Oduvars or Adi Saivai belong to Sozhia Vellala section.

2. The representatives of this community have submitted replies to questionnaire to the First Backward Classes Commission and also met the Commission at Madras. The First Backward Classes Commission has oberved that the representatives could not say anything about their connection with the Sozhia Vellalas of Chingleput and Madras. The First Backward Classes Commission have further observed that decision has to be taken only after further verification of their social and economic conditions.

3. The Government of Tamil Nadu conducted a survey on the education and Socio-Economic status of this community through the respective collectors and after assessment, ordered inclusion of this community in the list of Backward Classes *vide* their orders Ms. No. 505, Social Welfare, dated 5th July 1975.

4. The population as claimed by the organisations ranged from 20,000 to 1.25 crores. The population of this community as recorded through the survey conducted by the Commission is 4,59,293 with concentration in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore districts.

5. Representations have been received in the form of replies to questionnaire from Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Salem, Coimbatore districts and Madras City. They have tendered oral evidence in the district centres of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras City.

Their main requests included :—

(1) Inclusion in the list of Most Backward Classes.

(2) Enhancement of income limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 12,000 for the award of scholarships.

(3) Proportional representation in public services.

SRISAYAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	98
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	265

No representation or reply to the questionnaire has been received from this community and no representative of this community gave oral evidence before the Commission during its sittings.

The total population as returned through the socio-economic survey is 3,838 with concentration in South Arcot and Madras City.

THOGATTA VEERA KSHATRIYA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	99
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	266

The original occupation of the Togatas is said to have been dyeing, but at present many of them have taken to cultivation also.

No reply to questionnaire or representation has been received from the community. No one tendered oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings.

The population of this community as revealed in the present survey is 4,268 with concentration in Dharmapuri, Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts.

THOLUVA NAICKER AND VETHALAKKARA NAICKER

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	100
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	267

The caste name denotes that they are betel wine cultivators.

No direct representation has been received by the Commission from 'Tholuva Naicker' or 'Vethalakkara Naciker'. Representations were, however, received from Tamil Nadu Kannada Nayaks Sangham, Coimbatore'. This was presented on behalf of two entries 'Thoriyar and Vethalakkara Naciker'. The representatives have furnished replies to the Commission's questionnaire. They have informed that Thoriyar and Vethalakkara Naciker are one and the same community, but have not said anything about their classification as 'Tholuva Naciker'. They have also stated that their people are engaged in selling firewood, bamboo and chunam.

In the list of Backward Classes, Tholuva Naicker has also been included under 'Thottia Naicker'. But the Tottiya Naickers are Telugu cultivating class (P. 185, *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. VII Mr. Edgar Thurston) and are concentrated in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. As such the two groups of Communities 'Tholuva Naicker' under the heading Tottiya Nacikers and the entry now dealt within this note are distinct communities.

The population as per the present survey is 1,17,698 with concentration in Salem, Periyar and South Arcot districts besides Madras City.

THORIYAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes 101

Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 268

The Toreyas (Thoriyar) are a class of Kannada origin. They were originally engaged in fishing and bearing of palanquins besides betel wine cultivation.

On behalf of this community, representatives of the Tamil Nadu Kannada Nayaks' Sangham Coimbatore appeared before this Commission and tendered oral evidence in the district sittings. They have stated that they are engaged in selling firewood, bamboo and chunam and requested change of the entry as (Thoraiyar instead of Thoriyar) As the entry was derived from the Tamil word Turai, the request of the representatives appears reasonable. The present entry is therefore amplified as below :—

Serial Number Thoriyar (THORAIYAR)

They have claimed a population of 27,783. The population as recorded in the present survey is 7,226 concentrated in Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts.

THOTTIYA NAICKER

(Including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Tholuva Naicker)

Category list.	*Serial number.*	*Code number.*
Backward Classes	102	..
Most Backward Classes	33	133
Denotified Communities	58	458

Thottia Naickers are partly agriculturists. They are also vagrants, having interest in pig rearing and snake charming besides practising magic. Because of these pursuits, they are generally dreaded by the public. They are of Telugu origin, having originally settled in large numbers in the districts of Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem after migration from North of the river Thungabhadra in Andhra Pradesh.

Some representations and replies to the questionnaire were received from the people of this community. Their representatives appeared before the Commission at Erode, Tiruchirappalli and Dharmapuri for tendering oral evidence.

'Thottiar' seems to be the actual name of the community. The other sub-sects are Kambalathar, Raja Kambalam, Gollavar, Eragollar, Sillavar, Thockalavar, Thozhuva Naicker and Vetrilai Naicker. People of this community claimed a population of 25 lakhs. Their actual population has been returned as 2,71,318 with concentration in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Periyar and Salem districts. People of this community who indulged in criminal pursuits in the olden days in the districts of Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar were declared as criminal tribes by the Britishers. The present population of this group classified under the code number 458 of Denotified Communities has been found to be 40,553 with concentration in Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirappalli districts.

In their representations they claimed that Thirumalai Naick of Madurai and Kattabomman belonged to their community. The people of this community are still found to be having many traditional beliefs which retards them from attaining social advancement. Thus, in a group of their community of 40 families, living in the Erumainackanpalayam in Salem district, wearing blouse by their women after puberty is still being objected to. This has been said to be traditionally enforced not to earn the displeasure of their native deities and to safeguard their women from outside influence. This fact has been confirmed by the Collector, Salem.

Their main demand was to extend them all the concessions applicable to Scheduled Castes and issue of community certificates as Kattunayakkan which is classified as Scheduled Caste and preference in admission for their children into professional Colleges.

THONDAMAN

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes	103
Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes ..	34
Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	134

The traditional occupation of this community is lime-burning and selling. Therefore they are also konwn as " Chunnambukkarans ". But now a days, most of them are engaged in all sorts of non-agricultural labour. Some are found to be playing musical instruments like drums and pipes for eking out their livelihood. ' Thondaman ' is also said to be a sub-sect of the main " Kallar " community who have migrated from the Tirunelveli district. The family name of the Pudukkottai Raja is also Thondaiman which is cited in proof of this claim.

A written representation and reply to the questionnaire has been received from the " Kallar Kula Thondaman Ilaignar Munnetra Sangam, Palayamkottai ". They claimed a total population of 5,000. But the actual population as revealed through the present survey is 13,652. They are concentrated in the Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

In an attempt to press their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes, the people of this community claimed identity with " Sholaga " in the list of Scheduled Tribes. They maintained that they are having alliances with the ' Sholagas '. But Sholagas are found to be a tribal people who are the principal inhabitants of the jungles of Coimbatore between Dimbhum and Kollegal near the Mysore frontier. Their way of living is not akin to that the ' Thondamans '. Their main complaint was that being predominantly rural, their position in education and public services was insignificant. But they claimed two members of the All India Services (I.A.S.) to their credit.

The representatives of this community appeared before the Commission at Tirunelveli. They demanded exlusive reservation for the Most Backward Classes as they felt that they could not compete on equal terms with others in the list of Backward Classes. They also maintained that quantum of scholarship amount sanctioned was inadequate and hence pleaded that it should be raised.

" UPPARA "
(Uppilia, Sagara)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—104.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational *cum* Economic Survey—269.

The other synonyms ' Uppilia ', ' Sagara ' which are now shown under the explanatory note appended to the main list of Backward Classes may be conveniently shown against the main community Uppara.

The names Uppiliyan, Uppara, Uppiliga, Sagara, Sagara Kula denote one common community whose traditonal occupation is manufacture of and trading in salt. " Upparas " are known to be a caste tank diggers and earth-workers, corresponding to the " Uppiliyans " of the Tamil districts. The people of these divisions are supposed to be of one and the same caste who have migrated to different parts of the country adopting the language of the respective localities.

In Tamil Nadu, ' Uppilian ', is the popular version. They are found to have ' Tamil ' as their mothertongue. The people calling themselves ' Uppara ' normally speak Telugu. The spoken language of ' Sagaras ' is Kannada. In spite of their supposedly common origin, they are found to be maintaining distinct identity without having any marriage alliance amongst themselves.

The traditional occupation of this community, as described earlier, is salt manufacture They were proficient in both modes of salt production viz. earth salt and marine salt. However, they showed keen interest in the former process. Since undisturbed surroundings like ghat sections, forests were found to be suitable for this mode of operation, most of them flourished only in such regions. They were also well acquainted in the manufacture of gun powder. After the enactment of the Salt Act 1889, which imposed heavy restrictions on the independent manufacture of salt, the people of this community were nearly thrown out of their traditional occupation and forced to engage themselves in all sorts of manual labour to eke out their livelihood. They are now found to be working in brick laying, house construction, road construction, earth work, wood cutting, etc.

The people of this community have sent several petitions and replies to the questionnaires. Their representatives appeared before the Commission at its sittings at Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem, Madras Tiruchirapalli, Periyar, Pudukkottai, Madurai and Thanjavur districts.

They have requested that their community people must be selected as Chairman for the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation with due representation of their community people in the corporation. Their other requests are :—

(1) Preference to their students in selections to Professional courses.

(2 ;Payment of compensation to those who die while engaged in hard labour.

(3) Fifty percentage insurance coverage may be subsidised by the Government.

(4) Allotment of house sites.

They have further requested that the people of their community with different ent ies in their school records viz. UPPILIYA NAICKER, KATTU NAICKER, KARPOORA CHETTIAR, NAICKER should be treated as one belonging to the main UPPILIYA—UPPARA community and concessions be extended without any distinction. KONGU NAICKER, MALAI NAICKER, UPPALA NAICKER are also claimed to be the prominent names still prevalent in this community.

The Kattu Naicker community referred to by this community is a Scheduled Tribe which cannot be equated with uppara community as they are a distinct community. The case of Karpoora Chettiar is being examined separately under forward castes. The other sections are only titles which cannot be treated as sub-sects and included against the main entry.

In these circumstances the main entry in the Backward Classes list is retained as Uppara, Uppilia and Sagara alone without further expansion as it would result in difficulties in the issue of community certificates.

They have claimed a population of 5 lakhs. The population as revealed in the Socio-Educational *cum* Economic Survey is 59,046 with concentration in the Districts of Periyar Coimbatore, Salem and Madras City.

URALI GOUNDER

(Throughout the State) Orudaiya Gounder, Orudaya Gounder (Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Periyar Districts.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—105.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational *cum* Economic Survey—270.

Uralis are a caste of agricultural labourers. Like Ambalakarans they trace their descent from one Muthuraja. Mr. Edgar Thurston has observed that Uralis are an offshoot of the Tamil Valaiyans which by change of occupation has transformed into a distinct-caste. The word Urali means a ruler of a village. Their title is Kavandan.

The Uralis have a number of exogamous septs. They are generally cultivators but are sometimes prone to crime.

The Urali Gounders of Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts are treated as Denotified Communities in view of their criminal activities in olden days. The note on 'Denotified Communities' covers the Uralis Gounders of Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai districts.

Representations have been received from the people of this community of Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Madras, Pudukkottai and Madurai districts and have also tendered oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings. They have claimed a population in the order of 60,000 to 4.50 lakhs.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 96,711 with concentration in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Salem Districts.

They have also requested that the sub-sect mentioned as Orudhaya Gounder should be changed as to read " Oorudaya Gounder " as no community as Orudhaya Gounder exists. This was examined in consultation with leading Tamil scholars who after thorough study confirmed the chances for such colloquial changes. The present entry has been, therefore, amplified to accommodate Oorudaya Gounder against the main entry Urali Gounder.

Another request of the Association is to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes stating that an entry in the list of Scheduled Tribes is available under Serial number 36.

In this connection it is to be pointed out that the Uralis in the Scheduled Tribe list relate to the people who dwell in the jungles of Dimbhum in the Coimbatore district and are akin to Sholaga which has also been included in the Scheduled Tribes under item 34. The Urali Gounder in the list of Backward Classes is in no way identical to the Urali included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, there is no reason for their inclusion as Scheduled Tribes.

Similarly their request for inclusion in the list of Denotified Communities without District barriers is untenable in view of the historical nature of the maintenance of Denotified Communities list.

VALAYAR

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—106.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—35.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational – *cum* – Economic Survey 135.

Valayars were traditionally hunters in the jungles, netting rats and birds. Fishing in inland water sources was also undertaken by them to some extent. They did small scale cultivation too. The people of this community are concentrated in the districts of Madurai and Ramanathapuram. Their present population is 2,83,580.

This is one among the communities in the lower level of advancement. Their social condition is only just better than the members of the Scheduled Castes. Representatives of this community claim that they are descendents of Kannappa Nayanar, the famous Saivite saint. Their representatives appeared before the Commission at Coimbatore and Pudukkottai. They demanded preference in employment for their men in snake farms. The highlighted their pathetic dwelling conditions on roadsides in the town areas and many of them are engaged in the selling of broomsticks as headloads. They strongly demanded the inclusion of their community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

The common titles adopted by them are Ambalakkaran, Servai, Muthuraja, Moopanar and Moopar. Generally the well to do among them assumed these titles to lay claim to higher castes.

People of this community in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts were declared as Denotified Communities due to their involvement in criminal activities in the olden days.

VALMIKI

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—107.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational – *cum* - Economic Survey 271.

Valmiki or Valmikalu is a synonym of the Vedans who are said to be living on the products of white ant-hills.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence in the District Centres.

This is a community with a meagre population of 24,331 which is spread over the entire State of Tamil Nadu.

VANIAR, VANIA CHETTIAR

(Including Gandla, Ganika, Telikula and Chekkalar.)

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—108.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational - *cum* - Economic Survey—272.

Vaniars are "Oil Pressers" among Tamils, corresponding to the Telugu Gandlas, Canarese Ganigas, Malabar Chakkans and Oria Tellis.

The word "Vaniyar' signifies trade. Vaniyars deal in oil as well as its manufacture. The members of this community are found in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Their traditional occupation is oil pressing and selling of oil.

According to the scriptures, this community was divided into two : One is oil pressers and the other is oil sellers. The occupatic nal change had its own impact on this community. The pressing of oil seeds, is stigmatized as a degrading occupation in the Code of Manu because it destroys life by crushing the life germinating seed. This seems to have led to the division of the caste into two, one of which crushes seeds into oil and is, therefore, treated as untouchable, the other not. Those who only sell oil will outcaste a member who should venture to press it. (p. 78 Chapter VI Caste in India, Function and Origin—By J. H. Hutton, C.I.E., M.A., D. Sc. William Wyse, Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Cambride).

This explains why the Vaniyars were considered low in Social Status.

The South India Vanika Vaisya Sangam registered in 1921 and having its head office at Madras and other District Associations have claimed that their population is about 45 lakhs in Tamil Nadu.

They have stated that several sub-castes and internal divisions exist in their community s ich as Vania Chettiar, Vanika Vaisya, Chakkar, Gandla, Devikulla and Chakkalar, etc.

The population as revealed in the present Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is 4,46,426 uniformly spread over all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

Representstives of this community have pointed out that most of the people are not owners of oil crushers, but are doing the traditional occupation on wage basis. They have reported that large numbers of their community have taken up other occupations like Agricultural coolies, household servants, etc. They further claimed that their traditional occupation of oil pressing is one of the unclean occupations such as toddy tapping, fishery, scavenging, washing, hair dressing, etc. Some are occupied as hawkers carrying salt, onions, etc., in hand cart. It is also claimed that this community has suffered considerably due to the replacement of country oil press by rotary press. They desired assignment of house sites and sanction of loans of starting petty trade.

Their main request was to include them in the list of Most Backward Classes. Another request was to form Co-operative Societies with rotary "checks".

The members of their community should be given facilities for owning and operating rotary "checks" through Co-operative Societies.

While reclassifying the communities, the First Backward Classes Commission has grouped all the oil pressing ccommunities under one common category viz., Vaniyar. The other synonyms were Gandla, Ganika, Chekkalar and Telikula. The First Backward Classes Commission have further observed that the concessions have been availed of by castes other than oil mongers i. e., by caste, which can legitimately describe themselves as Vanika or Vysyas, and concluded that to stop this abuse the description should be Vaniyar and accordingly the list was drawn.

But it appears now that certain Vaniga Vysyas other then oil pressers have also represented before the present Commission. They have also tendered oral evidence to the effect that the Vaniga Vysyas and oil pressing Vaniyar community are one and the same community.

While they have claimed a total population of 45 lakhs for the entire state, the survey revealed only 4,46,426 for Vaniyar community.

VANNAR

(Salavai Thozhilalar) except Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District, where the community is a (Scheduled Caste, and Agasa Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula) Veluthadar, Rajakka.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—109.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—36,

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is—136.

Vannar is a washerman caste spread over uniformly throughout the State of Tamil Nadu and the population as recorded in the present survey is 4,45,637 against the community's claim of 10,00,000.

During the tenure of the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. Kamaraj, in 1954 the Tamil Nadu Washerman Federation made a representation for treating the Vannar Community as Scheduled Caste. As this community did not suffer from the stigma of untouchability, the then Chief Minister directed to examine the case of all such communities for giving more concessions than the Backward. Under such circumstances, the list of Most Classes was drawn up (*Vide* G. O. Ms. No. 353, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January 1957) and ordered to be given exemption from payment of full tution fees under rule 92 Madras Educational Rules for those within the specified income limit. (The Backward Classes are entitled to half tution fees only under Rule 92 of Madras Educational Rules.) The Government have also ordered the payment of Boarding and Lodging charges components of Scholarship on a par with Scheduled Castes (*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 4935, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 22nd November 1956, for certain communities within the list of Most Backward Classes.

The sub-sects viz., Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajakka which now find a place under the foot-note of list of Most Backward Classes are included under the main entry Vannar (Salavai Thozhilalar) to avoid ambiguity.

Representations were received from the washermen Association throughout the State besides individual representations. They have also tendered oral evidence in all the District centres.

The requests of the washermen Association included the following main demands :—

(1) Inclusion in the list of Scheduled Caste.
(2) Allotment of house-sites.
(3) Increased Boarding and Lodging Charges with Scholarship.
(4) Loan facilities upto Rs. 10,000.
(5) Reservation in the allotment of Housing Board Flats and Shops.
(6) Reservation of seats in proportion to population.
(7) Supply of washing materials at subsidised rates.
(8) No licence fee for starting laundries.
(9) Digging of well/Tank for the purpose of washing.
(10) Compensation of Rs. 10,000 for those who die in harness.
(11) Old-Age Pension.

The following special schemes are implemented for the welfare of this community :—

(1) Supply of free tools (Iron Boxes).
(2) Construction of Dhobykanas.
(3) Allotment of house-sites.
(4) Washing materials (such as washing soda) at subsidised rates.
(5) Allotment of Flats/Plots in the Housing Board Colonies.

VANNIAKULAKSHATRIYA

(Including Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli, Agnikulakshatriya).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—110.

Serial number in the list of Most Backward Classes—26.

Code number assigned by the Commission for the Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey is—126.

The name 'Vanniya' is considered to have been derived from the sanskrit word "Vahni" meaning 'fire'. The community finds place in the list of Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes from their very inception. A State level association is said to be functioning for this Community even from 1888, which is running a few hostels and maintaining marriage choultries for their benefit in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Salem Dharmapuri Districts and Madras City.

The Population claimed by the people through the various representations ranged from 1.12 to 1 .65 crores. The population as revealed in the Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey conducted by the present Commission is 65,04,855. They are the single largest community in the whole state and spread over the entire Tamil Nadu except in Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari districts, where only small numbers of this community people are available. They are predominant in the districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur Districts.

In the present list of Backward Classes, under the main entry, "Vanniakula Kshatriya", the prominent subsects, viz., Vanniya, Vanniyar, Vannia Gounder, Gounder, or Kander Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya have also been included. The sub-sect Agnikula kshatriya which is shown as an identical community of Vanniyakula kshatriya under the foot note of the list of Backwarrd Classes is now re-included against the original entry to avoid unnecessary clarifications. In their representstions, nearly 100 sub-sects and titles were furnished. But from the meaning of the reported titles, it may be seen that these are only reminiscences of their claim for an exfighting group, like 'Kallans' and 'Maravans'.

By occupation, they are primarily agriculturists and can be said to be the largest cultivating caste in Tamil Nadu. Majority of them are either tenant farmers or agricultura coolies, But due to the various difficulties and changes in the Socio-Econooic pattern, in their traditional profession there is a lot of discontent in their minds.

The people are also engaged in other occupations like wood cutting, lime burning, sheep breeding, poultry, building construction work, well-digging, earthwork, stone cutting road formation, beedi manufacturing, weaving, dyeing, cart drivers, domestic servants, dairy work, tailorling, match industry, etc. They are also said to be engaged in Toddy Tapping, Tannery, Fishing, Butchery and Scavanging, etc.

The representatives of this community appeared before the commission for tendering oral evidence in almost all districts, except the Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari. The points contained in them and in other written representations are consolidated and narrated below.

The main grievance of the community is that in spite of their huge size, and concentration in the Northern districts of Tamil Nadu and their abysmal poverty and ignorance proper attention has not been paid by the Government for their advancement. They expressed the view that in the remote villages their condition is akin to that of the Scheduled Castes and due to poverty and ignorance they are forced to eke out their livelihood by doing mean occupations like scavenging, etc.

Specific grievances and demands are listed out below:—

1. The majority of the people are confined to villages. Because of their predominant rural background they could not get due share of the benefits extended by the Government for the Backward Classes in general.

2. 95 percent of ther women are also engaged in manual labour. Becuase of this, their children are not able to get proper education. Traditional illiteracy and lack of economic resources deprived them of proportionate political representation despite their enormous strength 80 per cent of them are said to be illiterates.

3. Directly or indirectly the people are treated like Scheduled Castes, by the people of the other communities.

4. Due to poor economic conditions and non-realisation of the importance of education, their children could not get adequate education.

5. The representation of the people of this community in different fields is not proportionate to their population. Hence separate reservation of 20 percent in educational institutions and public service is required for them under compartmental reservation System. All benefits should be proportionately divided among the communities in the list of Backward Classes.

6. The total quantum of reservation for Backward Classes is not enough for the quick and immediate advancement of Backward Classes in general. Hence it has to be enhanced from the 50 percent to 65 percent.

7. Training centres should be opened in each district for the Backward classes for getting special coaching for the civil Services Examinations. Meritorious graduates should be selected and encouragement should be extended to them upto the doctorate level of study.

8. The land belonging to the community were acquired by the Government for major schemes like Neyveli Lignite Corporation in South Arcot, Mettur Power Plant etc. But the owners of the land were not given adequate benefits in the employment opportunities created by the projects Sufficient compensation has also not been awarded to them.

9. Flow of benefits under the Tenants Act should be enforced and the bottlenecks removed.

10. For the award of Scholarships, the minimum mark rule should be scrapped. The income limit for the award of scholarships should be raised to Rs. 12,000. In the case of residential scholarships, the entire amount should be awarded to them.

11. In the admission of students to hostels, students from remote moffussil areas should be given preference.

12. Certain groups among the Vanniars live in hill areas like Uthalmalai, Pal Silambu in Harur Taluk, Kuduganadu, Thirudan Gundu Pail, Varattanpatti, Thottar Pondarkadu in Krishagiri Taluk, Anjati, Thenkanikottai, Royakkottai, Theerthamalai in Hosur Taluk in Dharmapuri district and at Ondraikadu in Periyar district. They should be given Schedule Tribe Status.

13. Liberal assistance should be provided to the Vanniars for purchasing Milch animals. House sites should be allotted to them for the construction of Houses, and financial assistance should be given for digging wells for irrigation. The assistance for these items should be on 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan basis.

14. Intercaste marriages should be encouraged by the Government by awarding liberal prizes. They should be given preference in employment, besides provision of housing facilties.

15. Adult education should be made compulsory and small scale industries should be started. in the areas where Vanniars are concentrated.

16. Land should be acquired for the benefit of Vanniars and they should be awarded a long term loans for raising crops in them.

17. A spearate Board should be constituted for the implementation of schemes for Vanniars.

18. Most of the constituencies where in Vanniars are predominant have been declared as 'Reserved'. Because of this, they could not return the people of their own community, resulting in denial of political representation.

19. Reservation should be provided at all levels.

20. Owing to poverty conditions, some peole of this community have taken to scavanging work in the Salem Municipality. Similarly, the same community people ard also employed in the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam, in Chengalpattu district as "Cosmatic cleaners". Actually they are cleaning Urinals, wash basins and dust bins, These have been verified by the Commission through official correspondence with the administration of the two establishments.

21. In Tirunelveli district the people of this community are said to be engaged in fishing and working as Vettians. People working as Vettians are said to be living in Pettai, Melappalayam villages. Fishing is also said to be undertaken by the community at Mannargudi in Thanjavur district.

VEDAR, VEDUVAR, VETTAIKARAR

'Vedar, Veduvar, Vettaikaran' denote a particular group of people, whose traditional occupation as the very name implies, is hunting. The details of entry of these communities in the present list of Backward Classes and the Code No. assigned to them by the Commission for the purpose of Socio by Economic and Educational survey are given below :—

Number.	*Details of entry.*	*Category.*	*Code number.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district) ..	Backward Classess ..	273
2	Veduvar	Backward Classess ..	
3	Vettaikarar (Other than Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts)	Most Backward Classes.	137
4	Vettaikarar (Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts only)	Denotified Communities.	466

Thus it may be seen, that while Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District) and Veduvar are treated as Backward Classes in the entire State, 'Vettaikaran' is treated Denotified Communities in Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts, while the same community is treated as Most Backward Classes in the rest of the districts.

Representations have been received on behalf of this group from the following Associations and organisations ;—

1. Forest Castes Welfare Association, Madras-600 093.
2. Vedar Samuganala Sangam, Madras-600 078.
3. Tirunelveli District Kuravar Sidhanar Munnetra Sangam, Tirunelveli.
4. Tamil Nadu Vettaikarar Pazhangudiyinar Makkal Nala Iyakkam, North Arcot.
5. Tamil Nadu Vettaikarar Tribal People Welfare Association, Madras-600 060.

The representatives of this group of communities appeared before the Commission at Madras, Vellore and Tirunelveli and tendered oral evidence. 'Vettaikaran' has been recorded as an occupational name of 'Boyars', Irulas and 'Koravars' returned at the times of Census.

The main contention of the representation is that Vedar, Veduvar and Vettaikaran represent one and the same community belonging to the main Tribal Community 'Irular' and that different names were attributed by the other people and not by themselves. Their contention is that their ancestors did not maintain any written records. In this connection, they have stated that 'Harijan' by itself, did not mean any particular community but it was contributed by Mahatma Gandhi to denote the former untouchables. Likewise, they have argued that 'Vedar' did not denote any particular community, assigned by the people to denote the forest and hunting people in general.

The people of this community claimed that due to the continued existence of the entries viz., Vedan, Veduvar, Vettaikaran and Vettaikarar, their people are denied issue of community certificates as 'Irular' which is presently included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. They have therefore, demanded for the immediate deletion of the above entries from the list of Backward Classes. In support of their argument, they have cited certain instances.

In the handbook given by Government for guidance to the enumerators during the 1961 Census, the Communities mentioned under Column (i) are reportedly instructed to be enumerated under the main entries noted under Column (ii) :—

	Synonymous entry.	*Community in SC/ST.*	
Veduvar		Kuravan, Sidhanar	(SC)
		Vettuvan	(SC)
Vettaikaran		Irular	(ST)
Vettaikara Nayakkan		Kattunayakkan	(ST)

The representatives of this group while appearing before the First Backward Classes Commission, claimed that already a part of their people were treated as Scheduled Caste in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district. They are also reportedly maintaining kinship with their counterparts in Kanniyakumari district etc. They have also maintained that 'Malai Vedan' and 'Vedan' are one and the same and that Vedars of Tirunelveli are similar to Koravars.

'Vedans' are also described to be the former hunters and soldiers supposed to be the remants of the earliest inhabitants of the peninsula and identical to the 'Veddahs' of Ceylon. They are also reportedly called as 'Valmikula'. It is stated that 'Vedar' was denoted 'Bedar' and classified as 'Boya' in the 1891 Census. But has been recorded as a wrong classification. In the 1901 Census report, 'Vedans' are described as a Tamil speaking labouring and hunting caste, formerly soldiers and subsequently dacoits. In the Chengalpattu district it is stated that the name 'Vedar' was loosely applied to the 'Irulars' in some places in the district. It has also recorded that some connection was reportedly existing between 'Vedars' and the Tamil 'Vettuvans' but the precise connection was not known, 'Vettuvans' are also recorded to be superior to 'Vedans' and that the usgage 'Vettuva Vellalas was also recorded.

In the Madura Manual, they were described as a very low caste, living in the jungles. Similarly in the Coimbatore Manual, they were reportedly described as a very degraded and poor tribe eking out their livilihood by basket making, etc. They were speaking low quality Canarese language. In the Travancore Manual, they are reported to have been sold and bought slaves.

As regards, 'Vettaikarans, it has been described as an occupational name for 'Boyas', Irulars, Koravars returned at the time of Census.

The title used by the people of this group of communities is known to be 'Naicken'. But Vettaikarans are found to be using 'Villi' as a title.

The people are now found to be engaged in other occupations like agriculture. Some of them are said to be eking out their livelihood as astrologers, selling pork, basket making, rat catching fishing besides scavenging. The Vedars in the rural areas, are reported to be still treated as untouchables. The Vedar community which was in the list of Scheduled Tribes was reportedly deleted during 1945.

The Representatives who appeared before the Commission have stated that the people of the community are now mostly found at Mazaiyur, Vellai, Reddikuppam and Erumbur villages in North Arcot district. They have maintained that the word Irular mean Vedar only and that Kuravar and Veduvan in Tirunelveli district are treated as one and same. Likewise, Kattunayakkan is also stated to be a branch of the Vedan community. They have demanded for treatment of all groups as Scheduled Tribes.

Their contention is that since all their groups have the characteristics of Irular, they may be declared as Scheduled Tribes. They feel that if the State Government were to delete the present entries from the list of Backward Classes/Most Backward classes/Denotified Communities they will get inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes. While there may not be any difficulty in conceding their demand it is felt by the Commission that such an act may pose difficulties not only during the interim period between the date of delection and the date of inclusion as Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India, but also to those who have entered their community in the educational records as Vedar, Veduvar, Vettaikaran and they may not be able to avail themselves even of the existing concession applicable to Backward Classes.

They have demanded free educational concessions and employment opportunities for them besides housing facilities. Their requests included financial assistance for starting match and soap industries on a small scale basis.

The following are the population figures reported in the Socio Educational -*cum*-Economic Survey :

Vedar, Veduvan	Backward Classes ..	13,771
Vettaikarar	Most Backward Classes.	70,298
Vettaikaran	Denotified Communities.	744
	Total ..	84,813

VALLAMBAR.

Serial No. in the list of Backward Classes 112

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 274

The Vallambars are a small cultivating class spread over the entire State of Tamil Nadu with the population concentrated in the Districts of Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram.

On a representation made by this community in Pudukkottai, the previous Commission had observed that this Community might betaken up for inclusion by Government after detailed verification. On subsequent verification through the Collectors, it was found that they were socially, economically backward and accordingly the Government ordered the inclusion of this Community in the list of Backward Classes *vide*, G.O. Ms. No. 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 17th May 1973.

The population claimed by this community is 1,03,200 and the population as revealed in the present survey is only 41,019.

The president, Thiru K. Subbiah Ambalam, of Vallambar Community has replied to the Commission's Questionnaire, that the sub-sects of their Community are Vallambar, Ambalakkaran Servaikaran, Nattar, etc. He further represented that they are economically, socially and educationally backward and that the very few among them are degree holder in Medical, Engineering and Legal.

The Ambalakkaran and Servai Communities which are sub-sects to Muthuraja Community have been dealt with separately. Nattar is only a title which cannot be included in the sub-sect against Vallambar as the titles are not generally included in the list.

Thiru Subbiah Ambalam President of Vallambar Community has given his evidence before the Commission in Pudukkottai on 6th June 1983 that the total population of their Community in all districts of Tamil Nadu is about 1,03,000. They are engaged in agriculture.

The main requests of this community are as follows :—

(1) To include their community under the Most Backward Classes List.

(2) To give training in the field of employment.

(3) To reserve seats in Government Departments for employment.

(4) To provide more facilities to Backward Classes people living in Backward Districts.

(5) To give loans and subsidy for deepening of wells and for pumpsets for agriculturists and to supply water from pumpsets at subsidised rates.

(6) To provide hostel fecilities for backward classes students.

VELLAN CHETTIAR.

Serial No. in the list of Backward Classes is 113

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational -*cum*-Economic Survey 275

This community was included in the list of Backward Classes on the recommendations of the First Backward Classes Commission, *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1222, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th October 1971.

" Vellan Chettiar " is the sub-sect of Vellalas who forms the trading sect of the community But after the immigration of more skiiful and talented Telegu komutis and other merchants, the hereditary occupation of Vellan Chetty gradually declined and consequently they were obliged to seek other different professions. This community is chiefly distributed in Salem, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Madurai districts. The population as revealed by the Socio-Economic and Educational Survey is 82,197. They claimed a mere 35,000 as their population.

Representations were presented to the Commission to include Vellazhan Chettiar and Ezhur Chettiar with Vellan Chettiar, claiming that these 2 communities are subsects of Vellan Chettiar. But no evidence was produced. The claim is untenable since Ezhur Chetty owes its origin to Chettu or Chetty of Kanniyakumari District, whereas the Vellan Chettiar owe its origin to Vellala Community. Although this community was traditionally engaged in trade of all sorts, they are now confined only to retail business in clothing, Cotton, food-grains, Petty shops, hawkers and doing business in shandies besides being labourers. They are reportedly suffering from want of finance to revitalise their trades and to compete in the modern marketing Techniques. It is seen from the statistical data presented by the various organisations of the community, that the socio-economic changes had an impact on the community and the literacy rate has jumped upto nearly 50 per cent in Madurai District and 30 to 50 per cent in Tirunelveli district, etc.

Vellan Chettiar Sangam, Rasipuram alone appeared before the Commission but replies to the questionnaire of the Commission were submitted by three Associations. They requested to include the community in the list of Most Backward Classes. The other general demands of the community are as follows :—

(1) Reservation in Public appointments on community basis.

(2) Allotment of house sites and sanction of loans for construction of houses.

(3) Financing for starting small and large scale industries.

(4) Removal of upper age limit for recruitment in public services.

(5) Free supply of tools and appliances to artisans such as tailors, weavers, cigar manufacturers, etc.

(6) Long term loan assistance with low interest through Nationalised banks to the traders and businessmen.

VETTUVA GOUNDER.

Serial No. in the list of Backward Classes	115
Serial No. in the list of Most Backward Classes	38
Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	138

The people of this community are mostly agriculturists, and are non-vegetarians.

Representations have been received from this community from North Arcot, Periyar, Salem and Coimbatore Districts. They have claimed a population in the order of 3·17 lakhs to 7·0 lakhs. The actual population as recorded in the present survey is 1,25,886 concentrated in Periyar, Salem Trichy, Madurai, North Arcot and Chingleput Districts. They have also tendered oral evidence in the District centres. They have stated that the primary occupation of the community is agriculture and some of them are engaged in stone cutting, weaving, earth digging and well sinking and other hard manual labour. They claim that their women folk are also participating in hard manual labour such as crop transplanting, harvesting and stone breaking. Their main demands are as follows :—

(1) Inclusion of this community in the list of Scheduled Caste.

(2) Compartmental reservation in admission in the educational institutions as well as in public services.

(3) Constitution of advisory committee exclusively for Vettuva gounder.

(4) Relaxation of age rule for admission in I.A.S. coaching centres.

(5) Increasing the percentage of reservation from 50 per cent to 70 per cent.

(6) Allotment of surplus lands under land ceiling Act for Vettuva Gounder.

(7) Sanction of loan for construction of houses.

VIRAKODI VELLALAR.

Sl. No. in the list of Backward Classes 116

Code No. assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey 276

The history of the present entry " Virakodi Vellala " is traced below :—

The entry now found in the Backward Classes list " Virakodi Vellala " was intended to represent the original Panisavans (Panisaivans) only.

Panisavan is a corrupt form of (Pani) Seygiravan (Panisaivan) literally means one who does services. The service it renders is to carry news of death to the relations of the decesed, and to blow the tharai or long trumpet.

While in some places, the Panisavan conveys the news of death, in other places, this duty is carried out by a barber. The panisavans of Tirunelveli differ from the Panivasans of Northern Districts. The traditional occupation of Panisavans of Tirunelveli is playing on nathaswaram and teaching dancing to Deva Dasis. Another occupation, which is peculiar to Tirunelveli Panisavans, is achu velai (அச்சு வேலை) i.e. the preparation of the comb to which the warp thereads of a weaving loom are tied.

The present entry " Virakodi Vellala " was substituted for " Panisavans " at the request of Thondamandalam Virakodi Vellalar Sangham, Madras. (*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 432, Education, dated 22nd March 1943). The change was requested in order to have a modernised and a more respectable name (Virakudiyan was a synonym of Panivsavans).

In 1951 as well as 1961 census, Panisaivan or Panisivan was enumerated as a synonym of Valluvans which finds a place in the list of Scheduled Castes. As such some of the people began getting certificates as Valluvans i.e Scheduled Castes. On the strength of the directions of Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders to the certificate issuing authorities not to consider the requests of Panivsanavs for the issue of community certificate as Valluvan or as a Scheduled Caste. But Government in their Memo. No. 43485/HW VIII/77-4 Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd August 1977 stayed the operation of earlier orders in view of court directions. Subsequently the Government vacated the stay in their letter 37876/HW, VIII/78-6, dated 23rd July 1980. In these circumstances the Panisavans who liked to be termed Virakodi Vellalas are not now considered for the issue of certificates as Scheduled Castes.

In the meantime, some of the Vellalas whose traditional occupations are betelwine cultivation and other agricultural operations began getting certificates as Virakodi Vellalars who differ from the original Panisaivans in all respects socially, educationally and economically.

The First Backward Classes Commission also correctly brought to light this position. They were of the view that " Virakodi Vellalas " are not the true ' Panisaivans '. But for the existence of some Vellalas in some villages near Koil Virakodi in the erstwhile princely state, the people claiming as Virakodi Vellalas is of recent origin. The First Backward Classes Commission was also not ready to accept those Vellalas who appeared before them and claimed as " Virakodi Vellalas " as they were considered to be of entirely different stock, different from those hailing from the villages of erstwhile Pudukkottai princely State.

Two representations were received by this Commission from two different associations.

Of the two associations from whom representations were received, under the name ' Virakodi Vellala ' first one viz. Tamil nadu Virakodi Vellalar Sangham, Pattukkottai speaks about the Vellala group and this has nothing to do with the original entry ' Panisaivan '. Thus, they have not mentioned about the traditional occupation viz. Carrying death message and rendering service to the dead body. Instead they have admitted their traditional occupation as agriculture only.

The representatives of the Thonda Mandala Virakodi Vellala Sangham, Madras, have admitted that their traditional occupation was rendering service to the dead body, etc. They have, therefore, to be taken as representing the genuine Panisaivans and not the Vellala group existing in the name of Virakodi Vellala.

Owing to the change in nomenclature of Panisaivans as Virakodi Vellala, the interest of the genuine Panisaivans is not safeguarded.

The First Backward Classes Commission recommended that Backward Classes concessions should only be given to Veerakodi Vellalars belonging to old Pudukkottai State, Thanjavur taluk and Tiruchirappalli taluk excluding Panisaivans. Accordingly the Government issued orders restricting the concessions to these areas, *Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972.

On a further representation the Government ordered extension of concessions to Veerakodi Vellalars of Tamil Nadu without any area restrictions (G.O. Ms. No. 458, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd June 1977). The First Backward Classes Commission observed that this was one of the 9 communities which have advanced educationally by making use of Backward Classes concessions. Their representation in Public Services, were also high then. Therefore it is clear that the interests of Panisaivan was not safeguarded through the entry in the list of Backward Classes as Virakudi Vellala and because of the entry of other Vellalas into the list of Backward Classes posing themselves as Virakodi Vellalas.

In order to preserve the identity of Panisaivans and to safeguard (as they do not figure in any one of the list of Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes) and to restrict the concessions to the really poor Backward Classes among the Veerakodi Vellalars the following entry is suggested.

" Panisaivans and
Veerakodi Vellalars "

The Population as claimed by the Tamil Nadu Veerakodi Vellalas Sangham of Pudukkottai is 1·25 lakhs. The Thondamandalam Virakodi Vellalar Sangham, Madras representing South Arcot, Chengalpattu, North Arcot and Madras city claims only a population of 30,000. The population as recorded in the present survey for this community is 2,43,459 with concentration in Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Thanjavur, Trichy and Dharmapuri Districts. The main requests of Tamil Nadu Virakodi Vellalar Sangham was to include them in the Most Backward Classes list. The main request of the Tondamandalam Virakodi Vellalar Sangham was to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes in the classification as Panisaivan.

'VOKKALIGAR'.

The Sl. No. in the list of Backward Classes is	..	..	..	117
The Code No. assigned by the Commission is	..	..	..	277

Vokkaligar is a community of Karnataka origin, migrated and settled in Tamil Nadu in size able numbers in the foothills of the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris. Their mother-tongue is 'Kannada' and this is primiarily an agricultural community with sound base.

This community is included in the present list of Backward Classes along with others, viz., Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliya, Gounder, Okkaliya Gowda. Kappiliyan is a sub-division of the main entry 'Vokkaligar'. The people of this community sent several representations and replies to the questionnaire. They have also appeared before the Commission at Coimbatore, and Uthagamandalam. They claimed a total population of 30 lakhs. The actual population revealed through the socio-economic survey is 2,88,934 with concentration in Madurai, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts.

They demanded inclusion in the list of Most Backward Classes, besides assignment of housesites and opening of Kannada medium schools in their areas of concentration. The people of this community pleaded that they could not compete with the other communities and, therefore, suggested imposition of an income ceiling of Rs. 20,000 for identification of the Backward Classes people. They were in favour of setting apart a part of reservation 50 per cent for providing more opportunities for those who fall within the income group range of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Their plea for the identification of their community with the 'Kurumba' of the Nilgiris is not maintainable.

WYNAD CHETTY OF THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes **118**

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey. 278

This is mainly an agricultural community in the Nilgiris District who speak Tamil and resemble the Malayalam Nairs in their customs and manners.

The population of Wynad Chetty community as recorded in the present survey is 7,847 and spread over the entire State of Tamil Nadu with concentration in the Nilgiris District.

One representation was received from the General Secretary of Wynad Chetty Service Society, Thaghattur Cherral requesting to treat their community as a Scheduled Tribe like Kurumans who are already in the list of Scheduled Tribes (Sl. No. 18 in Scheduled Tribe list). They have also tendered oral evidence before the Commission at Uthagamandalam and reiterated the same request.

YADAVA.

	S. No.	*Code No.*
In the list of Backward Classes	119	279
In the list of Most Backward Classes	20	120
In the list of Denotified Communities	38	438

Yadava is a synonym or title of Idaiyan. This generalised entry also covers the Telugu speaking shepherds known as Golla. The entry in the list of Backward Classes pertaining to this community has undergone many changes. The entries 'Idaiyan' and 'Golla' which were in the list of Backward Classes representing the Tamil and Telugu speaking shepherds were substituted by the sanskritised term 'Yadava' during 1931, to denote better social status. Another group of Telegu speaking shpeherds of Tirunelveli, North Aroct, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts have maintained separate identity as 'Vadugayan'. This term, inspite of the Tamil component. 'Ayar' means the shephards who have migrated from the North. The present list of Backward Classes has accommodated the following sub-sections and allied names of the Yadava Community.

"Yadava (including Idaiyar and Telegu Speaking Idaiyar—
Known as Vadugayar or Vaduga.
Idaiyar or Golla, Mond Golla.
Asthanthra Golla")

people of the same community of the Salem district known by the division 'Mond Golla' were treated as Denotified Communities, by the Britishers owing to their repeated involvement in criminal activities.

Yadava is the pastoral or shepherd caste of Tamil Nadu, spread throughout the state. They specialise in cattle breeding, sheep rearing, dairying. They take to agricultural operations to a limited extent. In the rural areas, their people are primarily cowherds or shepherds. They are also engaged in procuring and selling milk and milk products. Rearing cattle involves heavy manual labour which is unclean and polluting. In the urban areas, many of them are engaged as part-time milkmen. Families that do not own any cattle in the villages, earn their living by rearing the cattle belonging to others.

They are principally Vaishnavites, though a few followed the Saivite faith.

This community has got well organised associations like, Tamil Nadu Yadavan Central Federation (Tirunelveli), Tamil Nadu Yadavar Mathiya Peravai, Koilpatti, etc. Their associations are primarily engaged in general social uplift of the members of the community. They encourage education by free supply of books for their children.

Representatives of this community appeared before the Commission at Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Thanjavur, Madurai (Ramnathapuram), Nagercoil, Tiruchirappalli and Uthagamandalam and gave evidence.

The population claimed by the community ranges form 36.25 lakhs to 49.21 lakhs. The present survey reveals their population to be 15,12,651 with concentration in Ramnathapuram, Tirunelveli North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu districts.

They highlighted the migratory way of living of the members of this community and asserted that in the districts of Ramnad, Pudukkottai. South Arcot, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri, their people still lead a semi-nomadic life. Extension of all concessions applicable for the Scheduled Tribes was, therefore, their main request.

The following are the demands of this community :—

1. Organisation of dairies on co-operative basis and providing financial assistance for the purchase of cattle.

2. Allotment of house sites on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis for the construction of houses.

3. Special coaching facilities for the Backward Classes in general for thier educational advancement.

4. Setting apart separate areas for grazing of cattle and supply of cattle feed at subsidised rates.

They point out that potential for starting milk dairies on co-operation basis exists at the following places :—

Agasthceswaram, Nanguneri, Rathapuram,
Sankarankoil, Gangaikondan, Palamadai
Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur, Paramakudi.
Manamadurai, Sivaganga, Srivilliputtur,
Thanjavur, Thiruthurapoondi. Myladuthurai,
Nagapattinam, Virudhachalam, Kallakurichi,
Ulundurpet, Perambalur, Karur, Erode.
Sathiagmangam. Udumalpettai, Pollachy.
Kangeyam, Melur, Vedachendur, and Periakulam.

Their main grievance is that inspite of their large size, they have not availed of the benefits proportionately. They are, therefore, for proportional representation in public services.

Some people of the community under a distinct name Bokisha Golla hailing from Athur and Omalur taluks of Salem district of similar traditional occupation demanded inclusion of their in the list of Backward Classes during the Commission's sittings at Salem. In Thurston's castes and Tribes of South India, Boksha Golla has been described as a sub-division of the main 'Golla' community who have secured the privelege of guarding and carrying treasure, during the time of Nawabs. Since the general sub-division 'Golla' has been included in the present list under 'Yadava' there will be no difficulty in their getting community Certificates as 'Golla'. Hence further elaboration of the present entry is considered not necessary.

YAVANA.

Serial Number fn the list of Backward Classes 120
Code Numb:r assigned by the Commission for Socio Edueation-*cum*-Economic Survey 280

The representatives of the 'Tamil Nadu Yavana Kula Maha Sangan', Tindivanam, have represented before the First Backward Classes Commission that their caste was more or loss the same as Koravans and they should be given all the concessions given to Harijans. They have also stated that they were in large numbers in South Arcot District (Tindivanam,Chidambaram), Katpadi, North Arcot District, etc. Their original profession was stated to be 'Basket making'. Some were agriculturists. They had further emphasised that they were using this name as Yavanars from 1912 and they were using this name in documents, also. The First Backward Classes Commission have observed that their request might be examine further in consultation with collectors.

The Government in their order 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 17th May 1973, included the community 'Yavanas' in the list of Backward Classes based on the recommendation of the respective collectors.

In the list of Backward Classes the spelling given is Yavane which should only be 'Yavana'.

No representation has been received nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission.

The Collector, Chengalpattu who was addressed in the matter has reported that the Kuravars living in Tindivanam, Chidambaram and Katpadi are calling themselves as Yavana and in other places they are called as chettis. Further he has studied that they claim to belong to the Scheduled Caste.

The total population as revealed in the present survey is only 357.

YERUKULA

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	121
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	281

Mr. Edgar Thurston in his book "Castes and Tribes of Southern India has analysed the community under the head 'koravá'. Thurston says that the members of this nomadic tribe are known as Korava from the extreme South to the North of the North Arcot District, where they are called Koracha or Korcha and in the ceded Districts, they become Yerukula or Yerakala. The Koravars or Yerukulas are a vagrant tribe found throughout the Presidency, and in many parts of India. In the Telegu country they are called Yerukalavandlu or Korachavandlu but they always speak of themselves as Kurru, and there is not the slightest room for the doubt that has been expressed regarding the identity of the Koravars and Yerukulas. In Telugu, Yerus kalavandlu would mean fortune tellers. (Mr. Mullaly observes that "The name has two form-in Telugu-One, Yeryukuvandlu, said by Brown and Compbell to be derived from "Erugu", to know, and to have reference to their fortune telling powers and the other Yerukalavandlu; the first part of this word is evidently not a plural of "Yeruku" but a distinct word" (p. 46, Chapter VI Fredrick S. Mullaly, Madras Police, Acting Assistant with the Government of Madras).

The representatives of this community have not tendered oral evidence before the Commisison. A representation has been received from 'Dakshin Bharat Girijan Sangh Tamil Nadu', Madras. The main contention of the representation is that community Yerukula along with communities Koravan, Koracha may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes, as all the above three communities and the community Kuravas which is included in the list of Scheduled Castes, are one and the same.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 7,450 and their concentration is in Salem and Coimbatore Districts.

Taking all these facts into consideration this Commission is of the view that this community should be included only in the list of Scheduled Castes. Till such time, this may be continued in the list of Backward Classes.

YOGHEESWARAR

Serial Number in the list of Backward Classes	122
Serial Number in the list of Most Backward Classes	39
Code Number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey	139

Yogheeswarar are employed as Temple servants, Mill workers and coolies in construction work. Most of them are engaged in selling flowers and garlands. The population as revealed in the present survey is only 18,618 and concentrated in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

Thiru Sankaiya of this community has met the Commission and stated that separate Co-operative Society be started for handloom weavers in this Community.

Thiru R. Padmanabhan met the Commission and stated that most of the people are doing agricultural work. He has also stated that they are very backward and requested to be included in the list of Scheduled Caste.

MUKKULATHORES.

Several representations have been received to the effect that the three major communities (Mukkulathore) namely, Kallar, Maravar and Agamudayar desire to be brought under the common community name of "Thevar". Thevar is only a title and not the name of the community. It is, therefore, difficult to concede this request.

The details of these communities are given below toghether wtith the code numbers assigned by the Commission for the survey :—

Name of the group.	*Serial number in the B.C. list.*	*Code number assigned by the Commission.*	*Serial number in the D.N.C. list.*	*Code number assigned by th. Commissione.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kallar—				
Kallar	34	220	...	...
Gandarvakottai Kallars	...	..	24	424
Kootappal Kallars	...	...	32	432
Piramalai Kallars	..	...	45	445
Peria Suriyur Kallars	..	..	46	446
Maravars—				
Maravar (including Karumaravar)	61	239	...	..
Maravar (Appanad Kondayamkottai)	..	..	3	403
Maravar	..	..	36	436
Sembanad Maravars	..	..	55	455
Agamudayars—				
Agamudayars (including northern and southern Tamil districts and Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala)	1 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*).	201	...	..

Of the three, Agamudayars were traditionally agricultutrists. But the Kallars and the Maravars were warriors during the time of the "Moovendars". Owning to the change in their socio-economic condition with the fall of these kingdoms, they turned to other purusits to eke out their livelihood, for want of recognition and patroonage for thier military prowess. Their brute strength led them on to involvement in criminal actitvities. It is because of these circumstances that sections of these two communities (Kallars and Maravars) were included among notified communities harassed and suppressed by the British authorities. With passage of time when they found criminal activities like burglary, etc. were not paying but in fact landed them in trouble they took to agriculture. It now continues to be their main source of income.

According to the survey conducted by this Commission, the Agamudayars are found to be better placed than the other two communities. Because of their engagement in agricultural operations, they had no reason to involve themselves in criminal activities. They were not therefore, booked under the Criminal Tribes Act like the other two communities.

During the Commission's sittings at Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Madras City differences between them were noticed and they declined to sit together and tender evidence before the Commission as a collective body.

Their population as revealed through the survey is :—

Number.	*Category.*	*Code No.*	*Total population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kallars	220, 424, 432, 445, 446.	11, 16, 112.
2	Maravars	239, 403, 436, 455.	10, 38, 807.
3	Agamudayars (including northern and southern Tamil districts and Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala).	201.	17, 41, 852.
		Total ..	38,96,771

Their main demand was to classify them in the list of Backward Classes under the common name "Thevar". Their other demands included proportional representation, enhanced income limit for the award of scholarships, a reclamation programme for Mukkulathores, free house-sites and liberal financial assistance for other trades such as poultry, dairying, piggery, cattle breeeding honey collecting, etc.

ALWAR/AZHAVAR AND ALAVAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—1. (Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district.

Code number assigned for Socio Educational *cum* Economic Survey—301.

This is one of the Residual Communities in the Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continue to enjoyconcession as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after reorganisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community is 3,942 with chief concentration in Madurai, Madras, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

ARAYAR (NULAYAR).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes (Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district—2.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—302.

This is one of the residual communities in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continued to enjoy the concession as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after reorganisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

Their population returned in the present survey is 2,085 with concentration in Kanyakumari, Tiruchirapplli and Madurai districts.

ARYAVATHI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes (Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district)—3.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—303.

This is one of the Residual communities in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after reorganisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community is 1,686 with concentration in The Nilgiris, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts.

CHAVALAKKARAR.

Serial number in the list of backward Classes (Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)—4.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—304.

The traditional occupation of the community is fishing. Some have taken to agriculture and others are musicians. Some people are playing on Nadaswaram in Tirunelveli District where Melakkaras are scarce. This was one of the communities enjoying concession in the erstwhile Travancore—Cochin State and therefore allowed to continue the same concession in Tamil Nadu after the reorganisation of the State also.

No representation has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission at its sittings in Nagercoil.

The population as recorded in the present survey is 1,052.

CHETTU OR CHETTY.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes. (Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District)—5.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational and Economic Survey—305.

This is one of the entries recommended by the First Backward Classes Commission, in the residual list intended for Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district. It continues to enjoy even now, the concessions it had enjoyed prior to the re-organisation of the states on lingustic basis.

In the present list, 'Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty and Pudukkadai Chetty' are included, under the main entry 'Chettu or Chetty'. Detailed representation and replies to the questionnaire were received from the subsect 'Ezhur Chetty'. They also appeared before the Commission at Nagercoil and tendered oral evicdence. No specific representation has been received in the name of the main entry 'Chettu or Chetty'.

In the representation, it has been pointed out that there people are still very backward in Kanniyakumari district and their representation in the public services is very low. They demanded inclusion of their community in the list of most Backward Classes. There was a specific demand to insert 'Parakka Chetty' in the place of 'Pathira Chetty'. This may cause difficulties to those who are already in possession of community certificates as 'Pathira Chetty'.

The population of this community revealed in the present survey is51,588, concentrated in Madras City and Kanniyakumari and Madurai districts.

EZHUTHACHAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes (Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)—6.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—306

This is one of the entries recommended by the First Backward Classes Commission in the residual list intended for Kanniyakumari and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district. This community continues to enjoy the concessions it had enjoyed before the re-organisation of the States on lingustic basis.

'Ezhuthachar' means a teacher or master of learning. This is also the name adopted for the educated Kadupattans of Malabar employed as teachers. People of this community are traditionally employed as school teachers in the Malayalam speaking regions. Owing to the change in the socio-economic activities, their people also claimed to be engged in farming, agriculture, textile mills, foundries, tea-shops, etc. Written representations and replies to the questionnaire were received from the Ezhuthan Welfare Samajam, Madras and the Ezhuthan Welfare Association Coimbatore. Their representatives also appeared before the Commission at Coimbatore and tendered oral evidence.

Their total population as claimed by them is 45,500. Their actual population as revealed through the present survey is 1,442, with concentration in Coimbatore district only. The demand of this community is to declare it backward, throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

EZHAVATHY.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—7 (Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—307.

This is one of the entries recommended by the First Backward Classes Commission in the residual list intended for Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district. It continues to enjoy even now the concessions it had enjoyed prior to the re-organisation of the States on lingustic basis.

No written representation or replies to the questionnaire has been received on behalf of this community. Their total population as revealed through the survey is 277, with concentration only in the Nilgiris District.

EZHUVA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—8.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—308.

Ezhuva is a Toddy Tapper community in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district. This was included in the list of Backward Classes in the erstwhile Travancore State and therefore, was allowed to continue in the Tamil Nadu State also, after states reorganisation.

The population of this community as revealed in the present survey is 12,755 with concentration in Kanniyakumari district.

KALARI KURUP (KALARI PANICKER).

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—9.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—309.

This Community is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district andShencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after reorganisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community as revealed in the survey is 1,024 with concentration in South Arcot Ramnathapuram and Tirunelveli.

KUDUMBI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—10.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—310.

This community is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after the reorganisation of the States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community as revealed in the survey is 2,799 with concentration in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

NAIKKAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—11.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational cum Economic Survey—311.

This is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after re-organisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this Community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community as revealed in the survey is 3,12,299 with concentration in Madras, Chengalpattu, Madurai and Tirunelveli Districts.

NANJIL MUDALI.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—12.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—312.

Nanjil Mudali is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after re-organisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of this community as revealed in the survey is 7,774 with concentration in Madras, Chengalpattu and Pudukkottai districts.

ODAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—13.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—313.

Odars are a class of tile makers from among the Nayar community.

This community was treated as Backward Classes in the orstwhile Travancore-Cochin state and hence concessions are continued in Tamil Nadu State also after merger.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community. Their representatives have also not tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters and especially in Kanniyakumari sitting.

The population as revealed in the present survey is 1,052.

PERUMKOLLAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—14.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—314

This community is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after re-organisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during its sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of the community as revealed in the present survey is 591 with concentration in Madurai district.

SAKKARAVAR (KAVATHI).

Serial number in the list ot Backward Ciasses—15.

(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli)

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—315

This community is one of the Residual communities in Kanniakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after re-organisation of States.

No wriitten representation or answer to questionnaire has been rceeived from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of the community as revealed in the present survey 1,764 with concentration in Madurai.

THOLKOLLAR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes in Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district—16.

Code number assigned by Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—316.

This community is one of the Residual Communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli District and continues to enjoy concessions of Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after the re-organisation of States.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this Community. No one tendered oral evidence before the Commission.

The population of the community as revealed in the present survey is 439 and concentrated in South Arcot district.

VEERA SAIVA

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes (Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)—17.

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey—317.

This is one of the entries recommended by the First Backward Classes Commission, in the residual list for Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district. It continues to enjoy even now concessions it had enjoyed before the re-organisation of the States on lingustic basis.

No written representation or replies to the questionnaire has been received on behalf of this specific entry. Their population as revealed through the present survey is 3,938 with concentration in Kanniyakumari district.

VELUTHODATHU NAIR.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—18.
(Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district).

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational *cum* Economic Survey—318.

This community is one of the Residual communities in Kanniyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district and continues to enjoy concessions as Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu even after recorganisation of State.

No written representation or answer to questionnaire has been received from this community nor any one tendered oral evidence before the Commission during their sittings in the District Headquarters.

The population of the community as revealed in the present survey is 5424 with concentration in Madras, Chengalpattu and Coimbatore. districts.

KRISHNAN VAGA.

Serial number in the list of Backward Classes—19.
(Kanniyakumari district and Sencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district).

Code number assigned by the Commission for Socio Educational—*cum*—Economic Survey—319.

This community was delcared as backward Classes for the purpose of reservation of seats in educational institutions and for the posts in public services in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State and therefore they are allowed the same concessions in Tamil Nadu after the re-organisation of States.

They are practicslly confined to the Eranial and Kalkulam areas of Kanniyakumari district. The caste name literally means belonging to Krishna but probably means the pastoral classes. A large section of them are reportedly migrated from Ambadi the place of Krishna's nativity and early child hood to conjeevaram in the vicinity of which place there is still a village name called Ayarbadi. They must have been originally a pastoral class and they probably proceeded from Kancheepuram, the capital of Pallavars to Travancore and were entrusted with the dischsrge of certain duties at the shrine of Krishna in Trivandrum. Their total population as revealed in the survey is 26,906 and Kanniyakumari district alone claims 26,095.

Their traditional occupation has been agriculture and cattle rearing and very few of them are employed in Government services. Thier main grievance is that though their community is in the list of Backward Class in respect of Kanniy..kumari district, their people could not enjoy the Scholarship and other concessions extended to others. This is because of the restrictions imposed in G.O. Ms. 437, Social Welfare Department, dated 15th May 1972.

CHAPTER 10 C

'CHRISTIANS'

Serial number and Category.		*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
1	Converts from Scheduled Castes	901
2	Latin Catholics (Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah taluk only)	908
3	C. S. I. (formerly SIUC) (Kanniyakumari District and Shenkottah taluk only)	909
4	Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, etc.) Christians	910
5	Paravan Christians (except Kanniyakumari District and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)	911
6	Mukkuvar or Mukayar Christians	912

The above are the entries relating to Christian Communities, which were classified in the list of Backward Classes, as approved by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. The serial numbers in the Backward Classes list and the code numbers assigned by the Commission for the Socio Educational and Economic Survey are indicated against each of them.

After the formation of this commission and after launching of the census survey, the Government declared the Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani, as backward in G. O., Ms. No. 2069, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th August 1983. Hence they could not be separately enumerated in the census survey. However, they were separately enumerated in the Random sample survey conducted by the Commission and the code number assigned to them is 986.

The following categories of Christians are considered as forward. They are also included in the survey for assessing their population, and other status for making a complete study of the Christians. The code numbers assigned to these Christians communities by the commission are also indicated against each ;—

Serial number and Category.		*Code number assigned by the Commission.*
1	Converts from Backward Classes	902
2	Converts from Forward Classes	903
3	Anglo-Indians	904
4	Roman Catholics-Malankara Syrio-Malabar rites	905
5	Jahova Salvation Church	906
6	Christians (other categories)	907
7	London Mission Christians	913
8	Malankara Syrian Christians	914

The Christians in Tamil Nadu,are all converts from Hinduism and may be broadly classified under the following three groups ;—

1 Converts from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

2 Converts from Backward Classes.

3 Converts from other Communities.

By and large, because of their extreme poverty and low status given to them in the Hindu Society, besides other reasons, and to achieve social, educational and economic advancement they have embraced chriatianity. During the British rule, tnere was conversion on a large scale by the missionaries.

The concessions now extended tc the various christian classifications are discussed below ;—

Scheduled Tribe converts ;

The converts to christianity from the Scheduled Tribes, are treated on the same footing as Scheduled Tribes, and all the concessions are extended to them equally by both the State and the Central Governments.

Scheduled Caste Converts ;

The converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes are not treated as Scheduled Castes, in view of the constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950, which has laid down that "no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or Sikh religion should be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste." Consequently they are not eligible for availing any concession intended for the Hindu Scheduled Castes, in this State also. However, out of concern for these Scheduled Caste converts, the Government of Tamil Nadu have extended financial benefits incurring the expenditure from the State Exchequer through the Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department. They are provided witg reservation benefits in educational institutions and in the State public services, from the quota intended for the Backward Classes.

The Christian Nadar—Christian Shanar—Christian Gramani people, are, as already pointed above, are declared as Backward Classes, only recently. They are now eligible to enjoy all the concessions including reservation benefits, as the Hindu Nadar—Hindu Shanar—Hindu Gramani people respectively.

Fishermen Christians :

In view of their poor social conditions, the Government declared the converts tc Christianity from the Fishermen communities, as backward, They are ;

Serial number.	*Community.*	*Code number.*
1	Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar) Christians	910
2	Paravar Christians (areas other than Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)	911
3	Mukkuvar, Mukayar Christians	912

They are now being extended all concessions eligible for the Backward Classes, as per G.O. M.s No. 1116, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th November 1978.

Christians of Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District.—

Serial number.	*Community.*	*Code number.*
1	Latin Catholics	908
2	C. S. I. (formerly S. I. U. C.)	909

The Latian Catholics and the C. S. I. (formerly S. I. U. C.) Christians of Kanniyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district are extended reservation benefits only. This concession is extended to them, with a view to continue these previleges enjoyed by them, in the Travancore-Cochin State, prior to the reorganisation of States. They are not entitled for any other educational or financial concessions for the same reasons.

Most Backward Classes Converts/Denotified Communities Converts.—

The Most Backward Class converts whose parental annual income is less than Rs. 1,500 and the Denotified Community Converts, whose parental annual income is less then Rs. 1,500 are extended full fee concession by the Education Department, as in the case of Hindu Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. Besides this, the Denotified Community Converts are extended all the educational concessions such as Scholarships, etc., by the Backward Classes Department. But the Most Backward Classes Converts excepting the fee concession mentioned above, are not extended any educational concession by the Backward Classes Department as in the case of Denotified Community Converts.

The christian representatives claimed a total population of 30.00 lakhs, and the break-up furnished them are as follows:—

	(IN LAKHS)
Converts from Backward Communities	3.00
Converts from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	17.00
Converts from Backward Classes	10.00
Total	30.00

This is discussed in the Annexure to this people of Community.

The converts from the Backward Classes, who are now treated as forward constitute more than 40 per cent of the total Christians, They are concentrated in the district of Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, South Arcot and Thanjavur. The Jahova Salvation Church Christians, London Mission Christians, and the Malankara Syrian Christians are concentrated in Kanniyakumari district. The other Christians, including Forward Christians and Roman Catholics (Malabar Syrian Rites) are generally found concentrated in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, the Nilgiris and Madras City. The Anglo Indians are concentrated in Madras City, Tiruchirappalli and Chengalpattu districts.

The Christian representatives maintained that by conversion to Christianity, their occupational pattern had not changed in any way. Most of the converts are, according to them, still engaged in agricultural operations only. The points contained in the written representations and answers to the questionnaire are given below :

Concessions should not be curtailed on the basis of religion, The Converts to Christianity should be extended the same concessions appliable to their Hindu brethren, in the respective folds such as Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. The caste factor should be made relevant to the converts in identifying them for the extension of various concessions by the Government.

Concessions specially extended to Christians in Kanniyakumari district and Shencotah Taluk of Tirunelveli District should be extended to all Christians without any territorial restriction. Christians in the transferred territories are provided only with reservation benefits. Without educational Concessions, it will be difficult for them to avail the reservation benefits. Hence this difficulty should be removed.

The Commission should recommend the extension of all concessions applicable to the Hindu Scheduled Castes to the converts also. Preference should be given to the Scheduled Caste converts in filling up the 50 per cent quota intended for the Backward Classes.

The Concessions now available to the fisherman and the Nadar—Shanar—Gramani Converts should be extended to the Vannar, Maruthuvar, Vanniar, Agamudayar, Sengunthar, Nathamar Yadava. Oddar, Kodikal Vellalar and Reddiar converts.

The Nadar Christians, appearing before the Commission at Tirunelveli and Nagercoil, demanded the following specific concessions :—

(1) The financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 now given to the families of tree-climbers who die while climbing trees should be enhanced to Rs. 10,000 as in the case of fishermen. The assistance should be made with out subjecting the necessity to postmortem by the medical authorities.

(2) The tree-climbers should be brought under the group-insurance scheme and the premium should be borne by the Government.

The tree-climbers generally have work only for 4 months in a year. During the other months, they should be given financial assistance of Rs. 200—300 per month, for their living. After 10 years of climbing, they should be paid a monthly assistance of Rs. 150 regularly.

A minimum of 5 cents of land should be assigned as house-site to each family. For the construction of houses, financial assistance should be given upto Rs. 5,000 per family.

They suggest a financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 for purchase of tools for starting business in the manufacture of palmyrah products.

ANNEXURE.

Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission conducted a door to door survey of all the households in the State collecting detailed information on (i) number of members of each household and (ii) the different level of Educational achievements of students and Non-students. The data thrown up in the survey was analysed with specific reference to the caste/community.

Apart from the complete survey, a sample survey of 1 per cent households in the State was conducted for collecting specific information on several aspects including religion. Since a question was raised about the size of the Christian population in this State the figures thrownup in the sample survey was analysed for this purpose.

Christians are booked not only in communities bearing Christian names but also among other communities. The Communities which bear Christian names are those with code numbers 901-914 and 986. Together with the number of households, average size of the households and the people enumerated in Stage II Survey is given in Appendix I. Other communities where Christians households are booked with similar particulars are listed in Appendix II.

The number of households and the population booked under communities bearing specifically Christian names are 5,317 and 26,221respectively.The total number of households belonging to the Christian religion under other communities is 338 and have a population of 1,594. Thus the total Christian population in all the communities will be 27,815.

Since the coverage of the sample survey is only 0.96 per cent the total estimated Christian population in the State will be of the order of 29.21 lakhs.

APPENDIX I.

POPULATION OF CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES BOOKED UNDER CHRISTIANS.

Code number.	*House Holds.*	*Average size of the household.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
901	1,339	4.83	6,469
902	772	5.02	3,879
903	206	4.68	965
904	43	4.56	196
905	163	4.91	800
906	1	8.00	8
907	405	4.84	1,959
908	6	5.17	31
909	33	4.76	157
910	19	4.95	94
911	111	5.14	570
912	262	5.58	1,461
913	1	5.00	5
914	29	4.90	142
986	1,927	4.92	9,485
	5,317		26,221

APPENDIX II.

DETAILS OF CHRISTIANS BOOKED UNDER OTHER CASTES AND ESTIMATION OF POPULATION.

Code number.	*Number of Household.*	*Average size of Household.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100	158	4.59	725.22
101	1	4.56	4.56
115	1	4.64	4.64
117	1	4.79	4.79
119	4	4.73	18.92
122	1	5.69	5.69
126	4	4.83	19.32
127	2	5.60	11.20
128	6	5.24	31.44
135	1	4.64	4.64
136	11	4.72	51.92
201A	10	5.01	50.10
201B	3	5.16	15.48
206	1	4.69	4.69
210	3	4.75	14.25
218	3	4.85	14.55
220	1	4.86	4.86
222	9	4.99	44.91
226	3	3.60	10.80
228	4	5.36	21.44
229	1	1.50	1.50
231	2	4.12	8.24
242	3	4.64	13.92
243	32	4.66	149.12
252	10	4.66	46.60
258	1	5.10	5.10
264	4	4.82	19.28
272	1	5.10	5.10
276	1	4.79	4.79
279	6	4.91	29.46

DETAILS OF CHRISTIANS BOOKED UNDER OTHER CASTES AND ESTIMATION OF POPULATION.

Code number. (1)	*Number Household.* (2)	*Average size of Household.* (3)	*Population.* (4)
304	4	7.00	28.00
305	1	4.81	4.81
315	1	6.50	6.50
411	1	4.55	4.55
436	1	4.71	4.71
503	4	4.73	18.92
504	1	5.72	5.72
505	4	4.64	18.56
506	1	5.02	5.02
507	1	4.39	4.39
509	4	5.09	20.36
510	3	4.83	14.49
511	1	4.29	4.29
515	10	4.74	47.40
522	7	4.85	33.95
538	2	3.67	7.34
554	1	3.67	3.67
956	1	4.75	4.75
974	1	5.24	5.24
977	1	4.94	4.94
Total	318		15.94

CHAPTER 10-D

MUSLIMS.

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Among the Muslims, the following entries have been classified in the list of Backward Classes, as approved by the Government, in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980. They have been taken up by the Commission for analysis. The code number assigned by the Commission for Socio-Economic-*cum*-Educational Survey are indicated against each :—

Serial number.	*Name of the Community.*	*Code Number assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Dudekula	207
2	Dekkani Muslims	801
3	Labbai (spoken language Tamil or Urdu)	802
4	Maraikayar	803
5	Rowthar	804
6	Mapilla	805

The Muslims claimed that all the sects among them are backward. Hence the following entries among Muslims, which are now considered as forward, are also taken up for assessing their status in various fields. The code numbers assigned by the Commission are also shown below :—

Serial number.	*Name of the Community.*	*Code Number assigned by the Commission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Pathan (Pattani) Khan	806
2	Kaka (excluding Mapillas and whose mother tongue is Malayalam)	807
3	Syed	808
4	Sheik	809
5	Mir	810
6	Dawood	811
7	Ansar	812
8	Nawab	813
9	Katsu (Sait)	814
10	Mymen (Sait)	815

Islam came to India, many centuries ago. The Muslims of Tamil Nadu, may be generally described as converts from the Hindu Communities. The Arab traders, settled down near important centres of trade, in the State and contracted local marriage alliances. The muslim invaders from the North, also are believed to have established themselves in this region. These factors resulted in the present population of Muslims.

The Muslims in the state exist under different names, sects, groups, etc., prominent among them being Labbais. The Communities Labbai, Dudekula and Mapilla are among the original entries included in the list of Backward Classes. Among Labbais, people having Tamil as their mother tongue alone were initially considered as backward. Subsequently, " Labbais ",, having 'Urdu ' as their Mothertongue, also were extended benefits through G.O. Ms. No. 62, Social Welfare Department, dated 25th July 1973. ' Rawther ' and ' Marakayar ' are generally occupational names, within the main ' Labbai ' community. To remove the difficulties of those calling themselves as ' Rowther ' and ' Marakayar ' in getting Community Certificates as ' Labbai', these two entries were also included in the list of Backward Classes under ' Labbai ' through G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th

May 1982. The entry 'Dekkani Muslim' which represents those muslims who are of the Deccan origin, was included in the list of Backward Classes, through G.O. Ms. No. 69, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th January 1974.

The Muslims included in the list of Backward Classes, are extended all concessions, eligible for the Hindu Backward Classes, without any restriction. This includes reservation benefits intended for admission into educational institutions and appointment in public services.

The Muslims in their representations claimed a total population of 28.36 lakhs. Their actual population, has been revealed as 27.05 lakhs, through the survey conducted by this commission. Of this, 23.42 lakhs, belong to the categories who are now classified as backward classes, the balance 3.63 lakhs being forward communities.

The poorer Muslims are engaged in occupations involving manual labour such as weaving beedi manufacturing, matress making, cotton-silk cleaning, etc. People along the coastal areas are mostly engaged in fishing. A sizeable number of their rpopulation is engaged in petty-trade and betel-wine cultivation also. Their contention is that, their women not accustomed to outside manual work have to engage themselves in weaving and beedi-rolling staying indoors for their earning.

The Commission received two detailed representations, one from Thiru M.R.M. Abdul Karim, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India in the form of detailed replies to the questionnaire and another from the organisation of Muslim Educational Institutions and Associations.

Thiru M.R.M. Abdul Karim, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court has submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Muslims of Tamil Nadu. He has pointed out that apart from Articles 15(4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution, Article 46 of the Constitution should also be taken into account by the Commission. This will of course, be done.

He criticises the Commission for the self-imposed and unnecessary limitation, viz., that the Commission will act within the scope of the Judgments of the Supreme Court of India. Unfortunately this is one of the conditions imposed in the terms of reference to the Commission. The Government require that the decisions and recommendations of the Commission should be in accordance with the Supreme Court judgments on the subject. The Commission has no option.

He has listed the injuries and the damages done by some Supreme Court judgments. He, therefore, suggests that the Commission must apply its own mind in coming to the conclusions. The judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court are binding on the Commission and it cannot afford to ignore them. He maintains that there is no caste system at all among Muslims since Islam forbids any such divisions prohibiting inter-marriages, interdinings, etc. The Commission will take due note of this fact. The main burden of this memorandum is that the Muslims form a religious community and should, therefore, be treated as such. He quotes Articles 25 to 30 of the Constitition for support. The Commission would point out that the conception of backward ness contained in Articles 15 (4), 16 (4) and other relevant provisions of the constitution is totally different from minorities for whom special safeguards are provided in Articles 25 to 30 of the Constitution. There is absolutely no bar for Muslims to make proper representations to the Commission to emphasize their eligibility under Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constittion. Their plea for safeguarding the religious minorities may, perhaps, have to be urged before a different forum.

Reference is made in the memorandum to the communal quota available for the Muslims during the Justice Party days. Request is therefore, made that they may be given 6 per cent of the posts under the State proportionate to the population. The Commission is unable to comply with such a request as law has changed considerably from the days of the communal quota. As it stands at present at the backward classes will have to take their turn in the limited reservation for them purely on merit *inter se*.

The representation received from the organisation of Muslims Educational Institutions and Associations additionally stressed that the criteria for backwardness, should be economic and occupational backwardness besides educational backwardness. They claimed that due to the prevelence of more than 70 per cent illiteracy among Muslims, their representation in the public services is inadequate, and quoted some figures in support of their claim. They also maintained that even though 'Labbai' and 'Dekkani Muslim' are included in the list of Backward Classes and are enjoying concessions as such, their educational social and eeconomic conditions have not improved warranting any change in the list of Backward Classes. In view of this special plea put forward them the commission had to devise separate criteria for them, for evaluating their present condition, in various sectors, for assessing their backwardness.

The following are the demands made by the Muslims in general :—

(1) The Muslims are one and inseparable, without any community, group, etc., within them. The existing ones represent people of different faith, trade, etc. Hence all the other remaining entries which are now treated as forward should also be declared as backward. Marriage alliance etc., are taking place more frequently between the different groups in the recent times. Sheik and Pattans are claimed to be part of Dekkani Muslims.

(2) The Muslims should be given proportionate representation in the educational institutions and in Public services. A minimum of 10 per cent is therefore demanded. Reservation should be enforced at each and every stage.

(3) Adequate representation should be given to Muslims in all elected bodies proportionate to their population. Areas in which they are concentrated should not be included under the reserved constituencies.

(4) Adequate educational institutions should be opened in areas wherever Muslims are concentrated. Co-education system deters Muslim girls from going in for higher education. Hence separate schools should be opend for them.

(5) The difficulty experienced by the Urdu medium students should be removed by employing adequate number of Urdu knowing teachers. Religious instruction should be imparted in their schools.

(6) The Backward Classes students in general, studying in schools should be awarded scholarships from VI standard. They should be supplied with free uniforms. The maximum annual income limit for the award of scholarships by the Backward Classes Department should be enhanced to Rs. 10,000 at the minimum.

(7) Among Muslims, preference should be given to Tamil speaking members. The Urdu speaking Muslims may be considered for the balance vacancies/benefits, as they are considered to be relatively advanced. The Shia Muslims are not to be identified with the local Muslims and they are well to do among the Muslims.

(8) The Muslims should be given the same age relaxation in appointment into public services as Scheduled Castes.

(9) Muslims should be recruited to the Public Services and the Armed forces in large numbers. A separate establishment of police force, consisting members from all the communities should be maintained for pressing them into communally sensitive areas wherever required.

(10) The Muslims should be provided with house-sites and adequate housing facilities for a healthy living.

CHAPTER 10 E

PREPARATION OF A SINGLE CONSOLIDATED LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Second backward Classes Commission, has adopted the list of Backward Classes, as appended to G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare, dated 1st February 1980, as the basic material for the purpose of conducting the Socio Educational-*cum*-Economic Survey and for analysing the individual communities with reference to the survey findings. This list, herein after referred to as the existing list of Backward Classes consists of the following components :—

(1) List of Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu (Main list).

(2) List of Backward Classes, in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district.

(3) List of Most Backward Classes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

(4) List of Denotified Communities.

1. *List of Backward Classes* (*Main List*).—This list owes its origion to the list of Backward Classes, as approved by the Government through G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare, dated 15th May 1972, which is an outcome of the recommendations of the First Backward Classes Commission. At the time of the formation of the First Commission, there were three lists relating to Backward Classes with a number of inconsistencies separately maintained by three departments viz. the Backward Classes department (for the purpose of award of scholarship etc.) the Education department (for the fee concessions under Rule 92, T.N.E.R.) and the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (for recruitment to Public Services).

The First Commission, rightly decided to do away with the practice of maintaining separate lists by different authorities and made the Backward Classes Department, as the only single authority for the maintenance of the list of backward classses in future. The list of Backward Classes finally drawn had undergone the following stages of elimination :—

(1) deletion of communities which were figuring in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(2) deletion of communities which were not found in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(3) elimination of redundancies and repetitions and giving alternative description of certain communities.

(4) amplifying the description of certain communities ; and

(5) clubbing together certain allied communities.

Based on the recommendationsof the First Backward Classes Government included from time to time certain communities in the Backward Class list. A consolidated list incorporating these communities was issued in G.O. Ms. No. 437, Social Welfare department, dated 15th May 1972. The revised list was given effect from the academic year 1971–72 for the purpose of educational and other cocesns'ons, and reservation of seats In educational institutions. For the purpose of of recruitment of Public Services, the list was given effect from the date of the order.

After this, the Government have been declaring more and more communities as Backward, either on the basis of the observatiens of the First Commission or on the strength of reports submitted by the District Collectors or studies made by other Government Agencies etc. The details of such additions to the list of Backward Classes, ordered after the above G.O. are as follows :—

Serial number.	*Name of the community added/expanded, etc.*	*G.O. No. and date.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Savalakkaran	G.O. Ms. No. 753, Social Welfare Department, dated 11th August 1972.	The entry was originally in the list of Backward Classes, for Kanniyakumari and Shencottah taluk (transferred areas). only. Subsequently it was included in the main list and declared backward throughout the State

Serial number.	*Name of the community added, expanded etc.*	*G.O. No. and date.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	Pannirandam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar.	G.O. Ms. No. 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 17th May 1973.	New entry.
3	Valiambar	Do.	New entry.
4	Yavana	G.O. Ms. No. 424, Social Welfare Department, dated 17th May 1973.	New entry.
5	Salivagana	Do.	New entry.
6	Nanjil Mudali	G.O. Ms. No. 497, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th June 1973.	New entry pertaining to Transferred areas only.
7	Urudu Speaking Labbais ..	G.O. Ms. No. 652, Social Welfare Department, dated 25h July 1973.	Tamil speaking 'Labbais' alone were initially considered as backward and extended concessions. Subsequently through this G.O. "Labbais whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urudu" were declared as backward. Consequently, the original entry 'Labbai' in the list of backward classes was amended as "Labbais whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu".
8	Dekkani Muslims	G.O. Ms. No. 69, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th January 1974.	New entry.
9	Kongu Vellalar	G.O. Ms. No. 371, Social Welfare Department, dated 16th May 1975.	New entry.
10	Karuneegar	G.O. Ms. No. 505, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th July 1975.	New entry.
11	Sozhia Vellalar	G.O. Ms. No. 505, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th July 1975.	New entry.
12	Kathikarar	G.O. Ms. No. 913, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd December 1975.	Entry pertains to transferred areas only. Added to the already existing 'Pannayar' as 'Kathikarar' was found to be a synonym of 'Pannayar'.
13	Azhavar and Alavan ..	G.O. Ms. No. 647, Social Welfare Department, dated 6th August 1976.	Entry pertains to transferred areas only. Added to the already existing entry 'Alwar' as Alwar, Azhavar and Alavan are found to be one and the same.

Serial number.	*Name of the community added/expanded etc.*	*G.O. No. and date.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14	Christian converts from Mukkuvar, Mukayar, Paravar and Meenavar communities.	G.O. Ms. No. 1116, Social Welfare Department, dated 20th November 1978.	Concessions applicable to respective Hindu fishermen communities extended to their Christian converts. Respective mian entries suitably amended.
15	Dasapalanjika (Coimbatore).	G.O. Ms. No. 92, Social Welfare Department, dated 18th January 1979.	Added to the already existing entry 'Kannadia Saineegar' as 'Dasapalanjika' of Coimbatore district was found to be a subsect of Kannadia Saineegar community.

In 1979, the Government, took a major policy decision in G.O. Ms. No. 1156, Social Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1979 ordering the application of income ceiling of Rs. 9,000 per annum. for the determination of Backward Classes eligible to avail the concessions under Articles 15 (4) and Article 16 (4) of the Constitution and appended an updated list of Backward Classes to that order.

Subsequently, the Government effected the following further alterations to the entires in the list of Backward Classes.

Serial number and name of the Community added/ expanded etc.	*G.O. Number and date.*	*Remarks.*
(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
1. Dasapalanjika (The Nigilris)	G.O.Ms. No. 1233, Social Welfare Department, dated 13th July 1979	"Dasapalanjika of Coimbatore District were alone treated as backward Government through this G.O. declared the 'Dasapalanjika of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris' as backward
2. Gavara ..	G.O. Ms. No. 1312, Social Welfare, Department dated 30th July 1979.	'Gavara' added to "Gavarai (Kavarai) and Vadugar (Vaduvar)—other than Kamma Kappu, Balija and Reddi" as 'Gavara' and 'Gavarai' referred to one and the same community.
3. Mutharaiyar ..	G.O. Ms. No. 1402, Social Welfare Depratment, dated 13th August 1979.	'Mutharaiyar added to 'Muthuraja (Muthuracha) Muttiriyar and Muthiriyar)
4. Nangudi Vellalar ..	G.O.Ms. No. 1863, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th November 1979.	New entry.

In G.O. Ms. No. 72 Social Welfere Depsrtment, dated 1st February 1980, Government reviewed the ceiling fixed for the identification of Backward Classes introduced earlier in G.O. Ms. No. 1156, Social Welfare Deprtment, dated 2nd July 1979., As this time the entire list of Backward Classes, was again updated. The list of backward Classes, appended to G.O. Ms. No. 72, Social Welfare Department, dated 1st February 1980 incorporated all the subsequent modifications.

Again the Government ordered the following additions to the List of Backward Classes. :-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rowther, Marakkayar	G.O. Ms. No. 1409, Social Welfare Department, dated 12th May 1982.	'Rowther' and 'Marakkaya are found to be titles used b some' 'Labbais'. Henc included in the list of Back ward Classes under Labbai and the entry amended a "Labbais including 'Rowthe and 'Marakkayar '(whethe thier spoken language i Tamil or Urdu ".
2.	Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar, Christian Gramani.	G.O. Ms. No. 2069, Social Welfare Department, dated 5th August 1983.	Concesssions applicable to Hindu Nadar—Shanar Graman communities extended to their respective Christian converts and the entry suitably amended.

2. *List of Backward Classes in Kanyakumari District and Shencottai Taluk of Tirunelveli District.*—At the time of the States Re-organisations, Kanyakumri District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District were added into Tamil Nadu form Travancore Cochin State. The concessions enjoyed by the relating communities in these are as under Travancore-Cochin State were preserved and continued. Hence a separate list is being maintained for these transferred territories and special identity is being maintained.

3. *List of Most Backward Classes throghout the State of Tamil Nadu.*—The communities in the list of Most Backward Classes owe their orgin to G.O. Ms. No. 353, I.L.C., dated 31st January 1957. wherein the Government of Madras, declared certain communities as "Most Backward Classes' which were found to be almost as backward as the Scheduled Castes but could not be classified, so, as they did not satisfy the criterion of untouchability. The List of Most Backward Classes was drawn for the extention of certain educational concessions admissible to the Scheduled Castes, from the academic year, 1957-58. According to this G.O full fee concessions under Rule 92 T.N.E.R. alone are being extended to the Most Backward classes now as explained below :

The students of Most Backward Classes including the converts whose parnetal annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,500 are expempted form the payment of their tution full fees *in* by the the Education Department. The students of Backward Classes in the same income group however are allowed only Half-fee concessions by the Education Department.

4. *List of Denotified Communities.*—These people were previously called as "Denotified Tribes,' In pursuance of the observations of the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu changed the nomenclature 'Denotified Tribs'. as 'Denotified communities thro' G.O.Ms. No. 1310, Social Welfare Department, dated 30th July 1979.

The communities in the list of Denotified communities, were classified because of their repeated indulgence in criminal activities during the unsettled times before the Britishers established their complete supremacy in our country. This list is maintained for the implementation of certain special concessions exclusively meant for them towards their educational and economic advancement. The fee concessions discussed under Most Backward Classes are equally applicable to Denotified communities also.

II. DRAWING OF A SINGLE LIST FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

The policy involved in drawing of a single list of Backward Classses is discussed below :

The details of fee concessions granted by the Education Department under Rule 92 T.N.E.R and the rate of tution fees sanctioned by the Backward Classes Department along with the scholarships are tabulated below for a comparative study.

Serial number and Income Group.	*Backward Classes.*	*Most Backward Classes.*	*Denotified Communities.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Upto Rs. 1,500 per annum.	Half fee concession.	Full fee concession.	Full fee concession.
2 From Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 5,000 per annum.	Not eligible for any fee concession.	Not eligible for any fee concession.	Not eligible for any fee concession.

SCHOLARSHIP BENEFIT FROM THE BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT.

1	Upto Rs. 1,500.	Half tution fee amount paid along with Scholarships.	No amount paid towards tutition fees since eligible for full fee exemption.	No amount paid towards tuition fees since eligible for full fee exemption.
2.	From Rs. 1,501 to Rs. 5,000 per annum.	Do.	Half tuition fee amount paid along with scholarships.	Half tuition fee amount paid along with scholarships.

NOTE.—1.—The Most Backward Classes Converts and the Denotified Communities Converts are also eligible for fee concessions from the Education Department as in the case of the Hindu Most Backward Classes and Hindu Denotified Communtiies.

2. The Most Backward Classes converts (other than those specificially declared as Backward Classes) are not eligible for any other concession from the Backward Classes Departmen'.

3. The Denotified Communities Converts, are eligible for all the educational concessions on par with the Hindu Denotified Communities form the Backward Classes Department.

At presnt the list of Most Backward Classes is separately maintained only for the purpose of granting full fee concession, under a certain income limit. As pointed, before, this special concession is also available for the Most Backward Classes converts. Hence the present list of Most Backward Classes is not recommended to be maintained as part of the main Backward class list. But to enable these people to continue availing the full fee concession, a separate list of 'LIST OF COMMUNITIES AMONG BACKWARD CLASSES ELIGIBLE FOR FULL FEE CONCESSIONS UNDER RULE 92 T.N.E.R.' is appended to the revised list recommended by this Commission, with suitable 'foot note'. for the Most Backward Classes converts.

The communities now classified as Backward Classes and separatly shown under the head "List of Backward Classes in Kanyakumri District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District", are incorporated in the main general list drawn up by this Commission with specific metnion regarding the area of operation in each and every case. In view of this, the separate list for the Transferred territories is suggested to be discontinued.

In the case of Denotified communities, the present entries have been grouped and a revised list reducing the number of 20 is prepared. The policy involved in the grouping has been discussed in detail under the Chapter on Denotified Communities. This regrouped list will be continued to be maintained for the implementation of the existing special concession by the Government. But all these 20 entries have been accommodated in the main list of Backward Classes for drawing the general consolidted list of Backwa d Classes.

Thus the main list of Backward Classes, is drawn up in which all the entries found in the present subisidary lists viz. List of Most Backward Classes, list of Backward Classes for the Transferred territories list of Denotified Communities are incorporated.

The entries in the main list thus drawn have been subjected to the various yardsticks prescribed by this Commission for the identification of Backward Classes. The entries which were found not to satisfy the criteria have been dropped. The residual etnries form the revised list of Backward Classes as required in the terms of reference to the Commission. This is recommended for use for conferring benefits under article 15(4) of the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIR 1984 SUPREME COURT 1420.

P. N. BHAGWATI, AMARENDRA NATH SEN AND RANGANATH MISRA, JJ.

Writ Petitions Nos. 6091, 8882-83, 9219 and 9820 of 1983 ; Civil Appeal No. 6392 of 1983 ; C. M. P. No. 29116 of 1983 (In W. P. No. 9618/83) and Writ Petitions Nos. 10658 and 10761 of 1983, Dated 22-6-1984.

Dr. Pradeep Jain,, etc, etc., Petitioners V. Union of India and others,—Respondents.

And

Miss Raita Nirankari, Appellant V. University of Delhi, Respondent.

And

Meenakshi, Petitioner *v.* Union of India, Respondent.

And

Alka Aggarwal, Petitioner, *v.* Union of India, Respondent.

And

Shalini, Petitioner, *v.* Union of India and another, Respondents.

(A) Constitution of India, Article 16 (2)— Admission to Medical College— Residence requirement for admission to college in a State—Article 16 (2) is not violated—That article prohibits discrimination on ground of place of birth and not on ground of residence—Residence and place of birth are two distinct conceptions. AIR 1955 SC 334, Foll. (Para 6).

(B) Constitution of India, Article 5—Domicile—Constitution recognises only one domicile, namely, domicile in India. (Domicile.)

The Constitution recognises only one domicile, namely, domicile in India. It must be remembered that India is not a federal State in the traditional sense of that term. It is not a compact of sovereign States which have come together to form a federation by ceding a part of their sovereignty to the federal State. It has undoubtedly certain federal features but it is still not a federal State and it has only one citizenship, namely, the citizenship of India. It has also one single unified legal system which extends throughout the country. It is not possible to say that a distinct and separate system of law prevails in each State forming part of the Union of India. The legal system with a single unified justicing system having the Supreme Court of India at the apex of the hierarchy, which lays down the law for the entire country. It is true that with respect of subjects set out in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the States have the power to make laws and subject to the overriding power of Parliament, the States can also make laws with respect to subjects enumerated in List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, but the legal system under the rubic of which such laws are made by the States is a single legal system which may truly be described as the Indian legal system. It would be absurd to suggest that the legal system varies from State to State or that the legal system of a State is different from the legal system of the Union of India, merely because with respect to the subjects within their legislative competence, the States have power to make laws. The concept of "domicile" has no relevance to the applicability of municipal laws, whether made by the Union of India or by the States. It would not therefore, be right to say that a citizen of India is domiciled in one State or another forming part of the Union of India. (Paragraph 8, 9.)

(C) Constitution of India, Article 14—Admission to M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. Courses— Reservation on basis of residence requirement within the State and institutional preference— Cannot exceed seventy per cent of open general seats—Wholesale reservation on aforesaid grounds— Violative of Article 14 (Education—Admission to professional Colleges).

Anyone anywhere, humble or high, agrestic or urban, man or woman, whatever be his language or religion, place of birth or residence, is entitled to be afforded equal chance for admission to any secular educational course for cultural growth, training facility, speciality or employment. It would run counter to the basic principle of equality before the law and equal protection of the

law if a citize by reaso of his residence in State A, which ordinarily in the commonlaity of cases would be the result of his birth in a place situate within that State, should have opportunity for education or advancement which is denied to another citizen because he happens to be resident in State B. The philosophy and pragmatism of universal excellence through equality of opportunity for education and advancement across the nation is part of our founding faith and constitutional creed. The effort must, therefore, always be to select the best and most meritorious students for admission to technical institutions and medical colleges by providing equal opportunity to all citizens in the country and no citizen can legitimately, without serious detriment to the unity and integrity of the nation, be regarded an outsider in our constitutional set up. However, departure may justifiably be made from the principle of selection based on merit. The concept of equality under the Constitution is a dynamic concept. It takes within its sweep every process of equalisation and protective discrimination. In a hierarchical society with an indelible feudal stamp and incurable actual inequality, it is absurd to suggest that progressive measures to eliminate group disabilities and promote collective equality are antagonistic to equality on the ground that every individual is entitled to equality of oppurtunity based purey on merit judged by the marks obtained by him. Equality of opportunity is not simply a matter of legal equality. Its existence depends not merely on the absence of disabilities but on the presence of abilities. Where, therefore there is inequality, in fact, legal equality always tends to accentuate it. Equality in law must produce real equality ; de jure equality must ultimately find its raison d'ertre in de facto equality. The State must, therefore, resort to compensatory State action for the purpose of making people who are factually unequal in their wealth, education or social environment, equal in specified areas. The scheme of admission to medical colleges may, therefore, depart from the principle of selection based on merit, where it is necessary to do so for the purpose of bringing about real equality of opportunity between those who are unequals. Thus, a certain percentages of reservation on the basis of residence requirement may legitimately be made in order to equalise opportunities for medical admission on a broader basis and to bring about real and not formal, actual and not merely legal, equality. The percentage of reservation made on this count may also include institutional reservation for students passing the PUC or Pre-Medical examination of the same university or clearning the qualifying examination from the school system of the educational hinterland of the medical colleges in the State and for this purpose, there should not be distinction between schools affiliated to State Board and schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. However, such reservation should in no event exceed the outer limit of 70 per cent of the total number of open seats after taking into account other kinds of reservations validly made. Accordingly, wholesale reservation made by some of the State Governments on the basis of "domicile" or residence requirement within the State or on the basis of institutional preference for students who have passed the qualifying examination held by the university or the State excluding all students not satisfying these requirements, regardless of merit is unconstitutional and void as being in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. This also applies to B.D.S. Course. (Paragraphs 10, 13, 18, 20, 21.)

(D) Constitution of India, Article 14—Admission to post—M.B.,B.S. Courses such as M.D. and M.S. and M.D.S.—Should not exceed 50 per cent of open general seats—However, no reservation should be made so far as super specialities, such as Neuro-Surgery and Cardiology.

So far as admissions to post-graduate courses, such as M.S., M.D., and the like are concerned, it would be eminently desirable not to provide for any reservation based on residence requirement within the State or on institutional preference. But, having regard to broader considerations of equality of opportunity and institutional continuity in education which has its own importance and value, though residence requirement within the State shall not be a ground for reservation in admissions to post-graduate courses, a certain percentage of seats may in the present circumstances, be reserved on the basis of institutional preference in the sense that a student who has passed M.B.B.S. course from a medical college or university, may be given preference for admission to the post-graduate course in the same medical colleges or university but such reservation on the basis of institutional preference should not in any event exceed 50 per cent of the total number of open seats available for admission to the post-graduate course. This must apply equally in relation to admissions to M.D.S. course. However, even in regard to admissions to the post-graduate course, so far as super specialities such as neuro-surgery and cardiology are concerned, there should be no reservation at all even on the basis of institutional preference and admission should be granted purely on merit on all India basis.

Per A. N. SEN, J.—Further classifications made on footings on basis of super-specialities may serve the interest of the nation better, though interests of individual States to a small extent may be affected. (Paragraph 31).